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A

SYSTEM OF GEOGRAPHY,
ANCIENT AND MODERN.

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CONTAINING

1. The HISTORY of GEOGRAPHY from its origin to its latest improvements.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—A review of THEORIES of the EARTH.
2. Ancient and modern Lineal MEASURES reduced to the English Standard. The EXTENT and POPULATION of the Globe.—A SURVEY of the OCEAN, &c.—LONGITUDES and LATITUDES of places alphabetically arranged.
3. A Review of all the EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, and PROVINCES in EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA; ascertaining their BOUNDARIES, EXTENT, SUBDIVISIONS, and DEPENDENCIES; tracing chains of MOUNTAINS, RIVERS, BAYS, PROMONTORIES, &c.; specifying the Climate and Soil of every Country; its PRODUCTS, POPULATION, and MANNERS of its Inhabitants; giving an account of its Manufactures, Commerce, Literature, Religion, Government, Revenue, &c.—its ancient and modern History; together with the Situation, Magnitude, and Antiquities of every City, remarkable Town and Edifice; including recent Discoveries, political Alterations, &c.
4. A COMPLETE ATLAS, ancient and modern, in folio, accurately constructed, and engraved by the most eminent Artists.

By *JAMES PLAYFAIR, D.D. F.R.S. & F.A.S. Edinburgh,*

PRINCIPAL OF THE UNITED COLLEGE OF ST ANDREWS,

AND HISTORIOGRAPHER TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

EDINBURGH:

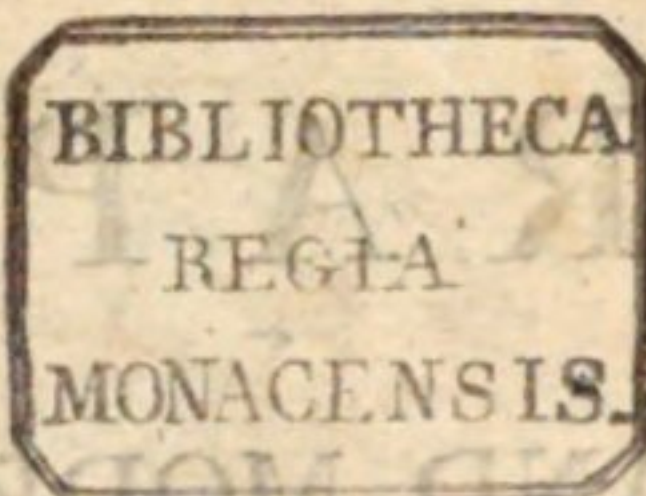
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S Y S T E M

OF



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PRINTED FOR TITUS HUT, EDINBURGH, AND
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1850.

TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

HENRY DUNDAS,

LORD VISCOUNT MELVILLE,

BARON OF DUNIRA,

LORD PRIVY SEAL OF SCOTLAND,

AND

CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS.

MY LORD,

HAVING solicited and obtained the honour of inscribing the following Geographical performance with your name, I beg leave to express the grateful sense I retain of your countenance and patronage. Promoted by your recommendation to a respectable station in this University, I have been enabled greatly to improve the work now submitted to the public.

Though little new information can be communicated in a work of this nature, yet, as it may be of use in advancing the topographical knowledge of the Globe, and in rendering the study of history more interesting and agreeable to ordinary readers, the attempt, perhaps, may not be unworthy of your Lordship's approbation.

In treating a subject of such extent and variety, where the materials were to be collected from a thousand sources, multitudes of mistakes will, no doubt, appear to you on the slightest inspection. But as these mistakes are involuntary, and to be ascribed to the want of ability to do better, not to the want of care and diligence, they, I flatter myself, will meet with some degree of indulgence.

While

While I address your Lordship as the patron and encourager of Science, I cannot forbear to advert to the extraordinary talents you have exerted, with so much success, in the service of your country. In a momentous period, you were a member of a Ministry, which checked the dangerous innovations attempted on our glorious constitution, defeated the projects of an inveterate foe against the prosperity and independence of this Empire, and rendered Great Britain the admiration and envy of Europe. The important events which happened during that administration, and in which your Lordship bore so conspicuous a charge, are deeply engraven on the heart of every loyal subject; and impartial history will transmit them with exultation to latest posterity.

That you may long enjoy the distinction, to which your merit has elevated you, is the fervent wish of him who has the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obliged

And most obedient servant,

UNITED COLLEGE, ST ANDREWS, }
February 1809.

JAMES PLAYFAIR.

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Errors in Vol. I. Corrected.

ERRORS.

— Elliptical page clxxix line 17 Circular.

— 1270 to 787 cclxxxv

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CORRECTIONS.

— 1270 to 1000 or 1000 to 787.

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26 1400.

27 1500.

Directions to the Bookbinder.

The Maps ought not to be folded into the Volume; but must be kept in their full size, and slightly stitched at one end in strong paper. When all of them are engraven, they will form a handsome atlas. The maps of Ancient Britain, and of the Roman Wall, will accompany those of Vol. III. most of which are now in the hands of the engraver. That volume will include Ireland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, with Italy ancient and modern.

GEOGRAPHY.

UNITED PROVINCES.

THE UNITED PROVINCES, also called the LOW COUNTRIES, and HOLLAND, from their situation with respect to Germany, compose the northern division of the Netherlands; and, including the *Generalité* lands, are bounded on the west and north by the German ocean, on the east by the circle of Westphalia, on the south by Austrian Brabant and Flanders; lying between $51^{\circ} 10'$ and $53^{\circ} 35'$ N. latitude, and between $3^{\circ} 10'$ and $7^{\circ} 5'$ E. longitude from Greenwich; being 165 miles from north to south, and 100 from west to east; containing about 10,000 square miles; formerly divided into seven provinces, and recently into eight departments.

Few regions have undergone more frequent and important revolutions than the *Low Countries*. Ancient Batavia still exists; but the face of it is changed. Tracts formerly inhabited are now buried in the sea; several islands are greatly diminished, and some have entirely disappeared. Vast gulphs are formed by the encroachments of the ocean, and rivers have altered their courses. Considerable districts have been gained on

the sea coasts ; but these can hardly be secured by all the efforts of human industry.

Climate.—The air is moist and cold, often foggy and not salubrious, except when easterly winds prevail. The changes of the weather are frequently sudden and violent. The spring is of shorter duration and less agreeable, the summer is hotter, and winter colder, than in England.

Surface, Soil, &c.—The country, in general, is level, low, and swampy, abounding in marshes and polders, or drained lakes. The soil in many districts is sand, or the muddy deposition from rivers, which when drained affords excellent pasturage. Overijssel is almost wholly composed of heaths and marshes ; and the northern provinces of Friesland and Groningen are covered with heaths towards the south and south east. The maritime tracts are lower than the level of the sea, from whose encroachments they are defended by strong dykes, constructed at immense expence, and by a ridge of sand banks. To the east, hills gradually rise towards Germany. In all directions there are innumerable canals, on which commodities for consumption, or exportation, are conveyed with infinite ease from one part of the country to another, and from Holland to the Netherlands, Germany, and France. The annual profits of this inland navigation, before the late revolution, amounted to more than L. 250,000, for about 40 miles, which is L. 625 per mile ; and the square surface of those miles does not exceed two acres of ground. The canals are about 60 feet wide and six deep, without locks, the country being generally level : and they are elevated above the adjacent fields, in order to carry off the water, by which the land in winter is inundated. To drain the water from Delftland, about 200 windmills are employed in the spring, to raise it into the canals ; all of which are regularly cleansed from mud, and bordered with banks of immense thickness, to secure the country from inundation. Holland, Sir William Temple observes, is a country where the earth is better than the air, and profit in more request than honour ; where there is more sense than wit, more
good

good nature than good humour, and more wealth than pleasure; where a man would chuse rather to travel than to live, shall find more things to observe than desire, and more persons to esteem than to love.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are the Rhine, the Maese, and the Schelde.

The Rhine, passing through the dutchy of Cleves, enters the Netherlands at fort Schenk, where it divides into two branches. The left branch, called the Waal, passes by Nimeguen and Tiel, and loses itself in the Maese at the island of Bommel. The other, viz. the Rhine, runs westward on the right hand of the Waal, bathing Arnheim, Durstede, &c. in its progress to the sea. The territory included between those two branches, was the ancient island of the Batavi, about 100 Roman miles long, and 22 in its greatest breadth. Between Huessen and Arnheim a branch sets off to the north east, through Drusus' canal, now called the new Yssel. At Doesburg it joins the old Yssel; and these united streams run northward to the Zuyder-zee, anciently *Flevo Lacus*, that discharged itself by a river into the northern ocean. At Durstede, the principal branch of the Rhine is divided. The largest stream, called the Leck, runs W. S. W. to the Maese at Krimpen, above Rotterdam. The other takes its course towards Utrecht, where it receives the name of the Crooked Rhine, and thence proceeds to Leyden.

The Maese, Meuse, Maas, Mosa, separates Gelderland from Brabant, forms several islands in its course westward to the sea, receiving at its aestuary the united streams of the Aa and the Domel from the south, and from the north the Waal.

The Schelde, Escaut, Scaldis, at Sandolid below Antwerp, divides into two branches; one of which named the eastern Schelde, from Bergen-op-zoom passes through the islands of Zealand; and the other called the Western Schelde, or Hond, separates Zealand from Flanders, and loses itself in the German ocean at Flushing.

Population.—There is no country in Europe so crowded with towns and villages. The number of its inhabitants may amount to 2,000,000 nearly, of whom upwards of 960,000 reside in the province of Holland.

Manners, &c.—The Dutch are constitutionally a cool and phlegmatic people, patient, laborious, obstinate, and persevering; but when roused by any passion, as avarice, they are capable of great exertions. The lower classes are dull and slow of apprehension, but open to conviction: and though they cannot be brought to decide with quickness, yet they will yield to reason when they have leisure to deliberate. The commercial spirit and the influence of acquired wealth, materially affect the character of the middling class, composed of merchants and tradesmen, and render them indifferent to all that does not concern their own interest. Of great industry and constant application to the ends they propose and pursue, they sometimes use their ingenuity and skill to take advantage of inexperience and folly; but, in general, they are fair and honest in their transactions. The higher orders, in their customs, manners, and way of living, differ essentially from the rest of the people; valuing themselves on their distinctions, and imitating their neighbours, rather than the plain manners of their own country. Notwithstanding, they are friendly, candid, strangers to fraud and deceit; reserved to those with whom they are not intimately acquainted, but sufficiently affable and obliging to those they have learned to esteem and approve. Frugality and order in the management of their pecuniary affairs pervade all degrees of men among them. It seems to be an established maxim to spend less than their annual income; and when their expence equals their revenue, they think they have lived that year to no purpose. Their ruling passion, avarice or love of money, supplants every noble and generous feeling in the minds of those who are immersed in mercantile concerns, and renders them the most rigorous and tyrannical of masters in their foreign settlements: but at home the domestic virtues prevail in a laudable degree.

Dress.

Dress.—The coldness and moisture of the climate require a proportionally greater quantity of clothing than in some other countries under the same latitude : but dress in Holland is little affected by fashion. The women, especially the lower class, retain the old broad hat, the jerkins and short petticoats. Among the boors and seafaring people, large breeches are common. The gentry imitate the French, or English. The ladies, in general, display little taste ; and few of them have just pretensions to beauty. Their shape is disfigured by their dress ; and the offensive custom of putting small stoves under their petticoats, renders them feeble and infirm before they have passed the meridian of life.

Regularity and cleanliness are conspicuous in the private abodes of all ranks. Streets, houses, and furniture, are constantly kept in the neatest order. No part of the globe, in this respect, can be compared with the villages of North Holland. And were it not for this unremitting attention and care, their metals would be apt to rust, their wood to mould, and the air to corrupt during every hot season, and expose the inhabitants to infectious diseases.

The Dutch habits of living are somewhat gross. Salted and high seasoned meat, spirituous liquors, butter and cheese, are articles of food as well as of commerce. The principal amusements in winter are the theatre, and skating, in which both sexes display surprising dexterity. In summer, the opulent merchant and citizen enjoys his villa and garden, where flowers are cultivated with great care and at considerable expence.

Products.—The soil, though unfavourable to vegetation, is well cultivated in some districts, and in others yields excellent pastures ; but the utmost effort of human industry has not raised grain sufficient for the support of the inhabitants. This defect, however, is amply compensated by trade and navigation. Flax, tobacco, and madder are successfully propagated. Butter and cheese to a considerable amount are annually exported, together with many articles which are not the natural products

ducts of the country. This circumstance aggrandizes in our estimation the diligent and laborious natives. "In rich and fertile regions, we are not surprised to find manufactures employed in multiplying the wealth which the bounty of the soil bestows. But to see, in a country like Holland, large woollen manufactures, where there are scarce any flocks; numberless artists employed where there are almost no mines; thousands of saw-mills where there is scarce any forest; an immense quantity of grain where there is little agriculture; is what must strike every attentive observer with admiration." Iron is found in Zutphen: the principal fuel is turf, and pit-coal imported from England and Scotland.

Manufactures and Commerce.—Among the numerous manufactures of the Dutch, are immense quantities of beautiful tiles, potter's-ware, porcelain, tobacco pipes, borax, common salt, oil, starch, fine linen, paper, leather, woollen and cotton cloth, &c. An extensive inland commerce is facilitated by the Rhine, and by canals which intersect the country in every direction. The most considerable branch of inland trade, consists in vast floats of timber from the forests of Andernach, and other places on the Rhine. The sale of one raft sometimes produces L. 30,000. The herring and Greenland fisheries have been long a profitable article of trade, and still affords subsistence to many thousand families. With regard to foreign trade, this country has been considered as the magazine of Europe. The Dutch East India Company has monopolized the spice trade for more than a century past: though there are no safe nor commodious sea-ports in Holland. The manufactures and trade of the United Provinces, however, have been for sometime past on the decline, owing to the improvement of manufactures, traffic, and navigation in neighbouring countries: and, since the commencement of the late revolution on the continent, they have been almost annihilated. The manufactures being plundered by the French, the sea-ports blocked up by

by the English, and most of the foreign colonies and possessions lost, numbers of merchants and artists retired to Hamburgh and other trading towns, where they were some time permitted to prosecute their employments with greater security and advantage.

Religion.—The established religion, previous to the French invasion, was the Presbyterian, or Calvinism; and the highest offices of the state were held by such as adhered to it; but all sects were tolerated. “No man having any reason to complain of oppression in conscience; and no man having hopes, by advancing his religion, to form a party, or break in upon the state, the differences in opinion made none in affection, and little in conversation. Men argued without interest or anger; they differed without enmity or scorn; they agreed without confederacy. Like citizens of the world, they lived together, associated by the common ties of humanity, and by the bonds of peace, under the impartial protection of indifferent laws, with equal encouragement of all art and industry, and equal freedom of speculation and inquiry.” The church was governed by consistories, classes, and synods, from which there was an appeal to one great national synod, subject to the controul of the states-general. Every form of religion is now tolerated, but none is protected. French men, French tenets, and French manners, prevail throughout this deluded, oppressed, ruined country.

Learning.—The Universities of Leyden, Utrecht, Groningen, Harderwyck, and Franeker, have produced many learned and eminent men in every department of science. Grotius, Erasmus, Boerhaave, Leuwenhoek, Swammerdam, Graevius, Burmann, Hoogetveer, &c. are names mentioned with admiration and respect in the annals of literature.

Government.—Before the recent revolution, the seven United Provinces were one political body, of which each member, or province, was a distinct republic, governed by its own laws. The states-general, composed of deputies from the provincial states, was invested with the supreme

preme legislative power of the confederates. But that collective body could not make war or peace, nor form any new alliance, nor levy money, without the consent of every province: nor could the states provincial determine any of these points without the consent of each of the cities which had a voice in this assembly. At the head of the government was the *Stadtholder*, who exercised a considerable proportion of the executive power of the state. This officer was originally a kind of dictator, chosen by the republic in times of danger; and he was not declared to be hereditary till William III. A. D. 1672. As this prince died without issue, the Stadtholdership was abolished by the states; but it was restored A. D. 1747. Henry Friso, Prince of Orange, was not only created Stadtholder, but this dignity was rendered hereditary, even in favour of the princesses, failing the males of the family. The power of that officer, in recent times, has been very limited. The grand *Pensionary* was properly a minister, or servant, of the province, and held a place or rank behind all the deputies: notwithstanding, he had always great influence, because he was a perpetual member of the states-general and of the secret committee. When the French declared Holland a free and independent state, the name it retained was a republic, and the government established was, in reality, a vice directory under the controul of France: but, in the year 1806, Louis, the French Emperor's brother, was created king of Holland. The leading features in the new constitution are,—the guarrantee of the payment of the public debt; the free and unqualified exercise of religion; the predominant authority vested in the king; the establishment of the Salique law, for ever excluding females from the throne; the declaration that the minority of any future king shall expire upon his attaining his eighteenth year; that only natives shall be eligible to any offices of state, exclusive of those immediately appertaining to the king's household:—that the yearly revenue of the king shall be two millions of florins; and that the royal residence

residence shall be the palaces of the Hague, in the wood, and at Soestdyke. The council of state is to consist of thirteen members; the general government of the kingdom is to be committed to four ministers of state; and the legislative body is to be composed of thirty-eight members chosen for five years.

Revenue.—The revenue of the United Provinces arose from taxes imposed according to the abilities of each province and city. They consisted chiefly of a general excise, a land-tax, a poll-tax, and hearth-money, and amounted to about three millions Sterling. There were other sources of revenue, viz. 1. The revenues of Dutch Brabant: 2. Duties on exports and imports: 3. Confiscated goods, and sums paid by trading companies. The expences of the state, exceeding the revenue, gradually increased the public debt; and great sums have been lately paid the French for their protection.

Military and Marine Strength.—In time of peace the army seldom exceeded 30,000 men; most of whom were stationed in garrisons. In war, it was augmented by mercenary troops from Germany. In the year 1784, it consisted of 50,000. But the Dutch army is now incorporated with that of the French, and subservient to its generals. Towards the conclusion of the 17th century, more shipping for traffic and war belonged to Holland than to all the rest of Europe; though that state is destitute of native commodities towards the building and rigging of the smallest vessel, and though there is not a good harbour upon the whole coast. Before the late war, the usual naval establishment consisted of 40 ships of the line, 40 frigates, and 10 cutters. But the fleets of Holland are no longer formidable, having been nearly annihilated by the English.

History.—In the century preceding the Christian æra, the Battæ, or Batavi, removed from their settlements in Hesse, to the marshy and thinly inhabited island formed by the Waal and the Rhine. To their new territory they gave the name of Batavia. That warlike nation submitted

to Caesar, who, in consideration of their important services, distinguished them by the honourable appellation of friends and brethren of the Roman people. When the Roman empire was torn in pieces by the barbarians of the north, the Franks seized on Gaul, and Batavia became a part of their extensive kingdom. After the death of Charlemagne, the French monarchy was divided. Germany fell to the share of one of his grandsons ; and Batavia, having not long before received the name of Holland, was included in that allotment. In the 10th century, the German branch of the Carlovingians became extinct, and the chiefs of that country disengaged themselves from a foreign yoke.

One of the governors of the Low Countries was styled the *Forrester of Flanders*, an office originally conferred as a reward for the suppression of banditti who infested those parts, and afterwards continued in the same family for several generations. The Forresters parcelled out the country among their dependants, to whom they granted peculiar privileges. Charles the Bold made Flanders a county ; and changed the title of Forrester into that of Count, or Earl, without interrupting the succession. This country, divided into little principalities after the manner of Germany, at length, by conquest, treaties, and intermarriages, fell under the dominion of the house of Burgundy. The male line in that family being extinguished, Mary, the sole heiress, A. D. 1477, transferred her dominions to the house of Austria. Charles V. emperor of Germany, annexed the other provinces of the Low Countries to his empire. In the reign of his son Philip II. seven of the provinces revolted, A. D. 1566, and, in 1579, formed the famous union of Utrecht. After a violent struggle for liberty, they were declared a free and independent state, A. D. 1648, by the treaty of Munster. The other ten provinces continued subject to the crown of Spain till the death of Charles II. A. D. 1700, when they were transferred to the German line of the Austrian family, except those territories which had been conquered by France, and these united to the

Seven

Seven Provinces. In 1747, the stadtholderate was declared hereditary. The war in 1756 opening great connections between France and Holland, a French party in the country was formed in opposition to the stadtholder who was supported by the English. In 1780 war broke out between Great Britain and Holland, and terminated in 1784 to the disadvantage of the latter; which was subdued by the Duke of Brunswick, A. D. 1788. In 1794 the French, having over-run the greater part of Flanders, took possession of Holland. The stadtholder found refuge in England, and the allied army retreated to Germany. Towards the end of summer 1799, a detachment of British troops was embarked for the recovery of the United Provinces. Having seized the batteries at the Helder point and on the Texel island, they made themselves masters of the whole Dutch fleet in the Texel harbour. Joined by a considerable body of Russian troops, the army amounted to 45,000 men under the command of the Duke of York. But after several successes, the avowed object of this expedition was abandoned, and his royal highness returned with his troops to England. By the treaty concluded at Amiens, March 27th 1802, his Britannic Majesty restored to the Batavian republic all the possessions and colonies, which had been either occupied or conquered by the British forces, with the exception of the Dutch possessions in the island of Ceylon, which the Batavian republic ceded and guaranteed in full property and sovereignty to his Britannic Majesty. The port of the Cape of Good Hope remained to the Batavian republic in full sovereignty, in the same manner as it did previous to the war. But soon after the recommencement of hostilities with France, a British squadron took possession of the Cape, and the Dutch colonies in that quarter.

Maps.—The atlas of the provinces is in some estimation. Wiebeking's Holland and Utrecht was published A. D. 1796, in eight sheets. The map of N. Holland in 16 sheets has been reduced to four. The Seven United Provinces, with Drent and the Generalité lands, by Faden, in 1794, is a

map of considerable merit. Robert's map of those provinces is incorrect; that of Bonn in the new edition of the French Encyclopædia is more accurate. There are maps of every province by De Witt, and other geographers.

Batavia is treated of as a portion of *Germania Secunda*. The principal divisions of this country are, at present, the same as they were during the republic; namely, Gelderland, or Guelderland, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Overijssel, Groningen; besides the Texel and other islands. The eight departments into which the whole country, including most part of Batavia, has been recently divided, retain the names of the provinces, and their extent nearly.

I. GELDERLAND.

THIS province, also called North, or Lower Gelderland, to distinguish it from Upper Gelderland in the circle of Westphalia, is bounded on the west by Holland and Utrecht, on the north by the Zuyder-zee and Overijssel, on the east and south by Overijssel, Westphalia, and Brabant; lying in 52° N. latitude; of a very irregular form, being 30-40-50 miles from north to south, and 30-50-75, from west to east.

The soil of this province is tolerably fertile, yielding oats, barley, hemp, and tobacco, except the middle of the Veluwe, which is sandy and barren. It is watered by the Maese, the Rhine, the Yssel, the Waal, and other less streams, which traverse it in different directions. Many patches are covered with woods. Divided into three districts, viz. Nimmegen, Zutphen, and Arnheim, it contains 1840 square miles, upwards of 20 market towns, and, according to some computations, 200,000 inhabitants.

1. The district of *Nimmegen*, fertile and populous, comprehends the south part of the province between the Maese and the Rhine; 7-10 miles from north to south, and 23 from west to east.

Nimmegen,

Nimwegen, *Noviomagum*, the capital of the district, is an ancient, considerable, irregularly built, fortified, trading town, containing 12,000 inhabitants, on an acivity bathed by the *Waal*, near the border of the dutchy of *Cleves*, 13 leagues S. E. of *Utrecht*, 20 S. E. of *Amsterdam*, 26 N. E. of *Antwerp*. Several of the streets are steep, and the windows of one range of houses sometimes overlook the chimnies of another. The fortifications are too extensive to withstand a vigorous siege, and require a numerous garrison. This town entered into an alliance with *Utrecht* in 1579. The Spaniards again made themselves masters of it in 1585; but it was retaken by *Maurice* in 1591. Here a treaty was negotiated and concluded, in 1678 and 1679, between *France*, *Holland*, *Spain*, and *Germany*. On the east side of the town, within the walls, *Charlemagne* built a palace, which *Godfrey*, duke of *Lower Lorrain*, destroyed in 1046. The road thence N. W. to *Utrecht* lies one-third of the way through sands.

Tiel, or *Thiel*, is an ancient, small, trading town with narrow streets, the native place of *John Posselius* an eminent divine, pleasantly situate in a fertile tract, on the one side bounded by the *Waal*, and on the other by a marsh; seven leagues westward of *Nimwegen*, and three N. E. of *Bommel*. This place submitted to *Turenne* in 1672, and in the same year was dismantled by the French. It is now greatly decayed.

Bommel, or *Salt-Bommel*, is a trading town containing 2700 inhabitants, on the left bank of the *Waal*, about seven leagues S. S. E. of *Utrecht*. The fortifications were demolished by the French in 1673; but were afterwards repaired. Its trade is on the decline, its port being choked up by a sand bank. The island of *Bommel-waard*, formed by the *Waal* and the *Maese*, contains several villages.

There are six bailiwicks, called *Amtmanschappen*, in the district of *Nimwegen*, or *Nimweguen*. That of *Nimwegen* properly so called, lying between the *Waal* and the *Maese*, contains several villages and seats. The heath of *Mooker* near *Malden*, is famous for the defeat of some German

German forces by the Spaniards, A. D. 1574, and for being the place of rendezvous to the whole of the confederate army under Marlborough, in the year 1702. Maas-waal, S. W. of Nimmegen, contains Batenburg, a country town with a castle, on the right hand of the Maese, 11 miles from the capital; with several lordships. The whole tract between the Rhine and the Waal, traversed from east to west by the Ling, is called *Betuwe*, a portion of insula Batavorum, divided into Eastern or Upper, and Western or Lower *Betuwe*. In the former are the ruins of a strong fort constructed by General Schenk, A. D. 1586, on the island of *Gravenwaard*, at the separation of the Waal from the Rhine. At the village of *Pannerden*, or *Panderen*, is the commencement of the new canal, called *Panderschegat*, formed in 1702, through which the Rhine at present flows. In Lower *Betuwe* there are eight or nine lordships, and several villages, chiefly seated near the bank of the Rhine. The next bailiwick consists of two parts, viz. *Tieler* and *Bommeler-waard*, separated from each other by the Waal, and containing upwards of 20 lordships and many villages. Among the latter are *Thiel*, or *Tiel*, already mentioned; fort *St Andrew*, a regular pentagon, built by Cardinal *Andrea* of Austria, six miles S. W. of *Tiel*, at the junction of the Waal and the Maese; and the remains of fort *Voorn*, or *Nassau*, environed by those rivers, but demolished by the French in 1672. Between these forts lies the village of *Herwaarden*. The small bailiwick of *Beest*, watered by the *Linge*, contains an inconsiderable decayed town, and the village of *Renoy*, four or five leagues W. of *Tiel*.

The counties of *Buren* and *Kuilenburg*, on the south border of the province of *Utrecht*, do not properly belong to *Gelderland*: yet, on account of their vicinity, they may with propriety be mentioned here. The former was separated from *Gelderland* by a dyke called *Aalsdyk*, reaching from *Lettendyk* to the *Linge*, and is, for the most part, a fertile tract; containing *Buren*, a small, neatly built town, fortified with a ram-

part and fosse of earth, on the right hand of the Linge, two leagues N. W. of Tiel ; Beusichem, and other villages. The castle of Buren, separated from the town by a grove of trees, is a place of some strength. The lower parts of the latter are liable to inundations, and fit for pasture only.

Kuilenburg is a small trading town, consisting of three parts, each of which is environed by a wall and moat, two leagues N. W. of Buren, on the border of the province of Utrecht. In that neighbourhood are several neat villages.

2. The district, or county of *Zutphen*, forms the S. E. part of Gelderland, and is divided from the Veluwe by the river Yssel. Along the old and new Yssel the soil is abundantly fertile, but the eastern part of the district is full of heaths and morasses.

Zutphen, *Zutphania*, the capital, consisting of about 1270 houses, is a well built, fortified town, situate in a fenny and sometimes inundated tract, on the right bank of the Yssel, near the influx of the Berkel, 17 miles N. E. of Arnheim, and seven S. of Deventer. It contains an academy founded A. D. 1686 : but the palace is demolished. This town has been frequently besieged and taken.

Doesburg, a small fortified town, near the conflux of the old and new Yssel, between Zutphen and Arnheim, 15 miles N. E. of Nimmegen.

Deutikem, a little town of 300 houses, formerly fortified, on the old Yssel, three leagues S. E. of Doesburg.

Lochem, a town containing about 2000 inhabitants, on the Berkel, N. W. of a cognominal hill, and three leagues eastward of Zutphen. In 1672, it was taken by the French, who razed its fortifications.

Groll, a thoroughfare from Germany to the Low Countries, and a little town, whose fortifications were demolished by the French, on the Slink a branch of the Berkel, upwards of six leagues S. E. of Zutphen.

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This county likewise contains four amts, *i. e.* bailiwicks, or jurisdictions, in each of which are several villages and seats, as Bronkhorst formerly a town, but almost desolated during the Spanish wars; the Voorst house at Almen, near Zutphen, built by William III. who conferred it on the Earl of Albemarle, &c. The lordships of Berkelo, Lichtenvoorde, Bredevoort, Wisch and Heerenberg, which contain several little towns and villages, viz. the town of Berkelo consisting of 250 houses, on a cognomial river, four leagues eastward of Zutphen, near the border of Overijssel; Lichtenvoorde, a little town and seat, several leagues S. S. E. of Berkelo, not far from the confines of Munster; Brewoorde, a small fortified town, surrounded by a marsh, in the S. E. corner of Gelderland; Burg, an inconsiderable place with a seat, near the Old Yssel, four leagues S. E. of Doesburg; Heerenberg, or Berg, a little town and seat, a few leagues S. of Doesburg, near the border of the dutchy of Cleves.

3. *Arnheim* district, or the Veluwe, is separated from the foregoing districts by the Yssel and the Rhine, and bounded on the north by the Zuyderzee. Towards the middle the soil is sandy and barren, but the borders of the rivers are abundantly fertile. It contains 14 bailiwicks.

Arnheim, Arnhem or Arnem, Arenacum, Arnhemia, the capital of the district, is an ancient, tolerably built, and indifferently fortified town, containing upwards of 1100 houses, 11 leagues eastward of Utrecht, and almost three N. of Nimmegen, at the foot of the Veluwe hills, on the Rhine, about three miles below the place where this river and the Yssel divide their streams. It was taken by Louis XIV. in 1672; and fortified by the celebrated Coehorn in 1702. It is the native place of Christopher Brouwer a jesuit, and is famous for a treaty concluded there in 1678—9.

Wageningen, Vado, a small town, meanly fortified, in a marshy tract on the right hand of the Rhine, 11 miles below, *i. e.* westward of Arnheim, near the S. E. extremity of the province of Utrecht. Between
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this place and Arnheim are two forts built by the Huns in the 10th century, and called the Hunnen and Schansen.

Harderwyck, Harderovicum, is an ancient, tolerably built, fortified, trading town, containing 800 houses, and the seat of an university founded A. D. 1648, on the coast of the Zuyder-zee, nine leagues N. N. W. of Arnheim, and 13 E. of Amsterdam. The inhabitants trade in corn, wood, and red-herrings.

Hattem, an ancient and small town, is situate in the north corner of Gelderland, on the left bank of the Yssel, a few miles from Zwol. In 1672 the French took it, and demolished the fortifications. In 1786, the inhabitants refused to acknowledge a burgo-master appointed by the Stadtholder, upon which a body of troops took and plundered the place, by the desire of the states of Gelderland. Tobacco is cultivated in its vicinity.

Elburg, a little town of 300 houses, with a harbour on the Zuyder-zee, four leagues W. of Hattem. This place was taken by the French in 1672. Its ramparts are planted with trees.

In the district of *Veluwe* are several handsome villages; as, Lunteren, Barneveld, Nieuwkirk, &c. and the whole country is agreeably diversified with seats.

The Richeram, or jurisdiction of *Veluwe-Zoom*, is a rich and fertile tract along the Rhine and the Yssel; containing the village of Spankeren, with a fine seat; Ellekom, a village near which is a handsome seat; and on a neighbouring eminence stands Rouwenberg, a hunting seat built by William III. The fort of Ysseloort, in the angle where the Yssel quits the Rhine, was long ago demolished. Near Arnheim there is a delightful seat called Klaarenbeck; and a few miles northward is Rozande, a pleasant spot, remarkable for being the site of the famous convent of Mariendaal.

The lordship of *Loo*, nearly in the centre of Veluwe, contains an elegant cognominal seat and gardens, in the vicinity of Appeldoorn; 13

leagues E. N. E. of Utrecht, and 5 N. W. of Zutphen; Doornenburg, a seat in a lordship of the same name, watered by the Rhine.

The seat and elegant gardens of Rozendaal, in a cognominal lordship, belong to the family of Tork. Veluwe, surrounded by a strip of fertile soil, has been compared to a thread-bare coat with a rich border.

Upper Gelderland, also called the Upper Quarter, or the Quarter of Roermonde, is detached from Lower Gelderland, and bounded by the dutchy of Cleve, the county of Meurs, the archbishopric of Cologne, the bishopric of Liege, and the dutchies of Juliers and Brabant. It formerly belonged to the crown of Spain, but, by the peace of Utrecht, part of it was ceded to Austria, and part to Prussia, and guaranteed to them by the treaty of Baden in 1714. By the Barrier Treaty in 1715, the states general of the united provinces likewise obtained a part; so that Upper Gelderland was divided into Austrian, Prussian, and Dutch Gelderland. The Austrian division included Roermonde and its district; the Dutch part comprehended the lordships of Venlo and Stevenswert. To Prussian Gelderland belonged the districts of Gelders, Kessel, Crickenheck, Wachtendonk, and Strahlen.

2. HOLLAND.

Holland, the largest, most populous, and best cultivated of the seven provinces, is bounded on the west and north by the German ocean, on the east by the Zuyder-zee, Utrecht, and Gelderland, on the south by Brabant; lying between $51^{\circ} 37'$ and $53^{\circ} 20'$ N. latitude, and between $3^{\circ} 40'$ and $5^{\circ} 5'$ E. longitude from Greenwich; extending 120 miles from north to south; but of very unequal breadth, being deeply indented by the province of Utrecht and the Zuyder-zee. According to the computation of some geographers, it contains 2000 square miles, and 960,000 inhabitants.

A considerable proportion of this country, lying below the surface of the sea, is secured by dykes against inundations, and intersected by innumerable ditches and canals. The air is insalubrious. The soil is thin and marshy, abounding in rich pastures, except in the middle districts, which consist almost entirely of turf grounds.

The principal rivers are, the Maese on the south, the Rhine in the middle, the Leck between the Maese and the Rhine, on the north the Vecht and Amstel, which lose themselves in the Y. These rivers and smaller streams are joined by navigable canals, which open an easy communication between the several towns and villages of this province.

Holland is divided into North Holland, or West Friesland, and South Holland.

1. SOUTH HOLLAND extends from Brabant to the Wyker-meer and the Y, near Amsterdam. On the west coast there is no harbour; and a ridge of sand banks forms a natural barrier against inundations of the sea: the eastern boundary is deeply indented by the provinces of Utrecht and Gelderland.

Cities.—*Dort*, or Dordrecht, Dordracum, or Dordrechtum, is an ancient, well built, walled, populous, trading town, the seat of the mintage for South Holland, the birth place of Paul Merula, John de Wit, Junius, Vossius, and other learned men. It is situate on the N. W. extremity of an island formed by the Merwe, the Bies-bos, and the Kill, with a commodious harbour, 14 miles S. E. of Rotterdam; and contains 19,000 inhabitants. The situation of this place is naturally so strong, that, though destitute of fortifications, it has never yet been taken. It is famous for a synod held here in 1618 and 1619. The tract on which it stands was separated from the main land, A. D. 1421, by an inundation, which destroyed 72 villages, with about 100,000 persons.

Haarlem is a large, tolerably built, manufacturing town, environed by an old brick wall; containing upwards of 20,000 inhabitants; 12 miles

W. of Amsterdam, $15\frac{1}{2}$ N. of Leyden, and about three from an extensive lake called Haarlem-meer. It is a place of little trade, with broad and regular streets. The palace, the public library, the medicinal garden, and the house of Laurence Coster to whom the invention of the art of printing is ascribed, are worthy of notice. The academy of sciences was founded A. D. 1752. The organ in the great church is one of the finest in Europe. It has 8000 pipes, and was constructed in 1738. This town has been remarkable for variety of fortunes in time of war, and for its flourishing manufactures of velvets, damasks, worsted stuffs, &c. in time of peace. It was consumed by fire in 1347, 1351, and 1587. In 1571 it submitted to the Prince of Orange; and after a memorable siege, in 1573, it was taken by the Spaniards. In the neighbourhood of the town there are several handsome seats, with a wood cut out into delightful walks and vistas. Haarlem-lake, also called the sea of Leyden, including several small lakes connected with it, contains about 15 square leagues of surface, and is ten feet mean depth.

Delft, Delphi, the birth place of Heinsius, Grotius, &c. is a regular, well built town, in the form of an oblong square, consisting of about 4800 houses, nine miles N. W. of Rotterdam, and five S. of Hague. Two spacious parallel streets, with broad canals, form the most considerable part of the town. In this place is the principal arsenal of the province, except that the magazine of powder is at the distance of a mile from it, near the canal to Rotterdam. The chief manufactures are a species of earthen ware and tobacco pipes. In the great church is a magnificent tomb, erected in memory of William I. Prince of Orange, who was murdered in the palace, A. D. 1584; and its fine steeple has a remarkable set of chimes, consisting of about 500 bells, disposed on the outside of the spire. In the old church are monuments of Admirals Tromp and Hein. This town, situate in the midst of delightful meadows, withstood a long siege in 1359; and was almost entirely destroyed in 1536.

Delfshaven

Delfshaven is a small market town, containing 1390 inhabitants, and is a place of some trade, with a harbour on the Maese, a mile below Rotterdam, at the extremity of the canal of Delft constructed in 1389. Thence many vessels annually depart for the herring fishery. This town is situate among meadows; and canals, planted with trees, run through its streets.

Leyden, Lugdunum Batavorum, and more anciently Leigdunum ad Rhenum in Batavorum insula and Germaniarum Caput, is a large, regular city, with broad streets intersected by canals, containing upwards of 30,000 inhabitants; 27 miles S. S. W. of Amsterdam, ten N. N. E. of Hague, and four from the sea coast. It is the birth place of Scaliger, and of John Bockolt a tailor, who, in 1534, placed himself at the head of the Baptists, and assumed the title of King of Munster in Westphalia. The stadthouse is a large and inelegant edifice. The celebrated university, whose library contains many curious MSS. was founded in 1575. In the old castle, on an eminence, there is a maze or labyrinth. The manufactures of cloth, serge, and cambric, have been on the decline for several years. In 1574 this city sustained a severe siege from the Spaniards, during which famine and pestilence carried off 6000 of the inhabitants: and, in 1795, with the rest of Holland, it fell into the hands of the French. The environs are agreeably diversified with gardens, meadows, and seats. The celebrated Rembrandt was born A. D. 1606, about four miles from Leyden, between the villages of Leyderdorp and Koukerk, where his father was a miller. The adjacent country may be inundated. The canal between Leyden and Haarlem is bordered with sandy downs and meadows on the left, and with turf pits and a lake on the right; so that this stage is barren of objects.

Amsterdam, one of the most elegant, opulent, flourishing, commercial cities in Europe, is situate in a marshy tract, on the common boundary of North and South Holland, at the influx of the Amstel into the Y, or Wye,

Wye, two leagues from the Zuyder-zee, 17 from Rotterdam, 13 from Hague, 61 N. of Bruxelles, 51 N. of Antwerp. In the beginning of the 13th century it was a mean fishing village. In 1490, it was surrounded by a wall. In 1512, it was in vain besieged by the people of Gelderland; but, in 1578, it was taken by the Hollanders after a siege of 10 years. From this period its increase was very rapid, in consequence of several thousand families removing hither from Antwerp, after the conquest of that place in 1575. In 1675, it was enlarged to its present extent, and fortified. Built in the form of a crescent, it is nine miles in circuit, containing about 212,000 inhabitants. Towards the land it is defended by a great number of bastions, and a broad deep ditch, and is intersected by innumerable navigable canals bordered with rows of trees. The streets in general are narrow but well-paved, and the houses are of brick or stone. There are many magnificent public edifices. The guild-hall or stadt-house, built in 1648-1655, is founded on 13,659 piles. It is 282 feet long, 235 broad, and 157 high. Beneath it is a vault wherein is kept the bank, which contains a vast quantity of ingots both of gold and silver, with large sums of money. In the second story is a magazine of arms. The principal church, founded on 6363 piles, is 315 feet long, and 210 broad. The exchange, founded on 2000 piles, A. D. 1608, and built of freestone, is 250 feet long, and 140 broad. The synagogue of Portuguese Jews is an elegant building. The admiralty, at the N. E. end of the city, was formerly a palace of the Prince of Orange. The arsenal for men of war is a handsome structure, 200 feet in length, containing great quantities of military stores and many curiosities. In the new part of the city is a magazine 2000 feet square. There are many bridges across the canals. The Pont-neuf, or new bridge, composed of 36 arches, is upwards of 600 feet in length, and 70 in breadth. The harbour, about half a league in length and a mile in breadth, is of difficult access, but secure, being protected by a double row of piles, joined by beams placed horizontally.

horizontally. The openings left at certain distances to admit ships, are shut at night. At the commencement of 1795, this city submitted to the French. The neighbouring territory may be inundated. It is full sea at three o'clock, on the days of new and full moon.

Gouda, or Tergouw, is a considerable town, situate on the Gouw, near the influx of this river into the Yssel, 12 miles N. N. E. of Rotterdam, on the road to Utrecht. It is noted for the manufacture of tobacco-pipes. In St John's church are admirable paintings on glass. The records of the province are kept at this place. The adjacent country may be laid under water, which is the only security of the town in the event of an attack.

Rotterdam, the birth-place of Erasmus, is a large, well-built, populous, trading town, containing 50,000, or, according to other accounts, 60,000 inhabitants; pleasantly situate at the influx of the Rother into the Maese or Merwe; nine miles S. E. of Delft, 14 S. S. E. of Hague, 51 S. of Amsterdam, and 79 N. of Bergen-op-zoom. There are several elegant public buildings. The stadthouse is an old brick edifice with a peaked roof. The exchange, finished in 1736, is a handsome quadrangular stone building. On the bridge across the Maese there is a fine brass statue of Erasmus, who was a native of this place. From the tower of the cathedral there is an extensive prospect. The Boomquay street, upwards of half a mile along the bank of the river, almost surpasses imagination. It has a row of lofty trees, and the houses resemble palaces; on the other side is the river, near a mile and a half broad, where ships are continually sailing in or out, or lying at anchor. Besides an academy of sciences instituted in 1771, there are warehouses of the East India Company, many churches, a board of admiralty, with dock yards and storehouses belonging thereto, &c. The harbour, divided into three basons, is commodious; and ships of the greatest burden can go into the midst of the town by means of deep canals. The trade carried on, especially with Great Britain, is very extensive. What Rome is to the antiquary, Rotterdam is to

to the merchant. Its streets, markets, and quays, are crowded with active industry. It has high water, at spring-tides, about $3\frac{3}{4}$ o'clock.

Schiedam is a town consisting of 1500 houses, of which 300 are used for distilling gin, six miles westward of Rotterdam, on the Merwe, at the mouth of the Schie. It contains about 8000 inhabitants. In the environs are many juniper-trees.

Vlaardingen, formerly called Flerditinga and Phladitinga, a small town below, or west of Schiedam, with a safe harbour, which was enlarged in 1734. The principal article of trade is herring.

Schoonhoven is a fortified trading town of 600 houses, on the river Leck, at the influx of the Vliet, with a capacious harbour, three leagues S. S. E. of Gouda, and six E. of Rotterdam. In the great church is the sepulchral monument of Olivier Van Noord, who circumnavigated the globe. This place is noted for its trade, salmon fishery, paper manufactures, and expert silversmiths. In the neighbourhood are many fine gardens and seats. Its environs may be laid under water.

Briel, or Brille, is a regularly built, fortified town of 1000 houses, containing 4000 inhabitants, chiefly fishermen and pilots, six leagues W. of Rotterdam, near the mouth of the Maese, on the small island of Borne, or Voorn, with a spacious and convenient harbour. It is the native place of Admiral Van Trompe, Vice-Admiral de Witt, Neostadius, and other eminent men: but its trade is inconsiderable. At spring-tides, it is high water there near two o'clock.

Naerden, founded in 1350, and the bulwark of Amsterdam, is a neat fortified town, consisting of about 480 houses, on the south coast of the Zuyder-zee, about 13 miles east of the capital, with which it has a communication by a canal that passes through Muiden. It is celebrated for the cruelties exercised there by the Duke of Alva, A. D. 1572, and for its manufactures of cloth and velvet. Its environs are of a sandy soil.

Muiden, an indifferently fortified town of 200 houses, between Naerden

den and Amsterdam, at the mouth of the Vecht, on the Zuyder-zee. It is a place of considerable trade; and its environs may be inundated.

Wesop, or Weesp, an old and formerly well fortified town of 500 houses, a few miles above, i. e. south of Muiden, on the Vecht.

Nieuwersluice, a small place, and a thoroughfare between Utrecht and Amsterdam, three leagues S. of Wesop, on the river Vecht.

Woerden, a town of 400 houses, with an old castle, founded by a bishop of Utrecht in 1160, and taken by the French in 1672, on the old Rhine, three leagues W. of Utrecht.

Oudewater, a small fortified town, and the native place of the celebrated Jacobus Arminius, five miles east of Gouda, near the border of the province of Utrecht, and on the river Yssel. This place was taken by the Spaniards in 1575.

Nieuwpoort, a little trading town on the Leck, nearly opposite to Schoonhoven.

Loevestein, a small fort and old castle, frequently used as a place of confinement for state-prisoners, on the western extremity of the Bommelwaard, opposite to Workum, at the conflux of the Waal and the Maese, eight leagues E. S. E. of Rotterdam. Here the standard of liberty was erected, A. D. 1571, by Henry Ruyter, against the power of the Duke of Alva; and in this fort Grotius was confined A. D. 1619.

Worcum, Workum, or Woudrichem, a little well fortified town of 200 houses, almost opposite to Gorcum, below the junction of the Waal and the Maese, whose united streams here assume the name of the Merwe, in a salubrious site, five leagues above, i. e. east of Dort.

Heusden, the birth-place of Paul and Gysbert Voet, is a town consisting of 600 houses, and a strong fortress, situate among marshes, in the S. E. corner of the province, 12 miles S. E. of Gorcum, and 10 N. W. of Bois-le-duc, on the left hand of the Maese, with which it has a communication by means of a canal that was formerly the course of the river.

Gorcum, or Gornichem, the native place of Estius and Erpenius, is a small, tolerably built, but decayed and indifferently fortified town, containing about 5000 inhabitants, at the mouth of the Lenge, seven leagues N. N. E. of Breda. From the steeple there is a prospect of 22 walled towns. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in corn, and have a good salmon-fishery.

Geertruidenberg, Mons S. Gertrudis, commonly called Berg, is an important fortress, and an ancient place, containing about 460 houses, in the form of a crescent, on the south coast of Bies-bosch bay formed by an inundation A. D. 1421, near the confines of Brabant, three leagues N. of Breda, and five S. E. of Dort. Its castle was built in 1321, and destroyed in 1420. The town was taken by the Spaniards in 1573, retaken in 1589 by the Duke of Parma, and in 1593 by Prince Maurice. It was taken by the French in 1793, evacuated soon after, and retaken by them in 1795.

Der Klundert, is a small, well built, fortified town of about 100 houses, on the river Rodevaart, near the south border of Holland, five leagues W. S. W. of Geertruidenberg, and six S. E. of Helvoetsluys. On the same river there is another fort called Bloemendaal; and on the N. W. point of Klundert island, stands the fortress of Williamstadt, built by William I. Prince of Orange A. D. 1583, on Holland's Diep, five leagues S. E. of Helvoetsluys.

Gravenhage, commonly called the Hague, Haga Comitum, the birth-place of Velsius, Golius, Huygens, Ruysch, &c., and formerly the residence of the stadtholder, and of foreign ambassadors, is a regularly built and elegant village, containing about 30,000 inhabitants, surrounded by a canal six miles in circuit, and bordered with elms; 10 miles S. S. W. of Leyden, 37 S. W. of Amsterdam, and 14 N. W. of Rotterdam. The streets, in general, are spacious, and the houses handsomely built, shaded with trees, and supplied with abundance of water. Princess' street is half

a mile long, and proportionably broad. The most beautiful part of the village is Vyver-burg; where on one side is an elegant row of houses, and on the other a large bason of water. The palace, during the stadtholder's residence there, contained a fine collection of paintings and natural curiosities. The French church is noted for being the burial-place of several counts of Holland. In its vicinity there is a fine garden in imitation of that at Vauxhall. Towards the east and south are verdant meadows and handsome seats. To the north is a wood in which Frederick Henry built an elegant seat; and westward, an avenue or promenade 24 feet broad, paved with bricks, and bordered with rows of trees, extends two and a half miles to the village of Scheveling containing about 200 houses, on the sea-coast. This village, several times damaged by the sea, is inhabited by fishermen and publicans.

In *South Holland* are the following bailiwicks, each of which has its own tribunal for the trial of causes.

1. *Gooiland*, or Gofland, a sandy and heathy tract, on the Zuyder-zee, in the vicinity of Naarden, contains the villages of Huisen on the coast; Hilversum, whose inhabitants are chiefly manufacturers; Graveland, full of seats; Muiderberg, &c.

2. *Loosdrecht* is a small heathy territory, watered by the Vecht. Loosdrecht and Loenen are inconsiderable villages. Near the latter is Kronenburg, a seat frequently mentioned in the history of the counts of Holland.

3. The *Amstelland*, consisting of meadows and heaths, lies on the Amstel, south of Amsterdam, containing the villages of Ouderkirk, Diemen and Amstelveen, with the polders of Diemer and Beilmer.

4. *Kennemerland*, on the German ocean, is divided into north and south. The latter only belongs to South Holland, and includes Sparendam, Sloten, Zantvoort, Bloemendaal, and other villages.

5. *Rheinland*, lying along both shores of the Old Rhine, is the largest

district in South Holland. It consists chiefly of turf lands, containing Oude or Old Wetering, a village on a canal; Oudshoorn, at the junction of the Wetering and Old Rhine; Rhynsburg, formerly noted for its Benedictine nunnery; Sassenheim, noted for Teilingen-house often mentioned in history; Noordwyk-op-zee, where formerly stood the abbey of Leeuwenhorst. Katwyk-op-Rhyn, and Katwyk-op-zee, two villages and lordships. Near the site of the latter, Caligula built Arx Britannica at the mouth of the Rhine, and the most frequented port for England, but long ago swallowed up by the sea.

6. *Woerren*, or Woerden, consists of fine meadow lands in the neighbourhood of the town of Woerden.

7. *Schieland*, so called from the Schie that waters a part of the western border, is an heathy district between Rotterdam and Gouda. Overschie, Zevenhuizen, Moordrecht, &c. are villages.

8. *Delftland*, or Defland, the most fertile tract in Holland, lies in the vicinity of Delft.

Scheveling, a village on the sea-coast, a few miles from Hague. A considerable part of this village was destroyed by the sea, A. D. 1574. *Loosduinen*, a neat village, about five miles from Hague, and half a mile from the sea-coast, from which it is separated by hills of sand. In the church of this village are the two fonts in which the 365 children of Margaret of Hennesberg are said to have been baptized A. D. 1276. This story of the countess of Hennesberg, though mentioned with gravity by Erasmus, is absurd, unless it be supposed that the imprecation was denounced on the third day of January. *Off-Ter-Heide*, a village on the sea-coast, near which a bloody engagement between the English and Dutch fleets happened in the year 1653. *Gravesande*, a handsome village, anciently noted for a seat of the counts of Holland, on the sand downs near the coast. In digging up some old foundations, A. D. 1546, several curious earthen vessels were found, supposed to be 1400 years old. The adjacent

adjacent country produces excellent wheat and grass. Near this place stood the ancient palace of the lords of Polan, which, with several neighbouring castles, were burnt by the people of Delft in 1359.

Naaldwyk, containing the magnificent palace of Hondflaardyk, near the mouth of the Maese, about five leagues westward of Rotterdam.

Ryswick, a pleasant village, two miles from the Hague, with a palace of William III. called the House of Neubourg in its vicinity. This place is famous for a treaty of peace concluded here A. D. 1697. The palace is a noble structure of free stone, adorned with a marble stair-case, marble floors, and a magnificent terrace.

Maasland, a neat village, southward of Delft, above the mouth of the Maese.

In the south-west part of Holland are several considerable islands.

1. *Voorn*, or East Voorn, is an island about 17 miles in length and five in breadth, lying between the Maese and Haringvliet, a broad stream coming from the Biesbosch canal. This island contains *Heenvliet*, a little town on the north coast; and Helvoetsluys, a small but strong town on the south coast, 10 miles from the open sea. The fronts of the houses in this town are painted once a-year, and the streets are paved with clinkers. The entrance to the harbour is between two piers supported by piles; and it is divided by a flood-gate from the bason, where ships ride in great safety. Hence packets sail to Harwich in England.

2. The island of *South Voorn*, or Over Flacque, of an oval form, lies south of the preceding, and contains several considerable and populous villages, as Meliszand, Dirksland, Harkinge, &c.

3. *West Voorn*, or Goeree, is a small island of an oval form, the S. W. part of Holland, two leagues S. W. of Helvoetsluys. It is separated from Schouwen by a shallow channel, and joined to Over-Flackee by a sand bank. It contains a small town of the same name, and Outdorp a village. The harbour is choked up, but the road is tolerable.

4. The

4. The small island of *Putten*, eastward of Voorn, is environed by the Maese, the Bornisse, and the Spuy; containing Geervliet, a little, open, regular town, and several villages.

5. *Beierland*, and Streyn, form one island, called the Hocksche-waard, separated from Putten and Voorn by a small stream. In the year 1421, this country was overflowed and almost destroyed. Old Beierland, New Beierland, and Streyn, are villages of little note. Along the eastern boundary of Streyn is the common passage from Holland to Brabant.

6. *Ysselmonde* is an island opposite to Rotterdam, between the old and new Maese, containing a small town of the same name, two elegant seats, and several villages. It is 12 miles from west to east, and 2—6 in breadth.

7. *Rosenburg*, a little island in the midst of the Maese, was first dyked A. D. 1586. In it is the village of Blankenburg.

8. *Goudswaard*, an inconsiderable island, contains a village in the neighbourhood of Putten.

The remaining districts of the south part of Holland, by some geographers more particularly called South Holland, are as follows, viz.

1. The island of *Dordrecht*, a fragment of the isle of South Holland which was swallowed up A. D. 1421, is bounded by the Maese, Biesbosch, and the Kill, five leagues S. E. of Rotterdam. It contains a town of the same name, and the village of Dubbledam. Two miles eastward of Dordrecht are the remains of the ancient castle of Merwed.

2. The *Alblasser-waard* lies between the river Merwe and the Leck, on the east bounded by Gorcum and Vianen. It consists chiefly of pastures, and contains about 16 villages.

3. The *Krimpener-waard*, east of Rotterdam, between the Leck and Yssel, is a plain covered with hemp and pastures. In it is a small cognominal town and several villages.

4. Two villages in *Lopikker-waard* belong to Holland, and the remainder to the province of Utrecht.

5. The

5. The district of *Gorcum*, or Arkel, is situate near the river Souwe, and divided into two parts, containing the little towns of Asperen, Heukulum, Leerdam the birth place of Jansenius, and five villages.

6. *Vianen* is a town consisting of 450 houses, in a cognominal lordship, on the Leck, near the border of the province of Utrecht. It was taken, A. D. 1672, by the French, who demolished its fortifications. To the westward are some ruins of the castle of Batestein. This lordship contains a handsome seat and several villages.

The following lordships lie within the precincts of Holland :

1. The county of *Leerdam*, consisting of pasture grounds, near the S. W. border of Utrecht. Its small, regular, and well built town, of the same name, is seated on the Linge, nine leagues E. of Rotterdam.

2. *Hagestein*, a lordship, forms a portion of the tract between Diefdyk and Souwendyk, called the five Lords' Lands.

3. *Ysselstein* is a lordship on the confines of Utrecht, near the source of the Yssel. It contains a cognominal town of 300 houses, about five miles S. S. W. of Utrecht, and famous in history for the siege it sustained in 1297. *Benschop* is a village, and *Heerendyk* is a large edifice on the Yssel, founded by the Moravians, A. D. 1736.

4. In the territory of *Altena*, on the left hand of the Merwe, opposite to the district of *Gorcum*, are situate *Alenkerk*, near which stood *Altena-house*, the seat of Philip Hoorn, who was beheaded at Brussels in 1568 ; *Werkendam*, *Sleswyk*, and other villages.

5. The district of *Heusden*, in the S. E. corner of Holland, almost environed by Brabant and the Maese, contains *Veen* on the Maese, *Engelen* on the Diest, near fort Crevecoeur, and 17 other villages.

6. The lordship, village and seat of *Bokhoven*, lie westward of *Engelen*.

7. *Langestraat*, or Longstreet, is a narrow slip of land, extending along the Old Maese from *Heusden* westward to the *Bies-bosch*, and famous for its excellent hay. It contains six villages.

8. Between

8. Between the S. E. extremity of the lake Bies-bosch, and the border of Brabant, on the west side of the mouth of the river Dongen, lie the villages of Mey and Drimmeler.

9. On the south coast of the Bies-bosch, are Hoge and Lage-Zaluwe, two considerable villages.

10. *Moerdyk* is the ferry across Hollands Diep, where the Prince of Orange was drowned in the year 1711.

11. At the south extremity of Holland, on the border of Brabant, lie the town and lordship of *Zevenbergen*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ league S. E. of Klundert, and three N. W. of Breda. Before the inundation, A. D. 1421, this was a place of some note.

NORTH HOLLAND, or West Friesland, is a peninsula on all sides surrounded by the North and Zuyder seas, except on the south, where it is connected with South Holland by a narrow isthmus between the north sea and Wyker-meer. This country is covered with rich pastures, elegant gardens, handsome towns and villages. Most of the houses are built of brick, and in cleanliness and neatness exceed those in every other country. The rooms and furniture are kept in the nicest order. The streets, paved with brick, are carefully washed, and strewed with a fine white sand. Every wooden utensil, both within and without, even to the gates in the roads, and the posts in the inclosures, are painted. The principal articles of trade are excellent cheese, butter, and herrings.

In the middle age, this province was separated from East Friesland by a considerable lake called Flevo, which contained a small island, and had a communication with the northern ocean by a river near 50 Roman miles in length; but, by an encroachment of the sea, the extensive tract bordering on that lake and river, has been converted into a deep gulph, called the Zuyder-zee, between which and the ocean are several islands.

Cities, &c.—*Alkmaar*, or Al-meer, so called from the lakes with which it was originally environed, is an ancient, regular, elegantly built,

trading town, containing about 8000 inhabitants, pleasantly situate near the centre of the province ; seven leagues N. of Amsterdam ; intersected by canals, and surrounded with gardens, meadows, and seats. This town, once reckoned among the fortresses of Holland, held out a seven weeks siege against the Spaniards, A. D. 1673. Its environs are noted for excellent butter, cheese, and tulips. Here a treaty was signed after the defeat of the Duke of York A. D. 1799.

Hoorn, so called from its port whose form resembled a horn, is a well built, but indifferently fortified, trading town, and the native place of Adrian Junius, containing 9000 inhabitants, on the coast of the Zuyder-zee, with a convenient harbour ; six leagues N. N. E. of Amsterdam, and four E. of Alkmaar. Here the deputies of North Holland assemble, and many ships of war and merchants vessels are built. The environs are agreeable, and diversified with villages, gardens, and seats. A canal extends from this place westward to Alkmaar.

Enkhuysen is a neatly built, fortified town, not so populous as Hoorn, with a harbour on the Zuyder-zee, ten miles N. E. of that place. Towards the sea it is secured by a sand bank dangerous to large vessels. The herring trade was formerly more considerable here than at present. It is high water along that coast, at spring tides, about 12 o'clock.

Edam is a small, well built town, on the west coast of the Zuyder-zee, at the mouth of the Ey, with a good harbour, $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues N. N. E. of Amsterdam. It contains about 4000 inhabitants, and was formerly noted for its cheese trade. The adjacent territory, once a lake, is now a polder. Between Edam and Hoorn is the neat village of Saardam, remarkable for its manufactures of paper.

Monnikendam, Monachodamum, is a little neat town, containing 2000 inhabitants, between Edam and Amsterdam, at the bottom of a small bay opposite to the island of Marken. The harbour is choked up by a sand bank.

Medemlick, *Medenblick*, or *Memelik*, is a small, fortified, trading town, consisting of about 600 houses, defended by an old castle ; three leagues N. W. of *Enkhuisen*, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ N. of *Hoorn*, on the north coast of a peninsula that projects into the *Zuyder-zee*. The harbour is convenient and safe. This place is thought to have been the residence of the kings of *Friesland* ; and here are the best dykes in *Holland*. The environs yield rich pastures. Considerable quantities of wood are imported here from *Norway*.

Purmerend is a market town of about 600 houses, in 1572 environed by a rampart ; a few miles westward of *Edam* at the extremity of *Pulmer-polder**. Its large and ancient castle was demolished A. D. 1741.

The amts or bailiwicks of *North Holland* are as follows :

1. *North Kennemerland*, including the *Lange-meer*, is bounded on the south by *Wyker-meer*, and on the west by the *North sea*, or *German ocean*, watered by the *Kil* and the *Zaan*. It contains several places of note. *Beverwyk*, or *Wyk*, a little and agreeable country town, on the *Wyker-meer* : Its environs yield great quantities of vegetables. *Velsen*, a village on the same lake, near the ruins of *Broderode* castle. *Heilo*, a few miles southward of *Alkmaar*, venerated by the *Papists* on account of the virtues of *S. Willebrord's*, or *Heilo's* pond. *Egmond binnen* and *buiten*, or *Egmond-op-zee* and *op-den-Hoef*, with some adjacent villages, westward of *Alkmaar*, on the sea coast, once formed a county which gave name to a family. At *Egmond-op-den-Hoef* are the ruins of the old palace of the counts of *Egmond*. *Hondsbosch*, or *Dog's Wood*, is a tract of land north of *Alkmaar*, along the sea coast, containing *Schrool*, *Groet*, *Petten*, and other villages. The *Zype*, a large *werder*, or sandy swamp, now improved and cultivated, reaches from *Dogwood* almost to the eastern coast. *Kalantsoog*, *Huisduinen*, and *Helder*, are villages lying on the coast of the *North sea*. *Helder* is the extreme village of *North Holland*, on the *Texel-stroom*, or *Mars-diep*, to the westward of which

* A *Polder* denotes a drained lake, or a piece of land dyked on all sides.

which is a convenient place of anchorage called Lands-diep, in the time of war the rendezvous of the Dutch fleet. Schermer-meer is a large lake for the most part drained, and on the borders planted with villages, in the middle of the country. Ryp and Wormer are considerable villages. Zaanredam is a neat manufacturing and trading town, near the south border of North Holland, a few miles from Amsterdam.

2. *Waterland*, properly so called, includes the south part of the country, and contains many villages, the principal of which is *Brock*, 8 leagues N. of Amsterdam. This village, composed of about 300 houses, is remarkable for cleanliness, neatness, and elegance. The streets are narrow, paved with brick, and intersected by little canals. The houses are painted green and white on the outside, covered with glazed tiles or slates, and elegantly furnished and embellished. Before every house there is a handsome parterre, or little garden. The narrow streets are smoothly paved with bricks of a pale colour. No carriage or horse is permitted to enter any part of the village, one street excepted; and passengers must generally lodge in its suburbs. An old woman, it is said, would not permit the Emperour Joseph II. to enter into her house because he wore boots. A rivulet passes through the village to the Vyver, a lake surrounded by handsome seats. The Zeevang is a district of Waterland, lying along the coast of the Zuyder-zee, on either hand of Edam, containing several villages; as Vollendam, Warder, and Schardam noted for its neatness. The enclosed lakes, or polders, of Waterland are, the Beemster formerly an unwholesome marsh, but drained in 1608—1612, now an inclosed tract of 6495 English acres, divided by many canals intersecting one another at right angles. The Wormer polders, inclosed A. D. 1626, consist of 1798 acres; and the Purmer, in the neighbourhood of Edam, contains 2984, dyked in the year 1622.

3. *West Friesland* extends from the Zype eastward to Dregterland, a promontory that runs so far out into the Zuyder-zee, as to reach within

12 miles of the coast of East Friesland. It consists chiefly of drained lakes, planted with about 50 villages.

Schagen is a considerable town built by a colony of Jutlanders, in a fertile territory, about 12 miles north of Alkmaar.

The following Islands are in the Zuyder Sea, adjacent to the coast of North Holland, and anciently portions of the continent.

Texel, or Tessel, a considerable level island, six miles long, defended from the sea by sand hills and strong banks, and separated from the north extremity of Holland by a strait called the Maersdiep, 18 leagues N. N. W. of Amsterdam. It is protected by a fort, and has a famous road where ships lie in security. The island contains several villages, and its soil yields excellent pastures. To the westward two naval engagements between the Dutch and English fleets happened in the years 1653 and 1673. The English, in 1799, took possession of the batteries and fort which defended Maersdiep, and captured the Dutch fleet at anchor in the road. The Eyerland, at the north end of Texel, was anciently a part of this island, and afterwards separated from it; but in 1630 was joined by a dyke, and is now a continuation of it.

Flieland, anciently the extremity of the continent, at the mouth of Fliestroom, now an island N. E. of Eyerland, nine miles from N. E. to S. W. and two in breadth, containing an inconsiderable village of the same name. There is no channel west of this island between it and Eyerland.

Schelling island, N. E. of Flieland, is five leagues in length, and tolerably fruitful, containing several villages and hamlets. Between those two islands lies the mouth or entrance of Fliestroom, in $53^{\circ} 20'$ N. latitude, which affords a convenient passage to all ships bound to the north and Baltic seas. At the west end of Schelling there is a light-house, with two beacons.

Wieringen,

Wieringen, an island on the east coast of West Friesland, in $52^{\circ} 55'$ N. latitude, consists of arable and pasture lands, and contains one or two small villages.

Marken, an island six miles in circuit, lies near the S. E. extremity of North Holland, opposite to the gulph of Monnikendam, in that part of the Zuyder-zee called the Goud, or Golden, Sea. The sole village in this island is Marken-buiten.

Urk is a very small island, with one village on a sandy eminence, about five leagues E. of Enkhuysen, near the centre of the Zuyder-zee; and in it are several springs of fresh water.

Schockland, an island between Urk and the coast of Overijssel, contains two mean villages.

N. B. On the coasts of Urk and Schockland are beacons for the direction of ships in the night. There are many sand banks in the Zuyder-zee, which render the navigation of it difficult and dangerous, viz. the Pampus, two banks which defend the harbour of Amsterdam; Inkhuyser-zand, opposite to Enkhuysen; Braesand, a large bank between Texelstroom and Flietstroom; the Waart, N. E. of Texel island, between Braesand and Flieland; Lange-sand, on the coast of Friesland; Lutjeswaart, between Braesand and the north extremity of Holland; Grind, in the middle of the channel, between the N. E. end of Flieland and Friesland; and Abbot, opposite to Harlingen.

3. ZEALAND.

Zealand, or Sea-land, so named from its situation, which is very subject to inundations, was anciently called Valachria; and consists of 15 or 16 islands, containing 11 towns, 110 villages, and upwards of 80,000 inhabitants: on the north bounded by Holland, on the east by Brabant, on the south by Flanders, and on the west by the German Ocean, in

$51\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$

51 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° N. latitude. These islands, formed by branches of the Schelde and the Maese, are fertile, well inhabited, but not salubrious to strangers. The right branch of the Schelde, called the East Schelde, divides this province into two parts. The western division consists of five considerable islands, besides others of less note, viz. Walcheren, Joostland, South and North Beveland, and Wolfersdyk; all of which are low, and defended against the inundations of the sea by sand-banks and artificial dykes, the repair and maintenance of which cost great labour and expence.

1. *Walcheren*, including Joostland, is the most fertile and populous island in the province of Zealand. About 40 miles in circuit, it lies between South Beveland and the German Ocean, at the mouth of the Hont, or West Schelde; containing the following towns, villages, and forts.

Middleburg, Medioburgum, the capital of Zealand, is an ancient, large, well built, populous, fortified, trading town, and the native place of Adrian Beverland, Will. Goeree, Melchior Leydeker, &c. containing upwards of 16,000 inhabitants; in 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° N. latitude; 29 leagues S. S. W. of Amsterdam, 8 N. N. E. of Bruges, 12 N. N. W. of Ghent, and 14 N. W. of Antwerp. It is of an oval figure, situate in the interior part of the island. The Oostkerk, the promenade called Molenwater, the observatory, and other public buildings, merit the notice of a traveller. Here the states of the province hold their meetings. A canal, capable of admitting large vessels, goes hence to Flushing; and another opens a communication with the channel that separates Joostland from Walcheren.

Vlissingen, or Flushing, the birth-place of Admiral Ruyter, Petrus Cuncus, Ludov. de Dieu, &c. is a small, well built, fortified town, containing 6000 inhabitants, six miles south of Middleburg, on the south coast of the island, at the mouth of the West Schelde. A society of sciences

sciences was established here A. D. 1765. This place enjoys greater conveniencies for navigation and trade than any other in the Netherlands. A fleet of the largest men of war may lie near the town in its capacious and secure harbour, 1700 Rheinland rods in length, and 200 in breadth; to the right of which lies the entrance into the old harbour. The time of high-water, on full and change days, is about half past one. Old Flushing is a suburb on the west side of the town. The French took possession of Flushing in 1795.

Veere, or *Fer Veer*, formerly *Kampveer*, *Campoveria*, is a slightly fortified, trading town, with an arsenal and tolerable harbour, on the N. E. coast of *Walcheren*, four miles N. N. E. of *Middleburg*. *Tew*

Arnhemuyden, or *Armuijen*, anciently a considerable trading town, now in a state of decay, its harbour being choked up. It lies on the east coast of the island, a few miles east of the capital.

West-Kappel, a small open town on the western coast, at the S. W. extremity of *Zealand*, fenced by a strong dyke against the encroachments of the sea.

Domburg, a little open town, near the sand hills, on the N. W. coast of *Walcheren*, and two leagues N. W. of the capital.

There are several small country towns and forts in this island, viz. *Rammekens*, or *Zeeburg*, a fort built by Charles V. at the mouth of *Middleburg* harbour, and S. E. extremity of the island. *Haak*, a fort erected for the defence of the *Veer-gat*, about three miles N. W. of *Veer*. *East-Kappel*, *Brigdam*, *St Laurence*, *Gapinge*, &c. are little market towns or villages.

2. The small island of *Joostland*, opposite to the eastern coast of *Walcheren*, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, contains the village of *Niewland*.

3. *South Beveland*, *Bevelandia Australis*, the largest and most agreeable of all the *Zealand* islands, lies between the East and West *Schelde*,
separated.

from

separated from Joostland by a narrow channel. This island is about 25 miles from west to east, and 5—8 in breadth. In the year 1532, a part of it was destroyed by an inundation; and Romerswaal, or Remburswaal, an old town in that district, was gradually washed away. Goes, or Ter-Goes, is a neatly built, indifferently fortified, trading town, containing 3500 inhabitants, with a small harbour, on the north coast; defended by Ooster and Wester forts, four leagues E. of Middleburg, and five W. of Bergen-op-zoom. To the S. E. are two other forts, viz. N. W. fort and S. W. fort. Borselen, Kappel, Kruiningen, &c. are villages.

4. *Wolfersdyke*, Wolferdi-agger, a small island, lies between South and North Beveland, containing Oosterland a village, and other places of little note, three leagues E. N. E. of Middleburg. Upon an adjacent islet, called East Beveland, are several scattered houses.

5. *North Beveland*, an island separated from the north coast of Wolfersdyk, by a narrow strait called Zuydervliet, was anciently the most pleasant and fertile country of all Zealand; but in 1530 and 1532, it was almost entirely destroyed by an inundation. In the following century, the ground being raised by the continual increase of mud, it was again embanked and cultivated, and at present contains Kortgene, or Kortign, a small country town, and several villages. A small part of the island of Orisant, is joined to the east coast of North Beveland; and the rest of it lies under water. To the westward of the island is the Roompos, a narrow and dangerous passage between two sand banks, called Onrust and Schotsman. The island is about six miles long, and four broad.

The eastern division of Zealand consists of four considerable islands, viz. Schouwen, Duiveland, Ter Tholen, and St Philipsland.

1. *Schouwen*, Scaldia, in its form somewhat resembling South Beveland, but much less, being about five leagues in length, is separated from north Beveland and Walcheren by the East Schelde, and from Over

Flackee and Goeree by a narrow strait. A part of this island has been swallowed up by the sea. The remainder contains two small towns and several villages. Zirksee, or Zierikzee, the birth-place of Petrus Pecius, Lavinus Lemmius, &c. is an ancient, fortified, trading town, containing 6000 inhabitants, conveniently situate for trade near the south coast of the island, seven leagues S. S. W. of Briel, and five N. E. of Middleburg. Brouwershaven is a town containing 1000 inhabitants, and the native place of James Catz, grand pensionary, near the north coast, about six miles N. N. W. of Zirksee. This place has a tolerable harbour opposite to the island of Goeree. A memorable battle was fought in the neighbourhood A. D. 1426, between Philip duke of Burgundy and Humphrey duke of Gloucester; and about two miles north-east formerly stood the town of Bommene, which was gradually destroyed by inundations. Haamstede, near the west coast, is an handsome and populous village.

2. *Duiveland*, or Duyweland, inundated in 1530, but recently embanked and cultivated, lies eastward of Schouwen, from which it is separated by a canal called Dykwater. To the south is a strait called the Keten, and eastward that of Wydaars. It contains four lordships, and several villages. East Duiveland, on the north coast, is the most considerable village in the island.

3. *Ter-Tholen*, or Tolen, lies on the frontier of Brabant, and is separated from South Beveland by the East Schelde. It contains a small, well built, fortified town of the same name, on the Endracht, about four miles N. W. of Bergen-op-zoom, in the S. E. corner of the island. Martensdyk, a small town, formerly belonging to the house of Orange. Stavenisse, a village on the north-west coast. Scherpenisse, a considerable and handsome village, which belonged as a lordship to the house of Orange. Beyond the Endracht, there is a small tract of land, containing the village of New Vosmar, with its polder, on the confines of Brabant.

4. *St Philipsland* is a small island lying between Duiveland and Brabant, opposite to the south coast of Over-Flackee, containing a village of the same name. Zype, a sand-bank westward of this island, is well known to navigators.

To the province of Zealand belongs Sommelodyk, or Zomerdyk, a small market-town on the north coast of Over-Flackee, seven leagues N. N. W. of Bergen-op-zoom, and nine N. N. E. of Middleburg.

The western coasts of Walcheren and Schouwen are secured against the encroachments of the sea by downs, or sand-hills; but the other sides, like the rest of the islands of Zealand, are defended by artificial dykes, or banks, which, at the bottom, are 25 German ells broad, and so wide at the top that two carriages may pass abreast. The height is proportioned to the thickness: notwithstanding, in high tides and stormy weather, the waves sometimes force a passage, or even flow over them. The original formation of these dykes must have been attended with immense labour and expence, since the repair and maintenance of them require large sums. The dykes of this province alone would form a length of 40 miles, each mile reckoned at 1400 rods; and, estimating a rod at six Dutch guilders, the expence of the several outward dykes, taken together, amount to 340,000 pounds Sterling.

4. UTRECHT.

This province, in $52^{\circ} 10'$ N. latitude, is almost environed by Holland and Gelderland. It is 18-26 miles from north to south, and 25-40 from west to east. In most parts the soil is abundantly fertile, except towards the borders of Veluwe, where it consists of sandy hills, eminences shaded with trees, and spots of indifferent pasture-ground. On the south side, between the hilly tract and the Leck, there is good arable land; and to the westward the country resembles Holland, consisting of rich meadows interspersed

interspersed with patches of turf. The rivers are the Eem, that originates in the Veluwe and loses itself in the Zuyder-zee, the Leck, the Vecht, and other branches of the Rhine. By means of a canal that connects the Leck with the old Rhine, the largest vessels from the Upper Rhine pass to Utrecht, Amsterdam, and the other towns in Holland.

The whole province is divided into four quarters, or jurisdictions, viz. Emeland, Abkoude, Montfort, and Wyk, containing 510 square miles, five boroughs, 65 market towns and villages, and 75,000 inhabitants.

Utrecht, Ultrajectum, Trajectum Vetus, was originally built by Drusus in the form of a fortress, or castle, called Antonia in honour of his wife : afterwards it received the appellation of Weltembourg, or burgh of the Weltes. The Franks gave it the name of Utrecht, which signifies Old Passage. The birth-place of Pope Adrian VI. counsellor Burman, Jo. Cootwich, John Van Heurn, John Van Cuik, Jo. Leusden, Cornelius Valerius, and other learned men, it is an ancient, considerable, not elegantly built, populous city, containing 28,000 inhabitants, environed by a wall, pleasantly situate on the old channel of the Rhine at the efflux of the Vecht ; eight leagues S. E. of Amsterdam, and 11 N. E. of Rotterdam. Marikerk, where ancient MSS. and other curiosities are deposited ; St John's church ; the university, called the provincial academy of Utrecht, opened A. D. 1636 ; and the botanical garden, merit the notice of a traveller. From the tower of St Martin, there is an extensive and delightful prospect extending westward to the sea ; to the north is a view of Zuyder-zee ; and eastward the spires of Amersfort, Rhenen, Arnheim, Nimmeguen, and many intermediate towns and villages, are seen among the woods and hills which gradually rise towards Germany ; the mountainous district of Cleves, and the level parts of Gelderland and Holland, with the windings of the Waal and the Leck, in which the Rhine loses itself, complete a circle of more than 60 miles diameter. The union of the Provinces was formed A. D. 1579, and concluded in the great hall of

the academy ; and two famous treaties were signed in 1713 and 1714. There is little trade in this place ; but many of the inhabitants are manufacturers and artificers. Over the two canals, called the New Graft and the Vaert, are 36 stone bridges. The Mall, one of the first in Europe, is three quarters of a mile long, with a carriage road on each side bordered with rows of trees. The ramparts are high, and in many places planted with trees, commanding extensive prospects. The four suburbs contain several handsome buildings with orchards and gardens. The canal that reaches hence to Leyden is one of the noblest in the Low Countries. Utrecht was taken by the French A. D. 1794. The country S. E. to Nimmeguen is sandy and thinly peopled.

Amersfort, formerly Eemsfort, is a considerable, neat, walled, populous, manufacturing town, about 14 miles N. E. of Utrecht, in a pleasant and fruitful tract, at the foot of an eminence bathed by the navigable Eem, or Ems. The trade in bear and tobacco carried on here is not so considerable as at a former period. Goods imported from Germany are shipped here, and consigned to Amsterdam.

Rhenen is an ancient and small town, on a declivity, near the Rhine in the S. E. corner of the province. About a mile eastward is a hill called Heymenberg, which commands an extensive prospect, and where an obstinate battle was fought A. D. 1198. The road thence to Utrecht lies through a tract adorned with fine seats and gardens.

Wyk, surnamed Te Duurstede, formerly Dorestad, anciently Batavodurum, is a small, tolerably built, but decayed town, on the right bank of the Rhine, and south border of the province, five leagues S. E. of the capital. A castle, named *Duro-Stadium*, is entirely demolished.

Montfort, or Montfoort, the birth-place of Lambert Hortensius, and anciently a fort, is now an inconsiderable town with an old castle, on the Dutch Yssel, eight miles S. W. of Utrecht. The fortifications of this place were demolished by the Spaniards. It belonged to the family of

of Merode till 1648, when it was purchased by the states of this province.

Beside those already mentioned, the most remarkable places in the several districts are the following.

1. In the *Upper*, or S. E. quarter are,—Veenendael, a populous village on the border of Gelderland: Amerongen, a neat country town, with a castle, on the right hand of the Rhine, equidistant nearly from Rhenen and Wyk-Duurstede; Leersum, a lordship formerly belonging to the Earl of Rochefort in England: Zeyst, a pleasant village, formerly the property of Count Zinzendorf, with a hunting-seat built by William III. in the midst of a wood, near which a stupendous monument, in honour of Napoleon, was erected by the French troops, nine miles from Utrecht: Schalkwyk, a long village with a ruinous seat: Ureeswyk, a village on the Leck: Jutphaas, a village on a stream called the Vaart Rhine.

2. The *Lower* quarter, also called the Abkoude, the largest of the four districts, contains Maarsen, a delightful village, with seats in its neighbourhood: Abkoude, a large village on the crooked Amstel, from which there is a canal to the Vecht: the isle or waard of Lopiker, separated from the other territories of the province by the barony of Ysselstein; and a small tract in the vicinity of Schoonhoven and Nieuwport, on the Leck.

3. *Eemland*, the northern division of the province, is a narrow district lying between Gooiland and the Veluwe, traversed by the river Eem, containing,—Bunschoten, a handsome and flourishing village near the Zuyder-zee: Soestdyk, a hunting-seat built by William III. near a village of the same name: Woudenberg and Renswoude two small villages.

4. The *Montfort* quarter, so called from a town of that name, contains the lordships of Dykveld and Heeswyk without one village.

5. FRIESLAND.

Friesland, Frisia, so called from the Frisii its ancient inhabitants, is bounded on the east by Ommeland, Drenthe, and Overijssel; on the south by Overijssel and the Zuyder-zee; on the west by the Zuyder-zee; and on the north by the German Ocean; lying between $52^{\circ} 45'$ and $53\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. latitude, and between $5^{\circ} 8'$ and $6^{\circ} 5'$ E. longitude from Greenwich; being 10-13 leagues from north to south, and 10-12 from west to east. The air and soil of this province resemble those of Holland, especially in the north-west parts, which are lower than the sea, and remarkable for excellent pastures. Oats and hemp are the principal products, with some barley, pease, and potatoes; but the inhabitants are chiefly supported by the fisheries. There are many lakes in the south-west districts; and the whole country is intersected by small rivers and canals. Of the latter, one extends from Leeuwarden to Harlingen; and another from Slooten to a small gulph called Lemster-Meer on the south coast. The most considerable lakes are Berguemer-Meer in the east, and Tyeuker-Meer in the south part of the province. The sea coast is secured against inundations by very strong dykes raised at great expence. The turf in this province is inferiour to that of Holland.

This province is divided into four districts, or quarters, viz. Oostergo, Westergo, Zevenwolde, or seven forests, and the islands on the north coast; containing 99,800 inhabitants.

Towns, &c.—*Leeuwarden*, the capital of the province and the residence of the principal nobility, was founded A. D. 1190, in $53^{\circ} 12'$ N. latitude, in a fertile tract watered by three rivers, $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues east of Franeker, 4 S. W. of Dockum, and 25 N. E. of Amsterdam. It is a considerable, well built, populous town, containing the council-house of the states, the town-house erected in 1715, the palace of the hereditary Stadtholder of the province, the great church, and about 2000 inhabitants.

tants. The walls and canals are planted with trees, but the fortifications are ruinous. A canal extends westward to Franeker and Harlingen. A bay of the north sea formerly reached to this place; but having been dried up, the ground in it is now cultivated.

Franeker, founded in the reign of the emperor Henry VI. is a small handsome trading town, the seat of an university founded A. D. 1585, and the residence of several nobility, on a canal two leagues east of Harlingen. The fields north and west of the town are moderately elevated and tolerably fertile; but, on the other sides, they are low, and in winter inundated.

Harlingen, the birth place of James Backer a painter, is a considerable, fortified, populous trading town, containing 7000 inhabitants, with a convenient harbour of difficult entrance, on the Fliestroom, upwards of 20 leagues N. N. W. of Amsterdam. It is noted for some flourishing manufactures of paper and sail-cloth. In the last century the college of admiralty for the province was removed hither from Dockum. The harbour is frequented; but the sands before it prevent vessels of deep burden from entering it, so that they are obliged to lie off at a considerable distance, or unload part of their cargo. The environs may be laid under water.

Dockum, the native place of Ulrich Huber, Cornelius Kempius, Jo. Dockum, &c. is an ancient, strong, neatly built trading town, containing about 3000 inhabitants, situate in a fine corn country, four leagues N. N. E. of Leeuwarden, nine N. W. of Groningen, and two from the sea coast. It has a tolerable harbour, and the largest ships pass through Dockum-diep. Great quantities of salt are made here, and exported. A canal extends hence S. W. to Leeuwarden, and another S. E. to Groningen.

Bolswert, or Bolsward, is an ancient, small, manufacturing, and trading town, containing upwards of 2000 inhabitants, noted for its baize, or
light

light woollen stuffs, $4\frac{1}{2}$ leagues S. W. of Leeuwarden, and two from the Fliestroom.

Sneek, or Snits, an old, indifferently built, small town, the native place of Joachim Hopper, a few miles S. E. of Bolswert, in a swampy but fruitful district, near a lake of the same name.

Workum, formerly Wolderkum, the birth place of Lambert de Bos, is a small open town, environed by a ditch full of water, on the coast of Fliestroom, seven miles S. W. of Bolswert, and 12 S. of Harlingen. The harbour is incommodious; and the neighbouring districts abound in lakes. The town is subject to inundations of the sea, and its harbour is much blocked up with sands; but it carries on a considerable trade by its canals.

Ylst, Yelst, or Drelst, a little inland town, is defended by a moat, about a league S. W. of Sneek, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ eastward of Workum.

Hindelopen, Hinlopen, or Ainlopen, is a mean fishing town, with an indifferent port, on the Fliestroom, about four miles S. of Workum. This place, formerly considerable, has greatly decayed since the inundation of it in the 16th century.

Staveren, anciently the residence of the Frisian kings, and the most populous town in Friesland, is now an inconsiderable walled place of little trade, in a marshy tract, with a harbour of difficult access, near the S. W. promontory of the province, seven leagues S. of Harlingen. The harbour, four miles below the town, is now choked up.

Slooten is a small, regularly built, populous, trading town, almost environed by lakes, and formerly fortified, four leagues E. of Staveren, and within a league of the sea coast.

Oostergo, Pagus orientalis, the north-east quarter, is bounded on the east by Ommeland, on the south by Zevenwolden, on the west by Westergo, and on the north by the ocean; divided into 10 districts.—1. Leeuwerderdeel, so called from the capital, contains about 14 villages,

situate on eminences, or artificial mounds, originally constructed to secure the inhabitants from inundations.—2. Ferwerderadeel, a district on the north coast, containing 11 villages, as Ferwerd, Bley, Abinga, &c. Near Hallum, S. W. of Dockum, lies the Huis van Berouw, or house of sorrow, a splendid edifice.—3. West Dongerdeel, on the north coast, planted with 14 villages, viz. Jaanum, Raard, Nes, &c.—4. Kollumerland, and new Kruisland, whose seat is at Lauwerlake, on the border of Ommeland. In this district are six villages, viz. Kollum, a large and flourishing village, having a good harbour communicating with Dockum-diep, Ausbiur, Kollumer-zwaag, Burum, &c.—5. East Dongerdeel, reaching to Lauwerlake, separated from West-Dongerdeel by a rivulet, and planted with 14 villages.—6. Dantumadeel, containing 12 villages, as Dantumwoude, Sibrandahuizen, &c.—7. Tzetjerksteradeel, including 15 villages, on the border of Ommeland, as Tjetjerk, Bergum near a cognominal lake and heath, Oostermeer, Zuidmeer, &c.—8. Smallerland, comprehending seven villages, as north and south Drachten, &c.—9. Idaarderadeel, containing 8 villages, of which Grou is the most noted.—10. Rauwerderahem, containing six villages, as, Rauwerd, a handsome village, Poipngawier, &c.

Westergo, Pagus Occidentalis, bounded on the east by Oostergo and Zevenwolden, on the north and west by the German Ocean and the Fliestroom, is divided into nine Grietenyen, or districts.—1. Het-bilt, consisting of lands recovered from the sea, containing nine villages and several seats.—2. Harlingen, containing eight villages, as Minnertoga, Fridgum, Oosterbierum, &c.—3. Wonseradeel, 27 villages, viz. Wons, Witmaarsum, Higtum, Hartwerd, Makhum a considerable market town on the Fliestroom, south of Harlingen.—4. Hemelummeer Oldepheert, and Noordwolde, otherwise called the Waterland, a marshy territory containing nine villages, as, Hemelum, Molkweren a scattered village, &c.—5. Wymbritzerdeel, 28 villages, viz. Gaw, Goppinga, Heeg near

a cognominal lake, &c.—6. Hennarderdeel, 12 villages, viz. Hennard, Oosterend, Waarens, &c.—7. Baarderdeel on the canal between Leeuwarden and Sneek, 16 villages, as Baard, Jorwerd, &c.—8. Menaldumirdeel, containing 12 villages, viz. Menaldum a neat village on the canal, between Leeuwarden and Franeker, Berlikum, &c.—9. Franekerdeel, on both sides of the Leeuwarden and Franeker canals; 11 villages, as Tzum, Doengum, Goslinga a fine seat, &c.

Zevenwolden, i. e. the seven forests, bounded on the west by Westergo, on the north by Oostergo, on the east by Drenthe, and on the south by Overijssel and the Zuyder-zee, is divided into 10 districts.—1. Gaasterland, formerly included in Westergo, on the Zuyder-zee; containing eight villages, as Wykel, &c.—2. Haskerland; seven villages, as Old and New Haske, &c.—3. Utingerdeel; seven villages, viz. Ekmarypter-Horne on an island in Sneeker lake, Nes, &c.—4. Doniawerstal; 14 villages, viz. Doniaga on Tjieuwe lake, &c.—5. Opsterland; 13 villages, as Sygerswolde near the border of Groningen, the fortress of Frise-Paalen, &c.—6. Angwirden; five villages, as Gersloot, Tjalebert, &c.—7. Schoterland; 18 villages in the interior part of the quarter, viz. Old and New Schoot, Brongerga, Heerenveen a handsome village commonly called Friesland Hague, &c.—8. Stellingwerf-Oosteinde; 10 villages, as Old and New Berkop, the fortresses of Beckof and Breeberg, Haule on the border of Drenthe, &c.—9. Stellingwerf-Westeinde; 20 villages, as Bevil, Blesdyk, Spanjen, &c.—10. Lemsterland; five villages, as Lemmer, a large and populous village on the south coast, a thoroughfare for the passage boats from Amsterdam to Friesland, &c.

Near the north coast of the province, and separated from it by a strait of dangerous navigation, called the Wad, or Wadden, lie two islands which were anciently joined to the continent. *Ameland*, the largest, is about four leagues long and one broad, containing the villages of Hol-lum, Ballum, Nes, &c. There is anchorage in the channel opposite to the S. W. end of the island. *Schiermonnikoog* lies eastward of Ameland,

Ameland, opposite to the mouth of Lauwer bay, or lake. On this island are several scattered houses, but no village.

6. OVERYSSEL.

Overyssel, Provincia Transisalana, *i. e.* the province on the other side, or beyond the Yssel, is of an irregular form and thinly inhabited; on the west bounded by Gelderland, the Zuyder-zee, and Friesland; on the north by Friesland and Ommeland; on the east by Munster and Bentheim, in Westphalia; on the south by Gelderland; lying between $52^{\circ} 10'$ and $53^{\circ} 10'$ N. latitude, and between $5^{\circ} 45'$ and 7° E. longitude from Greenwich; being 60—70 miles from north to south, and 30—40 from west to east. From the Veluwe it is separated by the Yssel, and the Vecht passes through the middle of the country from east to west. For the most part low and marshy, it is diversified with turf lands, pastures, and arable tracts. A small ridge of hills extends from the south border northward almost to the centre of the province. The meadows yield good pasures. Overyssel, separated from the province of Utrecht, A. D. 1540, is divided into four districts, viz. Salland, Twenthe, Wollenhoven, and Drenthe; containing 1792 square miles, 19 small towns, 79 villages, and about 170,000 inhabitants.

1. *Salland*, the south west province, includes the prefecturate of Yssel-muiden.

Towns, &c.—*Deventer*, Deventria, Devonturum, the native place of James Gronovius, Gaspard Sibelius, &c. is an inland, well built, fortified, populous, trading town, containing a gymnasium founded towards the beginning of the 17th century, and 8200 inhabitants; situate in a pleasant and fertile territory, on the border of Gelderland, at the confluence of the Schipbeck and the Yssel; 15 leagues E. N. E. of Utrecht, and three N.

of Zutphen. This place, noted for its excellent beer, is environed with a rampart strengthened by eight bastions and other works. In 1589, the Spaniards, by treachery, made themselves masters of the town, but it was recovered by Prince Maurice in 1591. The French, having reduced it A. D. 1672, ceded it to the bishop of Munster, whose troops kept possession of it till the year 1674.

Campen, or *Kampen*, the birth place of Herman Cruser, is a small and neatly built town, with a citadel, near the mouth of the Yssel; seven leagues N. N. W. of Deventer, and 18 N. E. of Amsterdam. Its wooden bridge over the Yssel, founded on piles, is about 723 feet long and 23 broad. The environs are fertile, and may be laid under water.

Zwol, or *Swolle*, is a well built, regular fortified, flourishing town, with three suburbs, containing about 10,000 inhabitants, on an eminence in an agreeable territory, near the river Aa, which here assumes the name of the Blackwater, and is of sufficient depth for laden vessels, about nine miles S. E. of Campen. By means of a canal, it has a communication with the Vecht. On the adjacent hill of St Agnes was formerly an Augustine convent, in which Thomas a Kempis lived 71 years till his death. *Zwol* was formerly an Hanse town.

Hasselt is a little, populous, fortified town, with a considerable trade, about eight miles N. of *Zwol*, on the Swarte or Blackwater, environed by pleasant meadows. Three miles northward is a fort called Ryk in de Vecht, at the mouth of the river.

Ommen, an inland, decayed town, with a fortress of the same name, is situate five leagues eastward of *Zwol*, not far above the influx of the Regge into the Vecht.

Hardenberg is a small town, destroyed by fire in 1708, and since rebuilt, on the Vecht, nine miles E. of *Ommen*, and three or four from the border of Bentheim.

Of the country towns and villages, the following are the most considerable, viz. Genemuiden, a market town noted for floor mats, at the mouth.

mouth of the Blackwater, here called Zwolsche-diep; Mastenbroek, a large village on a polder, W. of Hasselt, in the road to Campen; Ysselmuiden, a village at the mouth of the Yssel, opposite to Campen.

2. The Quarter of *Twenthe*, Tubantia, including the prefecturate of Klaarbergen, comprehends the south east part of the province.

Towns, &c.—*Ryssen*, a small town on the left hand of the Regge, five leagues E. of Deventer.

Almelo, a small, handsome, trading town, famous for its linen, on the Vecht, seven miles E. N. E. of Ryssen.

Outmarsum, a small, and formerly fortified town, 11 miles E. N. E. of Almelo, on the left hand of the Dinkel.

Oldensaal, formerly a place of some strength, now a little open town, about four leagues S. E. of Almelo, and one from the confines of Bentheim.

Enschede, an open little town, sometime ago almost destroyed by fire, in the S. E. corner of the province; two leagues S. of Oldensaal, and ten E. of Deventer. Its fortress was dismantled by the Spaniards.

Delden and *Goor*, inconsiderable places in the western part of Twenthe.

Haarbergen and *Diepenheim*, villages of little note near the south border of Twenthe.

3. *Wollenhoven*, the N. W. district of the province, reaches from the river Swarte, along the east coast of the Zuyder-zee, to the confines of Friesland.

Towns.—*Wollenhoven*, the capital of the quarter, is a small trading town, with a strong castle, on the sea coast, a few miles N. W. of the mouth of the Swarte. Here Philip II. established a tribunal for the decision of all causes within the province. In its vicinity are several seats.

Steenwyk, Stenovicum, once a strong fortress, taken by the Prince of Parma in 1581, and afterwards by Prince Maurice in 1591, is now a small town in a plain watered by a rivulet, ten miles eastward of Wollenhoven, near the border of Friesland.

Bloksyl,

Blokzyl, a small town, with a fortress erected A. D. 1581, on the sea coast, four miles N. of Wollenhoven, and eight W. S. W. of Steenwyk, at the mouth of the old Aa, called Steenwyk-water.

Kuynder, a fort on the sea coast, six miles N. W. of Blokzyl, at the mouth of the Linde, on the border of Friesland.

Swarte-Sluys, a little town on the coast of the Zuyder-zee, at the conflux of the Aa and the Blackwater, a few miles north of Hasselt. This place is a thoroughfare between Groningen and Holland.

4. *Drenthe* comprehends the north east part of Overijssel, being bounded on the west by Friesland, on the north by Ommeland, on the east by Oldampten and Munster. The most elevated parts of this district are woody, but on the borders of the rivers there are excellent pastures. The southern districts are marshy.

Drenthe, divided into six districts, contains two market towns, three forts, and about 37 villages. Assen, the capital, is a small, well built, flourishing town, on a rivulet, near the centre of the country; 12 leagues inland from the Zuyder-zee.

Koeverden is a regular and important fortress, the chief work of Koe-horn, situate on a sandy ground, environed by a morass; 8 leagues southward of Assen, 10 E. of the sea coast, and 12 S. S. E. of Groningen, near the south border of Drenthe, on the confines of Bentheim. It is composed of seven bastions, each of which is distinguished by the name of one of the United Provinces. There are also seven halfmoons and ravelines, and a citadel with five bastions. It was taken by the states in 1579, and again in 1592. The bishop of Munster made himself master of it in 1672, but in the same year it was recovered by the republic.

Meppel, a country town on the rivulet Havelter Aa, about two leagues above, *i. e.* N. E. of Swarte-sluys.

Emmen, a considerable village in the district of Zuideveld, two or three leagues N. N. E. of Koeverden.

Dievern,

Dievern, the principal village in a district of the same name, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ leagues S. W. of Assen, near the border of Friesland.

7. GRONINGEN.

This province, in the form of a crescent, is bounded on the north by the sea, on the east by east Friesland and Munster, on the south by Drenthe, and on the west by Friesland; lying in $53^{\circ} 15'$ N. latitude; being 6—8 leagues from north to south, and 12—15 from west to east. For the most part it is low, moist, and barren, abounding in marshes, heaths, forests, and lakes. It yields some grain, and excellent pastures; but several districts, during winter, are liable to be inundated.

The principal river is the Hunse, composed of several streams which unite at Groningen, and thence run north and north west to a deep gulph called the Lauwer lake, on the confines of Friesland.

The whole of this province, sometimes called *Ommeland*, consists of two parts, viz. Groningen with its precincts, and Ommeland, or the circumjacent country, containing 640 square miles, three towns, upwards 165 villages, and 100,000 inhabitants.

Towns, &c.—*Groningen*, the birth place of Jo. Wesselius, Albert Schultens, Abraham Trommius, &c. is an ancient, large, well built, trading town, containing an university founded in 1615, the town house, a palace formerly belonging to the Stadtholder, the exchange, and 20,000 inhabitants; at the conflux of several streams, out of which are formed the Hunse and the Fivel; $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues from the sea, 11 E. of Leeuwarden, and 35 N. E. of Amsterdam. The fortifications are now in a ruinous state. Here the provincial colleges assemble. The river Hunse admits large ships from the sea quite up to the town. The precinct called the Gorecht contains several villages.

Ommeland, or the circumjacent country, is divided into five districts.

1. The

1. The *Western Quarter*, containing several large and populous villages, with a few seats.

2. *Huslingo*, or *Hunslingo*, so called from the Hunse, containing about 50 villages. In this quarter lies *Stoltkam* a fort at the mouth of the Hunse, which is here called the *Loopendiep*.

3. *Fivelingo*, traversed by the river *Fivel*, now called *Damster-diep*, *Dam*, or *Appinge-Dam*, the birth-place of *Ja. Perizonius*, a handsome, open town on the *Fivel*, about five leagues N. E. of *Groningen*, and one from the sea coast. This place was dismantled, A. D. 1536, by order of the Emperor *Charles V.* *Delfzyl*, a strong fortress, and the key to *Groningen* and *Friesland*, several times demolished and rebuilt, at the mouth of the *Fivel*, below *Dam*.

4. The *Old Bailiwick* contains,—*Winschoten*, a small well fortified town on the *Rensel*, about seven leagues S. E. of the capital, and one or two S. of the gulph of *Dollert*, near an impassible morass. This place is famous for a battle between the Dutch and Spaniards in 1548. *Heiligerlip*, a village in that neighbourhood.

5. In the district of *Westerwold* are several villages and forts. Among the latter are the four following, viz. *Bourlanger* in a large morass of the same name, in the S. E. corner of the province; *Bellingworderzyl*, constructed A. D. 1593, on the river *Aa*, a few miles eastward of *Winschoten*, near the confines of *Munster*. *Booner-Schanze* and *New-Schanze*, both not far from the bottom of *Dollert-bay*, with a canal of communication between them.

Opposite to the north coast of *Groningen* are two small inhabited islands, viz. *Bosch* and *Rottum*, a few miles from the coast of the mainland. The former is a flat strand, and at spring-tides often under water. The latter has high and steep land about the west end, but the rest is flat, with some little sand hills; and on its east end are two beacons.

GENERALITE LANDS.

The *Generalité Lands* denote those parts of the divided Netherlands which the Seven United Provinces subdued, and which were ceded to them by treaties and conventions. Those lands consist of the following territories and districts, containing about 2000 geographical miles, and 435,000 inhabitants.

1. A portion of *Brabant*, including the whole quarter of Bois-le-duc, and a small part of that of Antwerp; on the north bounded by the United Provinces and the Maese, on the east by Prussian Gelderland, on the south by Liege and Austrian Brabant, and on the west by Zealand; in $51\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. latitude, and 5° E. longitude from Greenwich; being upwards of 70 miles from west to east, and 12—40 in breadth.

The quarter of *Bois-le-duc* consists of the mayerery of that name, the barony of Kuik, and the lordship of Ravenstein. The soil is naturally light and sandy, but well cultivated and fertile, yielding pulse, rye, oats, flax, and fruit.

1. The mayerery of Bois-le-duc, which forms the greatest part of the quarter, is subdivided into four districts, viz. Oosterwyk, Kempenland, Peelland, and Maesland, containing about 121 parishes.

Bois-le-duc, Silva Ducis, the capital of the mayerery, and founded A. D. 1184 by Godfrey III. Duke of Brabant, is a considerable, fortified, trading town, of a triangular form, above a league in circuit, intersected by canals, and defended by several neighbouring forts, in a low, sandy, but cultivated tract, almost environed by a morass at the confluence of the Dommel and the Aa, whose united streams, called the Diest, run northward, and soon fall into the Maese near Fort Crevecoeur, opposite to the isle of Bommel. This town contains several handsome public buildings, 51 stone bridges and 38 of wood; nine

leagues E. of Breda, and 14 S. S. E. of Utrecht. The environs may be laid under water.

The most remarkable places in *Oosterwyk* are,—a small town of the same name, formerly more considerable, three leagues S. S. W. of Bois-le-duc, on the river Nemer that runs northward to the Diest: Tilborg, a populous market town, noted for its manufactures of woollen stuffs: Waalwyk, a populous village, to which John II. Duke of Brabant granted considerable privileges: Boxtel, a barony on the river Dommel, E. of Oosterwyk: Hilvarenbeek, commonly called Beek, a large village, &c.

Kempenland contains Eindhoven, an open town, formerly fortified, five leagues S. S. E. of Bois-le-duc, at the influx of a rivulet into the Dommel, near a heath of the same name that extends five or six leagues southward to the bishopric of Liege; Oirschot, a town of some note, two leagues N. W. of Eindhoven, near the centre of Dutch Brabant; Postel a rich abbey, in the midst of a heath, near the confines of Austrian Brabant and of Liege.

Peelland, so called from Peel morass, comprehends the S. E. corner of the country, containing—Helmond, a small town, with a ruinous seat on the Aa, six leagues S. E. of Bois-le-duc; St Udenroy, or Odenroy, so called from Ode a virgin canonized in 713, a village on the Dommel, in whose neighbourhood are several castles and seats; Cranendonk, a barony with an old castle, near Hamont and the border of Liege; Geldrop, a little manufacturing town on the Dommel; Gemert, a village in a lordship belonging to the Teutonic order, about two leagues N. of Helmond, on the right hand of the Aa.

Maesland lies between the Aa and the Maese, containing Os, or Osch, a considerable country town, fortified in the 15th century, and several villages.

2. The fertile barony of *Kuik*, formerly an independant country, six leagues long and three broad, bathed by the Maese, in the N. E. corner of

of Dutch Brabant. It is divided into the lower and upper districts, each containing 17 villages and hamlets, the most noted of which are the following: *Kuik*, a handsome village on the *Maese*, a few miles above *Grave*, $8\frac{1}{2}$ leagues eastward of *Bois-le-duc*; *Katwyk*, where a passage lies across the *Maese* to *Gelderland* and *Cleve*; *St Agatha*, a convent founded in 1571, on the *Maese*, half a league above *Kuik*; *Oplo*, a small village; *Boxmeer*, a lordship and village formerly belonging to the barony of *Kuik*, now to its proper lord; *Grave*, a small, indifferently built, regularly fortified, and strong town, on the *Maese*, several leagues below *Kuik*, in a marshy territory of the same name. This place, containing upwards of 400 houses, has frequently changed its masters. Prince Maurice resigned it to the States General. In 1672, it was taken by Louis XIV.; and retaken, in 1674, by William III. Prince of Orange. Its ramparts are about a mile in circuit, and, on the opposite bank of the *Maese*, a fort defends the passage of the river.

3. In the county of *Megen*, below *Grave*, between *Maesland* and *Ravenstein*, are *Megen*, a little town on the *Maese*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ league below *Ravenstein*, and several villages.

The lordship of *Ravenstein*, or *Ravestein*, lying on the *Maese*, below *Grave*, contains a small town of the same name, with ruinous fortifications, six leagues eastward of *Bois-le-duc*, on the left bank of the *Maese*; and a considerable number of villages.

A portion of the territory of *Antwerp*, belonging to Dutch Brabant, consists of the barony of *Breda* and several lordships.

That barony, eight leagues from west to east, and 3—5 in breadth, is diversified with wooded tracts, marshes, fertile plains, and meadows.

Breda, the capital, is a considerable, well built, fortified town, environed by a wall and ditch in 1534, containing 20 streets and 10,000 inhabitants; nine leagues west of *Bois-le-duc*, seven eastward of *Bergen-op-zoom*, and nine S. S. E. of *Rotterdam*. Situate on a river, in a swam-

py country that may be laid under water, it is protected by bastions, and a strong citadel that has four towers built by King William. The church is a handsome edifice with a lofty spire. This place was confiscated by the Duke of Alva in 1567. In 1577, the garrison surrendered the town to the States-general. In 1581, it was taken by the Spaniards, and, in 1590, was recovered by Prince Maurice. In 1625, Spinola made himself master of it; but it was retaken by the Prince of Orange in 1637. In 1667, the treaty between the English, French, and Dutch, so often mentioned in history, was concluded here. In 1793, this place was taken by the French. The rampart is about three miles in circuit, and the ditches are full of water. Hage is a neat village near Breda; Tor-Heide, a considerable village on the Merk; Oosterhout, a small country town; Dongen, a village on a rivulet of the same name, eastward of Breda; Rosendaal, a market town, with an old castle, annexed to the barony of Breda in 1500.

Williamstadt is a strong sea-port town built by William I. in 1583, and fortified at his expence, with a good harbour on Holland's-diep, about 18 miles N. W. of Breda, and 16 S. of Rotterdam. This place is of a circular form, with straight streets, containing 100 houses and 400 inhabitants. The rampart is half a league in circuit. It protects Holland and the navigation of Zealand in that quarter; and is celebrated for its gallant defence, A. D. 1793, against the French, who were constrained to raise the siege. Blaak, a fort on a point of land at the mouth of the Merk.

Prinsenland, about two leagues long and one broad, lies south of the preceding, between the Dintel and the Vliet, composed of several polders, but containing one considerable village only, viz. Dinteloord.

Steenbergen, a lordship in the N. W. corner of Dutch Brabant, on the south coast of the Vliet, contains a small well fortified town of the same name, consisting of about 150 houses; seven miles N. of Bergen-op-zoom.

zoom. Its rampart, flanked with bastions, is a mile round. It has been often taken and recovered. In 1627 it was fortified by the confederates so strongly that the Spaniards could not reduce it.

The lordship of *Zwaluwe*, lying between the towns of Gertruidenberg and Sevenbergen, is divided into the upper and lower districts. Upper *Zwaluwe* is a village two leagues from Gertruidenberg. Lower *Zwaluwe* is a small village a league from the preceding, on the south coast of Bies-bosch.

The marquisate of *Bergen-op-zoom*, eight or nine leagues in length and five in breadth, is divided into four districts or quarters.

Bergen-op-zoom, the birth place of Jo. Latomius, Jac. Basilius, Mark-Zwerius-Boxhorn, &c. is a strong town, containing 20 streets, above 1100 houses, and 7000 inhabitants, on the west border of Dutch Brabant, and separated from Zeeland by the east branch of the Schelde, eight leagues N. of Antwerp and seven westward of Breda. Its trade, formerly flourishing, is now inconsiderable. The fortifications were constructed by Coehorn A. D. 1700. The small river Zoom runs through it, and discharges itself into the East Schelde, with which the town has a communication by means of a good harbour. The old palace, called the Hof, was once the residence of the marquises. This town was in vain besieged by the Duke of Parma's forces; and, in 1622, the Marquis of Spinola lost a considerable part of his army in attempting to reduce it. In 1747, it was taken by storm, after a siege of 10 weeks, by the French, who restored it at the peace in 1748. In 1794, it was again taken by the French. The adjacent country is level, marshy, and may be inundated.

The western district, belonging to this marquisate, contains several villages.

In the south district are two lordships and seven villages. The eastern quarter consists of fruitful plains and rich meadows, containing Oudenbosch, a small town formerly environed with a rampart; Oud-Gastel, a large

large village, &c. In the north quarter are three villages and several polders.

Between the lordship of Santvliet and the land of Ryen, both of which lie within the Antwerp quarter, is a tract of land belonging to the States General, about three miles in length, and as many in breadth, containing the following forts; Lillo, a fort of five bastions, constructed in 1583, and environed by a deep ditch, on the right bank of the Schelde, 14 miles S. of Bergen-op-zoom, and eight N. W. of Antwerp; Kruischanz flanked with four bastions, half a league above Lillo, on the same river; Blaugaren and Frederick-Henry, two forts below Lillo, on the Schelde. These forts were ceded to the Emperour in 1785.

The city of Maestricht and adjacent county of Vroenhove are reckoned in Dutch Limbourg, and separated from Dutch Brabant by the bishopric of Liege, in $50^{\circ} 50'$ N. latitude.

Maestricht, Trajectum ad Mosam, is an ancient, regularly built, strongly fortified town, containing fine streets, a market place, two Catholic collegiate and four parish churches, 20 convents, an academy, a council house, other public buildings, and 14,000 inhabitants, at the conflux of the Jeker and the Maese, nine leagues W. of Aix la Chapelle, five N. N. E. of Liege, 22 E. of Brussels, 19 W. S. W. of Cologne, and 77 N. W. of Paris. It is connected by a stone bridge with the town of Wyk, which is likewise fortified on the right or opposite bank of the river. This is one of the strongest fortresses that belonged to the republic, and one of the principal keys on the Maese. Upon an adjacent hill the Dutch, in 1703, erected the fort of St Peter, below which is an excellent horizontal quarry, with openings and passages sufficient to contain 40,000 men. This town declared for the confederates in 1579; was taken by the Duke of Parma in the same year; and retaken by Frederick Henry in 1632. Louis XIV. made himself master of it in 1673, and resigned it in the treaty of Nimeguen A. D. 1678. The French took possession of it in 1748,

1748, and again in 1793. The county of Vroenhove includes about one third of the town of Maestricht, together with several adjacent villages.

Dutch Limburg comprehends only the lordship of Valkenburg, with portions of the counties of Dalem and of Hertogenraden. These districts were ceded to the States General by the peace of Munster. The house of Austria retained possession of the city of Limburg and of the five districts depending on this dutchy, which compose one of the 17 provinces of the low countries, and are now united to the French dominions.

Valkenburg, Falconis mons, or Fauquemont, the capital of the lordship, is a small open town in a vale, 11 miles E. of Maestricht, near the centre of Dutch Limburg, on the rivulet Gueul that runs N. W. and falls into the Maese not far from Rechem. It contains four streets, and about 150 families. It was sacked by the Spaniards in 1568, and in 1672 was taken and dismantled by the French. Gueul a village and seat near the mouth of a river of the same name.

The Dutch part of the county of *Dalem* contained several small towns and villages. The inconsiderable town of the same name, also called S. Gravendal, is situate on the river Berwine, three leagues S. S. E. of Maestricht. In 1672 the French took and demolished a part of the castle. Dalem was ceded to the Emperour in 1785.

Hertogenraden contains Gulpen, a village N. E. of Dalem, on a rivulet that runs northward to the Gueul; Mergenraede, or Marckgraten, and other villages.

A portion of *Upper Gelderland* was ceded to the states-general by the barrier treaty A. D. 1715. Dutch Gelderland contains the following places of some note.

Venlo, commonly called Vendelo, the birth-place of Hubert Goltzius and of Henry du Puy, is a slightly fortified town, advantageously situate
for

for trade, on the right bank of the Maese, and consisting of about 400 houses inhabited chiefly by seamen, carriers, and agents, about 17 leagues below, i. e. N. N. E. of Maestricht. On the opposite bank of the river is fort St Michel, two musket shot from the town. The territory of Venlo, about three leagues in circuit, is almost environed by Prussian Gelderland. A canal, named the New Rhine and Eugene's canal, was cut by the Spaniards between Venlo and Rheimberg on the Rhine.

Steevens-waerd is a fortress containing about 30 houses, and 100 inhabitants, eight leagues S. S. W. of Venlo, in the road to Maestricht, on the Maese, near the south extremity of Upper Gelderland. This fort was ceded to the republic by the Emperour A. D. 1715.

The lordship of *Montfort*, in the vicinity of Steevens-waerd, and about two and a half leagues in extent, contains,—Montfort, a country town on a morass; Echt an inconsiderable place; Nieustadt, an open little town environed by the territories of Cleve; Oelenberg, a convent on the Roer; and 10 villages.

Dutch Flanders, about 13 leagues from west to east, and five in breadth, in $51^{\circ} 20'$ N. latitude, is bounded by the German ocean, the Hondt, the Schelde and Austrian Flanders. It was ceded by Spain to the states-general at the peace of Munster, and afterwards enlarged by the Emperour in the barrier treaty A. D. 1715. It comprehends the liberty of Sluys, a part of the county of Middleburg, the districts of Ysendyk, Hulster, Axel, Assenede, and Bouchoute.

Towns, &c. *Sluys*, L'Ecluse, is an inconsiderable, fortified town, with little trade, in an unhealthy site, on a bay or inlet of the German ocean called Zwin; about seven leagues southward of Middleburg, and nine W. N. W. of Ghent. The harbour, formerly one of the best in the Low Countries, and capable of receiving 500 vessels, is now too shallow to admit ships of tolerable size and burden. The town is environed by a rampart, and defended by several forts. It was taken by the Spaniards

A. D.

A. D. 1587, and in 1604 was recovered by Prince Maurice. The environs to the S. and S. W. may be laid under water.

Aardenborg, formerly Rodenburg, is a small town containing about 600 inhabitants, with little trade, about four miles S. E. of Sluys, on a canal communicating with the Zwin. This place was once a fortress; but its works in 1701 were totally razed.

Oostborg, formerly a fortified place, is now an open little town of about 100 houses, five miles N. E. of Sluys. Its harbour on the Zwin is now choked up. The town was taken by Prince Maurice, and its fortifications were demolished.

The island of *Kadzand*, Casandria, forms the N. W. part of Dutch Flanders, lying between the Zwin and the Hondt. About two and a half leagues in length, and two in breadth, the soil is fertile, yielding grain and rich pastures; but more than half of it has been swallowed up by the sea. This island, containing Kadzand and other villages, anciently belonged to the bishop of Utrecht; but Prince Maurice made himself master of it in 1604.

Ysendyk is a small town consisting of 160 houses, at some distance from the west arm of the Schelde called the Blyk, half a league from Biervliet, three leagues E. of Sluys, and five S. S. E. of Middleburg. Its strong fortress, the bulwark of Zeeland on the side of Flanders, was reduced by Prince Maurice in 1604. The environs may be inundated. The town of Gasternesse near this place and several villages were swallowed up by the sea A. D. 1377.

Biervliet is a mean place on a small island, a league E. of Ysendyk, and separated from the continent by an inundation that destroyed a part of the town and several villages, in the 14th century. Another inundation happened in 1404; a third in 1440; and a fourth in 1477. The fortifications of this place were razed after the peace of Munster.

Hulst, the birth place of Cornelius Jansenius, first bishop of Ghent, is a small, well built, strong town, of a circular form, consisting of 400

houses ; six leagues W. of Antwerp and 10 E. of Sluys ; in a fertile but unhealthy district, formerly containing 12 villages, of which eight were destroyed by an inundation. It stands on a canal that has a communication with the Helle-gat, the approach to which is defended by several forts. This town was taken by the confederates in 1578 ; by the duke of Parma in 1583 ; by Prince Maurice in 1591 ; by Archduke Albert in 1599 ; by the French in 1747. The adjacent country may be laid under water.

Axel is a small, well fortified town, containing about 800 inhabitants, two leagues W. of Hulst, and five N. of Ghent, on a canal that communicates with the Schelde. In 1728 its fortifications were repaired ; but the French made themselves masters of it in 1747. The district of Axel is composed of 14 polders within the cognominal island, and 14 without it. In that island are Nassau, Kykuit, and Zealand, three forts in a state of defence. Ter-Neuse is an open town containing 300 inhabitants, about seven miles N. of Axel, on the coast of the Hondt, or West Schelde. Count Hohenlo began to fortify this place ; but in 1680 the fortifications were razed ; and in 1682 a part of it was swallowed up by the sea.

Sas-van-Gent is a small town of 200 houses, and an important fortress, four leagues N. of Ghent, between Bruges and Antwerp, from both which it is equidistant nearly, a few miles south of Brakman water a bay or inlet of West Schelde. Beside its fortifications, this town is defended by Fort St Anthony, and by a redoubt at some distance. It was taken by the Duke of Parma in 1583, and by Prince Frederick Henry in 1644, after a siege of five weeks. A canal reaches south to Ghent.

Philippine, a little and tolerably fortified town, consisting of three streets and 80 families, four miles N. N. W. of Sas-van-Gent, and 16 E. of Sluys, on Brakman water. This fortress was built by Philip II. king of Spain. It was taken by William of Nassau in 1633 ; and in 1747 by the French, who surrendered it in 1748.

Dutch

Dutch Possessions and Settlements in other parts of the Globe, prior to the late Revolution.

1. In *Asia*. Settlements on the coasts of Malacca, Coromandel, Malabar, and Celebes. Great part of the island of Java. Several of the Molucca islands. Part of the island of Sumatra.

2. In *Africa*. Several settlements on the coast of Guinea.

3. In *America*. The islands of Eustatius and Curacoa. Colonies planted in Guiana; for a particular description of which see *South America*.

Routes, with Distances, through the most frequented parts of the United Provinces and the Netherlands.

1. From Amsterdam to Utrecht and Aix la Chapelle.		Miles.		4. From Spa to Calais.		Miles.	
From Amsterdam to Utrecht	23	To Leyden	15	From Spa to Liege	28		
To the passages across the		— Hague	10	To Tongres	13		
Leck at Vianen	7	— Delft	5	— St Tron	12		
— Meerkirch	10	— Rotterdam	9	— Tirlemont	12		
— Gorcum	6	— Nieuwekerk	5	— Louvain	10		
— Dussel	7	— Gorcum	24	— Brussels	17		
— Capel	6	— Dussel	7	— Asche	9		
— Breda	12	— Breda	18	— Alost	8		
— Sundert	10	— Rosendal	15	— Ghent	15		
— Antwerp	28	— Bergen-op-zoom	15	— Petteghen	12		
— Mechlin	15	— Putten	11	— St Eloy	8		
— Louvain	12	— Antwerp	12	— Courtray	7		
— Tirlemont	10	— Mechlin	16	— Menin	6		
— St Tron	12	— Brussels	15	— Ypres	10		
— Liege	24		189	— Rosebrugge	13		
— Foron	17	3. From Rotterdam to Utrecht.		— Berg	10		
— Aix la Chapelle	18	From Rotterdam to Gouda	12	— Dunkirk	5		
	218	To Oudewater	4½	— Gravelines	10		
2. From Amsterdam to Brussels.		— Montfort	6	— Calais	14		
From Amsterdam to Haar-		— Utrecht	10		219		
lem	12		32½				

BRITANNIA MAGNA.

THE most considerable of the *Insulae Britannicae*, or British Islands, are *Britannia Magna*, Great Britain, and *Hibernia*, Ireland.

Britannia Magna, by the ancients called *Albion* and *Britannia*, appellations of uncertain etymology, is of a triangular figure; the least of whose sides lies opposite to the northern coast of Gaul, extending from *Cantium prom.* north Foreland to *Bolerium prom.* the land's end, or cape Cornwall. Situate between 50° and $58^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude, and between $5^{\circ} 41' 31''$ west, and $1^{\circ} 38'$ east longitude from Greenwich; it is 600 miles nearly from north to south, and 344 from west to east along the southern coast.

The Atlantic Ocean, which surrounds this island, is divided into indeterminate portions distinguished by various names. *Fretum Britannicum*, the Strait of Dover, bathes the coast of Kent: but, in its greatest extent, includes the whole of the British channel. *Oceanus Verginius*, St George's Channel, lies between England and Ireland, to the southward of St David's Point. *Mare Hibernicum*, the Irish sea, stretches from the southwest coast of Scotland along the north coast of Ireland.

Oceanus

Oceanus Caledonius, or Scottish sea, bathes the west and northwest parts of Scotland. *Oceanus Hyperboreus*, the northern ocean, environs the Orkney, Shetland, and other northern islands. *Oceanus Germanicus*, the German sea, reaches from the eastern coast of Britain to Norway and Denmark.

The form and extent of this island were little known to the ancients. The Phenicians and Greeks sometimes visited it on account of the tin trade, but were uncertain whether it was a continent or an island. Pytheas was the first navigator who obtained any information concerning the northern islands of Scotland. Julius Caesar explored a small part of Britain; and, during his residence there, procured variety of doubtful intelligence relating to the provinces he traversed and those which he dreaded to approach. In a letter to the Roman Senate, he observes that "he had discovered another world of so great extent as not to be confined by the ocean, but to comprehend it." His dimensions, however, of the island are not far distant from the truth. He makes the sea coast 500 miles in length, and the entire circumference 2000 miles; which, if allowance be made for the irregularities of the shores, will not greatly exceed the modern computation. The western coast he reckons 700 miles; and the true length from Lizard Point to Dungsby Head has been recently fixed at 590 statute, equal to about 650 Roman, miles. The circumference of the island, according to Isidorus Characenus and Pliny, is 3825 miles; Solinus and Bede, 3275; Otterburn, 3270; Pytheas of Marseilles, 40,000 stadia, or 5000 miles; Diodorus, 5312; Marcianus Heracleota, between 2576 and 3575; Richard of Circenster, 3600. Agrippa, Ethicus, Gildas, Orosius, and Bede, make the length of the island 800 Roman miles, and its greatest breadth 300; but Dio Cassius and Jornandes reduce the breadth to 289 miles.

A general account of the face of the country, the manners and customs of its inhabitants, and the transactions of the Romans, is all that we meet

meet with concerning Britain in ancient history and geography. The description of Tacitus is concise, but more correct than that of any preceding writer. Ptolemy's account of it is equally defective and erroneous. The outlines, according to his idea, are as follows: The north coast extends from *Novantum Chersonesus*, or the Mull of Galloway, to *Orcas prom.* Dungsbyhead, upwards of ten degrees longitude, in the same latitude nearly. The western coast comprehends ten degrees of latitude, and is terminated by *Novantum Chersonesus*, and *Ocrinum prom.* or Cape Cornwall; the latter being twelve, and the former twenty-one degrees eastward of the Canaries. The south coast is bounded by *Ocrinum* and *Cantium prom.* the former lying in $51^{\circ} 30'$, and the latter in 54° N. latitude. The eastern coast from *Cantium prom.* to *Orcas* extends $6^{\circ} 15'$ in latitude; the latter being ten degrees longitude east of the former. Such is the account of Ptolemy.

From *Damnonium*, or the Lizard, to *Orcas*, Marcian computed 5225 stadia, *i. e.* 730 miles; and from *Damnonium* to *Novantum* 3083 stadia, or 320 miles.

The west and north parts of Britain are mountainous and barren; but no particular designations of mountains have been recorded except *Mons Grampius*, which consist of many ridges or chains of hills, extending from east to west across the northern part of the island.

The itinerary of Antoninus contains the names of many Roman stations, together with their relative distances: and in the Peutingerian tables a small portion of Britain is delineated. Many learned men have applied to the illustration of those productions; but the reader may consult Horsley's *Britannia*, the most complete work on this subject that has hitherto appeared. No ancient British annals are extant. The druids and bards, whose office it was to celebrate the exploits of heroes, did not think it lawful to commit any thing to writing. The hieroglyphical and symbolical characters on stones erected to perpetuate remarkable events cannot now be decyphered.

Richard

Richard of Circenster, who flourished about the end of the 11th century, composed a history of the Anglo-Saxons, from the arrival of Hengist to Henry III. in five books ; and delineated a map of Roman Britain, which he illustrated by an itinerary. The places noted by him are more numerous, and their situations are more exactly fixed, than those mentioned by foregoing writers. Talbot, and after him Cambden, assigned modern names to a few stations in that itinerary. Toward the conclusion of the 11th century, domesday book, the grand repository of English topography, was compiled. It contains a general survey of a great part of the kingdom divided into counties, rapes, lathes, and hundreds ; every man's proportion of arable, pasture, meadow, and wood-land, with their extent and value ; the number and condition of men in every town, in the time of the Confessor, when this survey was made. The first volume in folio, written in 382 leaves of vellum, in a small but distinct character and double columns, contains thirty-one counties : the other in quarto contains Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk. This curious and valuable work is deposited in the Old Chapter house at Westminster.

The itinerary of Leland, a learned and indefatigable antiquary, was published from the original MSS. in the Bodleian library, by T. Hearne, in nine volumes octavo. That author gave a particular description of the places he visited, traced the courses of rivers, noted the state of cities, towns, and villages—described castles, palaces, churches with their monuments, and every other considerable building that occurred. Though in many instances his information is erroneous, and his itinerary supplies only the place of maps, yet it was of great use to the most eminent topographer that Britain has produced.

Cambden, to whom I refer, appeared in the following century, and, in compliance with the request of Ortelius, undertook a survey of his own country. His *Britannia*, replete with information, was published A. D. 1586. He employed 10 years in compiling this work. An edition

tion of it was published by Bishop Gibson in 1694. Richard Gough has greatly enlarged and improved it in a splendid edition, published in 1789, in three volumes folio. To these productions the author of the present work is deeply indebted. To return from this digression, and proceed to a survey of ancient Britain.

The most considerable rivers in this island are the following :

1. *Tamesis*, the Thames, one of whose sources is in the south border of Gloucestershire. Thence it flows eastward along the confines of Berks, Surrey, and Kent, and falls into the German Ocean.

2. The *Medway* rises near Tunbridge, and runs northward through Kent to the mouth of the Thames.

3. The source of the *Tamarus*, Tamar, is in the hills near Welcomb; its progress is from north to south between Cornwall and Devonshire; and its termination is in the British Channel at Plymouth.

4. *Sabrina*, the Severn, originates at Plynlimmon hill, Montgomeryshire; runs southward through the counties of Shrop, Worcester, and Gloucester; and discharges its rapid stream into the Bristol Channel.

5. The spring of *Vaga*, the Wye, is near that of the Severn. Proceeding along the western border of Rhadnorshire, and traversing Herefordshire, it loses itself in the mouth of the Severn.

6. *Aufonia*, the Avon, rises in Northamptonshire, and, by a southwest course through the counties of Warwick and Gloucester, flows into the Severn at Tewksbury. The source of another small river, called Avon, is in Gloucestershire, whence it passes into Wilts; and, bending its course westward to Bath and Bristol, it falls into the Severn.

7. *Abus*, the Humber, is composed of the navigable Trent, Dun, Air, Ouse, and other less streams, which unite above Hull, and by one large mouth discharge themselves into the German Ocean between the counties of Lincoln and York.

8. The *Tees* originates in the bishopric of Durham, and, augmented

by several streams in its progress, it flows eastward between that county and Yorkshire to the ocean.

9. *Tina*, the Tyne, is composed of two branches, one of which takes its rise in Cumberland, and the other in the western part of Northumberland. Uniting above Hexham, they flow eastward by Newcastle, and fall into the German Sea below Tinnmouth.

10. *Tuesis*, The Tweed, the common boundary of England and Scotland, rises near the border of Lanarkshire, approaches Northumberland below Kelso, and flows north-eastward to Berwick, below which it loses itself in the ocean.

11. *Ituna*, the Eden, has its source in Westmoreland, and its termination in *Æstuarium Itunæ*, or Solway Frith, below Carlisle. There is another river of the same name which traverses the county of Fife from west to east, and falls into the German Ocean two miles N. W. of St. Andrews.

12. The source of the *Forth* is near Ben-Lomond, Stirlingshire, whence it flows in meanders, through a fertile valley, to an arm of the sea anciently called *Boderia* and *Bodotria*, now the Frith of Forth.

13. *Taus*, the Tay, one of the largest rivers in Britain, rises in the declivity of a mountain above Tyndrum, on the west border of Perthshire, and proceeds eastward to a great lake of the same name. Emerging from the eastern extremity of that lake, it runs with considerable rapidity through a pleasant valley to Dunkeld, augmented by the Lyon and the Tumble. Six miles below Dunkeld it receives the Isla, and flows southward to Perth where it is navigable. Increased by the Earn four miles below that town, it bathes the fertile Carse of Gowry and Dundee, opposite to which it is two miles in breadth, and discharges its majestic stream into the German Ocean, six miles below that town.

14. *Glotta*, the Clyde, from its source in Annandale runs north-west through a delightful valley, and falls into the frith of Clyde opposite to the island of Bute.

15. The *Isla* has its spring in Caan-Lochan several miles northward of Mount Blair. Bathing the foot of that mountain, it turns eastward, traverses longitudinally the narrow valley of Glenisla, below which it forms a cascade, called the Reeky Lin, upwards of 30 feet in height. Afterward rushing through a deep and rocky channel, it is augmented by the Melgam, a small river at the base of a steep peninsula on which lie the ruins of Airly Castle, and thence descends with rapidity into the plain. Suddenly changing the direction of its course to W. S. W. it slowly moves in a winding passage through a level country, receives the Sluggish Dean near Meigle, and the Ericht two miles north of Cupar, and falls into the Tay at Kinclaven.

16. *Devana*, the Dee, rises near the western border of Aberdeenshire, and runs 73 miles eastward through that county to the ocean, into which it falls below Aberdeen.

17. The *Spey* issues out of a lake in Badenoch, has a rapid course 82 miles north-eastward, and loses itself in the Murray Frith, three miles below Fochabers. This river is perhaps the *Celnus* of Ptolemy. But these rivers, and streams of less note, will be more distinctly traced in the description of the counties through which they flow.

From a resemblance of laws, manners, customs, language, rites, and religion, it would appear that the south part of Britain was peopled from Gaul, and the north part from Germany: but the dates of the earliest migrations thither cannot be ascertained.

The Romans were the first people who surveyed the southern provinces with any degree of attention. Having effected the conquest of Gaul, C. Julius Cæsar, ambitious of carrying the Roman arms into a new world, invaded this island. With two legions and a proportionable body of cavalry, in 98 transports, he set sail from a sea-port of the Morini, at three in the morning, and about the 4th hour of the day following approached the coast of Britain. Proceeding eight miles along the

the shore in quest of a landing place, he brought up his fleet on a level shore at *Portus Lemanus*, now Lime, in the afternoon of August 26th, B. C. 55. He routed the Britons in several engagements, plundered some of the southern provinces; within a day of the equinox departed, and safely arrived at the continent, having acquired nothing but military glory.

Next year he fitted out a fleet of 800 vessels, sailed from *Portus Itius* with five legions and 2000 horse, and landed in the same place as in the preceding summer. Having defeated the Britons under Cassibelin, he crossed the Thames at Cowey Stakes, penetrated into the territories of that prince, and took possession of the capital, supposed to be Verulam. Cassibelin, the Trinobantes, and other tribes submitted, and granted hostages to the Romans; upon which Caesar withdrew his army at two embarkations. The moderation of Augustus had fixed the Euphrates, the Ister, the sandy deserts of Arabia, and the ocean, as the boundaries of the Roman empire. But the proximity of Britain to Gaul seemed to invite the Roman arms, and the conquest of it could scarcely form an exception to the general system adopted by that emperour. The various states among whom Britain was divided had then commenced hostilities against one another, which gradually weakened their strength, and rendered them an easy prey to a foreign power. One of the British princes having implored the aid of the Romans, Claudius commanded Aulus Plautius, with a considerable force, to make a descent upon the island. This experienced general landed without opposition, marched into the interior provinces, crossed the river Thames, defeated and dispersed the barbarians. Claudius, soon after, joined the army, made himself master of Camalodunum, the royal residence of Cunobelin, reduced several tribes, and, leaving Plautius to prosecute the war, returned to Rome six months after his departure. The operations of Plautius and Vespasian were crowned with success; and the southern parts of Britain were annexed to the empire.

Ostorius enlarged the limits of that new province, and sent Caractacus prisoner to Rome. The Britons, roused by the danger which threatened them, united to oppose the common foe, and gained several advantages; but all their efforts notwithstanding, the Romans maintained their ground, secured their acquisitions, and erected forts in various parts of the country. Succeeding governours with difficulty kept possession of those stations.

While Suetonius Paulinus was invested with the command of the legions, a revolt of the Iceni, conducted by Queen Boadicea, and aided by the Trinobantes, endangered the Roman conquests in Britain. The municipium of Verulamium, and other defenceless places, were plundered. At the head of 10,000 regular troops, Paulinus attacked the undisciplined army of the rebels, and routed them with great slaughter. This decisive battle compelled the dispirited barbarians to sue for peace, which they obtained. Agricola was appointed to the government of this province in the reign of Domitian. Upon his arrival, he found the main body of the army stationed on the border of north Wales. Having reformed several abuses, occasioned by indolence and want of discipline, he marched against the Ordovices, whom he almost extirpated, and advanced to the island of Anglesey.

In his second expedition he reduced different communities in the northern parts of England, and there erected forts and garrisons.

His third campaign discovered territories not hitherto explored. Entering Scotland by the eastern route, he ravaged the country to the banks of the river Tay, and wintered on the isthmus between the friths of Clyde and Forth. During the following summer, A. D. 81, he completed a line of stations along the isthmus, and established advanced posts at the foot of the Grampian mountains, particularly at Ardoch.

In his fifth campaign, having reduced the country westward of Dumbarton, and left proper garrisons behind him, he crossed the Clyde, and descended through Renfrew into Galloway.

The

The sixth campaign was opened by an expedition along the coast of Fife, wherein the fleet and land forces co-operated. Meeting with no enemy to oppose or retard his progress, he proceeded to Ardoch, where the main body of his army was encamped. To prevent his being surrounded, he separated his forces into three divisions; one of which remained at Ardoch, another was stationed at Strageth about five miles distant; and the third, consisting of the ninth legion, was detached to De-algin Ross, eight miles to the left of Ardoch, and as far from Strageth. Having defeated the Caledonians, who attempted to surprise one of his divisions, he retired into winter quarters.

The seventh campaign finished his expedition to Britain. The scene of his operations this year was Strathmore. Reassembling his forces at Ardoch, he marched to Bertha near the confluence of the Almond and Tay, where may be traced the remains of a camp at Grassy Wells which could contain 26,000 men. Proceeding eastward through the Strath, his army, in two divisions, encamped at Campmuir and Coupar, 12 miles from Bertha. The next encampment was at Battledykes, 17 miles north east of Coupar, and three north of Forfar. Some vestiges of an intermediate station have been recently discovered at Car-dean, in the vicinity of Meigle. Pursuing his route eastward, Agricola arrived at Kethick, 12 miles from Battledykes, and two beyond Brechin. There he encamped on a rising ground, which commanded an extensive prospect on either hand. The Roman fleet, hovering on the coast, kept the Horesti in awe. The Caledonians, under Galgacus, now appeared in great force on the declivity of the Grampians. Their cavalry descended into the plain with an intention to prevent the further progress of the Romans, and to cut off their retreat; but Agricola attacked and defeated their whole army with considerable slaughter. After this victory he crossed the river Esk, marched southward into Horestia, and encamped at Harefaulds, five miles south east of Forfar. Thence one division of his army proceeded

ceeded to the sea coast near Broughty Castle, where a detachment of 3 or 4000 men were put on board of the fleet, and the remainder retreated to Ardoch. The other division returned through Strathmore by Coupar and Bertha, while the fleet explored the north east coast of the island. Agricola departed from Britain A. D. 85.

When Adrian ascended the Roman throne, Julius Severus was governor of this island, but was soon recalled to quell an insurrection in Judea. During his absence the Britons threatened a general revolt. To reduce those discontented and restless people, the Emperour undertook an expedition, which was crowned with success: but finding it impossible to subdue the whole island, and extremely difficult to secure what had been already conquered, he contracted the northern frontier of the province, A. D. 121, by building a wall, or a rampart, upwards of 60 miles in length, viz. from *Axelodunum*, or Brugh, on the Solway frith, to Newcastle.

Lollius Urbicus, governour of Britain, during the reign of Antoninus Pius, recovering the country acquired by Agricola, and lost by Adrian, constructed a wall of earth or turf, A. D. 140, 36 miles and 887 paces in length, between Kirkpatrick and the frith of Forth.

In the reign of Antoninus Philosophus, the Brigantes revolted; but Calphurnius Agricola, who was appointed to the command, dispersed the rebels and restored peace.

Under Commodus fresh disturbances arose in Britain. The Brigantes broke through the wall, and ravaged the country beyond it. Ulpius Marcellus, who was sent to quell the insurrection, drove the enemy back into their own territories, and would have established tranquillity in the province had he not been prematurely recalled.

At an advanced period of life, Julius Severus penetrated into the northern part of the island, compelled the Caledonians to submit, and built a wall of stone parallel to Adrian's rampart. This bulwark, commonly called

called the Pict's wall, extended from Boulness on Solway Frith to Cousin's house near the village of Wall's End, a few miles eastward of Newcastle. Sixteen stations and a multitude of towers were constructed at convenient distances, and a military way was paved the whole length of the wall. Severus likewise employed his army in facilitating the communication between the different stations in the province, by cutting down woods, draining marshes, building bridges, &c. In those services he is said to have lost 50,000 men by ambuscade and sickness. He expired at York A. D. 211.

Carausius governed Britain with ample powers in the reign of Maximin, and maintained peace and good order throughout the province. He repaired the wall between the friths of Forth and Clyde, and strengthened it with castles or forts.

Constantius Chlorus undertook, and his son finished, a successful expedition against the Caledonians. In succeeding reigns, the south Britons were harrassed by inroads of the Scots and Picts. Theodosius arrived with a considerable reinforcement. The Picts, Scots, and Saxons, were repulsed, many abuses were corrected, stations and forts near the frontier were repaired, and the province recovered from the enemy was, in honour of Valentinian the emperor, called *Valentia*, A. D. 369.

In the early part of the reign of Honorius, the vigilance of Stilicho, the minister and general of the western empire, successfully guarded the province of Britain from all her enemies. But inundations of fierce barbarians, threatening the Roman dominions on the continent, Honorius recalled Victorinus governor of Britain, together with the legions under his command. The defenceless Britons, unable to oppose the Picts, who rushed with irresistible impetuosity from the northern parts of the island, solicited Honorius, who sent a single legion to their aid. Valentinian III. granted them a small body of troops, who repulsed the enemy, repaired the wall of Severus, and took leave of Britain never more to return.

Abandoned

Abandoned by the Roman power, the Britons experienced the most grievous calamities, for the space of forty years, till the descent of the Saxons.

A concise detail of the temporary camps of Agricola existing in North Britain may be acceptable to the reader.

There are four camps between the border of England and the wall of Antoninus, viz.

1. Near Channelkirk, traversed by the old road leading to Edinburgh. Its dimensions cannot now be traced.

2. On Torwood-moor, near Lockerby, in Annandale. The greatest part of one side, with its two gates, remains entire. It might have contained 10,000 men.

3. At Tassiesholm, about 14 miles N. of Lockerby, on the west side of the river Annan. A small part of the entrenchment exists.

4. Between Cleghorn and Stobylee on the east side of the Roman way. The whole of its contour can be traced, and a considerable part of its rampart, with three of six gates, is entire.

The next set of camps lies between the wall of Antoninus and the Tay. They are five in number, viz. three at Ardoch in Strath-allan, and two at Dealgin-Ross in the head of Strathearn. The mean length of the large camp is 2800, and its mean breadth 1950 feet; so that its area contained 25,000 men. The greatest part of the rampart of this camp and three of its gates are entire. Within the eastern rampart is a small square redoubt on a gentle eminence. The second camp is of less extent, being situate half within and half without its western rampart, which it has cut twice obliquely. The length is 1910, and breadth 1340 feet, forming an area to contain 12,000 men. The third intrenchment at Ardoch may be considered as an addition to the station itself rather than a temporary camp. Its mean length is 1060, and mean breadth 900 feet, so that it could contain 4000 men.

The first camp at Dealgin-Ross, near the junction of the rivers Earn and Ruagh-huil, is rectangular, being 1020 by 950 feet. Allowing a proper interval clear within the rampart, there will remain a space for a single legion, perhaps the ninth, without auxiliaries. A part of the intrenchment and the four gates remain. On the north side of this camp are the traces of another work, a great part of which hath been washed away by the river Ruagh-huil.

The last set of Agricola's camps, being five in number, was situate beyond, or eastward of the Tay. One lies on the east bank of that river, at a place called Grassy Wells, about three miles N. of Perth. Its mean breadth is 1950 feet. The Roman way leads through its centre. A small portion only of the intrenchment exists.

About 28 miles eastward of Grassy Wells, there is another large camp in the parish of Othlaw, at a place called Battledykes, between Kirrymuir and Brechin. Three sides of this camp are almost entire, and part of the fourth; four gates are distinct. The mean length is 2970, and breadth 1850 feet; so that, after deducting the intervallum, it might contain almost 26,000 men.

In Strathmore there are two small camps, probably occupied by the Roman army immediately before and after the battle with Galgacus. The first is at Kethick, near Brechin, between the north and south Esk. The north-west end with its gate and part of the two adjoining sides remain.

The second camp is situate on Lour-moor, at a place called Hare-faulds, near Caerbuddo, about five miles S. E. of Forfar. This is the most entire temporary camp hitherto discovered, as all the six gates exist. It is 2280 by 1080 feet. Without the south-east angle there is an inclosure of about 100,000 square feet, the camp having been too small for the troops.

The last of these temporary works is at Coupar, and at Camp-moor, a

mile southward. The mean length of the latter is 1900 and breadth 1220 feet.

There are some other camps in Scotland which were not the work of Agricola, but of some other general. Berrensworke-hill is situated between the rivers Mean and Milk, near the village of Ecclefechan, on the east side of the Roman way leading from the Roman station along Annandale, commanding an extensive prospect. On the south skirt of the hill is an oblong camp 300 by 200 yards; and on the north side another 300 by 100 yards. The Prætorium exists in the N. E. angle of the largest camp. These camps are only a few miles from that at Torwood-moor. There were also several strong posts round the hill.

Inchstuthill is situated on the east side of the Tay about 11 miles N. of Perth. This place appears to have been formerly an island, as its name indicates. The general figure of this rising ground is a triangle. The old works there consist of four parts. The first is a camp of about 500 yards square. The second is part of a square redoubt near the east point of the island on the top of the bank. Next a long line, westward of the camp, extends from the top of one bank to the top of the other. The fourth work is a strong intrenched post on the extreme point of the island towards the west. The camp could contain 10,000 men. The post at the point of the island is semi-circular, on the land side secured by five intrenchments running parallel to one another across the point. In the area are five tumuli, and part of a square prætorium.

Such was the state of the Roman encampments in Scotland about thirty years ago.

Britain, during the first period of the Roman conquests, was resolved into two parts, viz. *Romana* and *Barbara*; the former comprehending the whole of the subjected territory, and the latter that which still maintained its independence.

Britannia Romana was subdivided by Severus into *Britannia Superior*,
i. e.

i. e. Wales, and *Inferior* which included the remainder of the province. By another division, the eastern part of the island was called *Britannia Prima*, and the western part *Britannia Secunda*.

In a subsequent period Britain consisted of five parts ; *Britannia Prima*, comprehending the whole territory bounded by the Channel, the Thames, and Severn bay. 2. *Britannia Secunda*, or Wales. 3. *Flavia Cæsariensis*, between the rivers Thames and Humber. 4. *Maxima Cæsariensis*, between the Humber and the Tyne. 5. *Valentia*, extending from the Tyne to Graham's Dyke. 6. The country lying beyond that wall was denominated *Caledonia*.

Richard of Circenster mentions, that a province called *Vespasiana*, between Graham's Dyke and Inverness, was founded about the year 140, and lost in 170.

About the commencement of the Christian æra, Britain was peopled by the following tribes, then in possession of several considerable towns ; but most of those hereafter mentioned were built by the Romans.

1. *Cantii*, in *Cantium*, now the county of Kent. *Cantium prom.* North Foreland, on the eastern coast of ins. *Thanatos* or island of Thanet. *Rutupiæ*, Richborough, anciently a noted sea-port, near the mouth of the Stour a small river which separates Thanet from Kent. *Dubris portus*, Dover, on the sea-coast opposite to Calais. *Portus Lemanus*, Lime, near Hithe, anciently a sea-port where Cæsar landed, now two miles distant from the coast. *Anderida*, Newenden, on the marshy grounds of Kent, which might be formerly covered by the sea, and on the edge of a great forest which overspread a large portion of Hampshire and Sussex. *Durovernum*, or *Darvernum*, afterward *Cantuaria*, now Canterbury, an inland town on the river Stour. *Madus*, Maidstone, west of Canterbury, on the Medway ; below which, on the same river, stands *Durobrivis*, or *Roffa*, Rochester. *Durolenum*, Lenham, south of Rochester and Canterbury, and equidistant nearly from both.

2. *Regni*, in Surrey and Sussex. *Cicestria*, Chichester, the capital, in a plain near the sea-coast, at the south-west extremity of Sussex. *Meda*, Midhurst, near the western boundary of Sussex, on an eminence. *Noviomagus*, sometime the capital of the Regni, now Croydon, or Woodcote, two miles to the southward, where vestiges of an ancient town were extant in the days of Cambden. *Othona*, a station of the Milites Fortenses, now Hastings in Sussex, or Ithancaster near Maldon in Essex. *Portus Adurni*, Ederington or Aldrington, two miles from Brighthelmstone, in the county of Sussex.

3. *Belgæ*, a colony from Belgic Gaul in Dorset and Somerset, and in the southern parts of Wilts and Hants. *Regnum*, Ringwood, on the Avon, 20 miles south-west of Southampton. *Verlucio*, Westbury, or Werminster, near the S. W. boundary of Wilts. This town is sometimes reckoned among the settlements of the Atrebatii. *Venta Belgarum*, Winchester, anciently a place of great note, in a valley, at the confluence of two rivers. Chester, the termination of many towns in Britain, is a corruption of *Castrum*, a Roman camp or station, which by Anglo-Saxons was called Ceaster. *Portus Magnus*, Portsmouth, a noted seaport on the coast of Hampshire. *Clausentum*, Southampton, on the border of *Trisantonis portus*, or Southampton water, opposite to *ins. Vectis*, the island of Wight. *Vindonum*, Farnham, 22 miles N. E. of Winchester. *Sorbiodunum*, Old Sarum, the residence of Severus, and memorable for the horrid massacre perpetrated by the Danes. *Vindogladia*, Cranburn, S. S. W. of Sarum. Winburnminster was a Roman station on the Stour, nine miles from Vindogladia, and north of Poole harbour which Danville calls Portus Magnus. *Ischalis*, Ilchester, an inland town bathed by the river Ivel. *Leucaro*, or *Glasconia*, Glastonbury, N. W. of Ilchester, near the centre of Somersetshire. *Theodorunum*, Wells, at the foot of the Mendipp-hills. *Trajectus*, Cainsham, on the Avon, between Bath and Bristol.

4. *Durotriges*, in the ninth century called Dwr-Gwyr, i. e. dwellers on the coast, and Dwr-treig, the sea-tribe, occupied the county of Dorset, and a small part of Somersetshire. *Durnovaria*, i. e. a passage over a river, now Dorchester, a winter station of the Roman troops, on the Frome, not far from the coast. *Dunium*, or *Muridunum*, 36 miles from Dorchester on the road to Exeter; but the modern name of this station is uncertain, for Aggerdon-hill and Seaton are both too near Dorchester. N. B. Pinkerton supposes the Belgæ under various denominations, as Atrebatii, Durotriges, Trinobantes, Cenomanni, &c. to have occupied the whole of the south of England, west to the Severn, and north to the Humber, except Devonshire and Cornwall, where the Silures a numerous nation were planted. (Enquiry, v. i. p. 28.)

5. *Damnonii*, by Cambden corruptly called *Dunmonii*, a tribe of Silures, derived their name from the vallies they inhabited, or from the tin with which their territories in *Cornubia*, or Cornwall, and Devonshire, abounded. *Isca Dumnoniorum*, or *Uxella*, Exeter, on the river Isca or Ex, at some distance from the sea coast, 51 Roman miles west of Dorchester. *Tamari ostium*, Plymouth, an excellent harbour at the mouth of the united streams of Plym and Tamar. *Voluba*, on the Fowey, where Lestwithiel is pleasantly situate. *Cenionis ostium*, Falmouth, a sea port and harbour.

Dumnonium, or *Ocrinum prom.* the Lizard, south east of *Bolerium*, or *Antivestacum prom.* now Land's-End, or Cape Cornwall, the western extremity of England. This promontory anciently reached further westward than it does at present; for about midway between Land's-End and Scilly, there are rocks called in the Cornish dialect *Lethas*, and by the English *Seven Stones*, the space within which is denominated Tregua, i. e. a dwelling. Large trees, with roots and body almost entire, have been driven in by the sea from those parts; and from Land's-End to Scilly the water is nearly of an equal depth. Lastly, tradition bears, that on the utmost rocks of this promontory, a watch tower formerly stood for the

the direction of sailors. The north west promontory of Damnonium was called *Herculis prom.* or Hartland point, at the mouth of the Bristol Channel.

6. *Trinobantes*, in Essex and part of Middlesex. *Londinum*, or *Londonium*, London, a town of no eminence in Caesar's time, but fortified by Constantine the Great. Ptolemy has placed it on the right or south bank of the river Thames. *Durolitum*, Leyton, a town on the Litum or Ley, five miles north east of London. *Caesaromagus*, near Brentwood. *Canonium*, Chelmsford, on the Blackwater. *Camulodunum*, Witham, nine miles N. E. of Chelmsford. *Colonia*, Colchester, on the river Colne. Several writers have supposed Colonia and Camulodunum to be one and the same place. *Ad Ansam*, Stretford, six miles north of Colchester. *Convennes insula*, Conwey island, to the left of *Tamessa Æstuarium*, or mouth of the Thames. *Ithancester* was situate on the coast, near the mouth of fluv. *Iduania*, or Blackwater, but has been destroyed by the encroachment of the sea.

7. *Atrebatii*, a colony of the nation which occupied the maritime parts of Gaul on the Seine, were settled in several inland counties, viz. Berks, Wilts, Middlesex, &c. *Caleva Atrebatum*, Silchester on the confines of the Belgae, south west of *Pontes*, or old Windsor. *Cunetio*, Marlborough, on a river of the same name, now called the Kennet. *Spinæ*, Speen, near Newbury between Silchester and Marlborough.

8. *Bibroci*, in the north west part of Berkshire. *Bibracte*, Bray, their principal town.

9. *Dobuni*, in the counties of Gloucester and Oxford. *Durocornovium*, or *Corinium*, Cirencester, south east of Gloucester. *Glevum*, *Clevum*, or *Clanum*, Gloucester, on the river Severn. *Aquæ Solis*, Bath, famous for its hot waters ; by some geographers reckoned among the settlements of the Belgae.

10. *Catiuchlani*, in Middlesex, Buckingham, Oxford, Warwick, Northampton, Huntingdon, Bedford, and Hertford. *Sulloniacæ*, on Brocke-

ly-

ly-hill, 12 miles N. W. of London, and nine from Verulam. *Verolamium*, or *Cassivellanium*, St. Albans, anciently a city of considerable strength, situate among marshes, taken by Caesar. *Magiovinium*, Dunstable, 12 miles N. W. of St Albans. *Durocobriavae*, Stony Stratford, on the Ouse. To this station other situations have been assigned, viz. between Castor and Dornford, on the Nen; Redburn, in Hertfordshire, and Hexton 15 miles north of St Alban's. *Bennaventa*, Wedon, or Daventry, west of Northampton. *Salenae*, Salndy, near Biggleswade eastward of Bedford. *Lactodurum*, or *Lutudarum*, ad fl. Usam. Towcester on Watling street. *Tripontium*, Rugby, or Dovebridge, 12 miles N. W. of Daventry.

11. *Simeni*, or *Iceni*, in Suffolk and Norfolk, with a portion of Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire. *Villa-Faustini*, St Edmond's bury, south west of Ipswich, in Suffolk. *Combretonium*, Bretenham, N. N. W. of Stretford. *Sitomagus*, Thetford, at the conflux of the Thet and Ouse. *Durolipons*, or *Camboricum*, afterward *Cantabrigia*, Cambridge. *Icianis*, Icklingham, 22 miles from Cambridge. *Venta Icenorum*, Caister, near Norwich. *Garianonum*, Burgh, on the Yar, above Yarmouth. *Branodunum*, Brancaster, or *Metaris Æstuarium*, on the Wash, in Norfolk. N. B. The Iceni were a brave nation, and signalized themselves in their contests with the Romans, but at length were constrained to submit notwithstanding the extraordinary exertions of Boadicea their queen to maintain their liberty.

12. *Coritani*, along the sea coast, between the Wash in Norfolk and the Humber, and westward to Derby and Litchfield. *Praesidium*, Broughton, in Lincolnshire. *Venonium*, High Cross, 12 miles from Leicester. *Ratae*, or *Ragae*, Leicester, or in its vicinity. *Manduesedum*, Mancaster. *Etocetum*, the wall near Litchfield. *Verometum*, or *Vernemetum*, near Willoughby, on the Would, 12 miles from Leicester. *Marigdonum*, East Bridgeford, about seven miles N. E. of Nottingham, and

and nine S. W. of Newark. *Causennae*, Paunton, 26 miles from Lincoln. *Crocolanum*, Collingham or Brugh, 12 miles from Lincoln : this station has been referred to Newark and Ancaster. *Lindum*, *Lindo*, or *Lindocolinum*, a large city, or station, occupying 38 acres, now Lincoln. *Sidnocaster*, *In Media* of Richard of Circenster, is placed by Stukely at Kirkton, 17 miles north of Lincoln, and by others at Stow on the Roman road between Lincoln and Kirkton. *Agelocum*, or *Segelocum*, Littleborough, on the Trent, in the road from Lincoln to York.

13. *Cornavii*, near the centre of the island, in the counties of Derby, Chester, Shrop, Stafford, &c. *Branogenium*, *Branonium*, or *Bravonium*, Brandon, south of Wroxeter, where a Roman way crosses the Tame, and square intrenchments may be traced. *Viroconium*, Wroxeter, on the Severn below Shrewsbury. Salmon places Viroconium at Wrottesley near Wolverhampton, but none of the Roman roads is found in that direction. *Uxocona*, in the vicinity of Sheriff-hailes, 16, or Oakengates about 11 miles eastward of Wroxeter. *Pennocrucium*, four crosses southward of Penkridge, near Watling Street, 12 miles from Etocetum, or Wall. *Mediolanum*, near Drayton, 30 miles S. E. of Chester. *Rutunium*, near Wem, on the Rhodam, eight miles north of Shrewsbury. *Bovium*, Stretton, ten miles south of Chester. *Deva*, Chester, near *Seteia Ætuarium*, or mouth of the Dee. *Condate*, in the neighbourhood of Norwich, 17 English miles N. E. of Chester, in the road to Manchester.

In Wales were cantoned the three following tribes, viz. Ordovices, Silures, and Demetae.

14. *Ordovices*, principally in North Wales. *Maglona*, Machynleth on *fl. Stuccia*, or the river Dovy, near the west coast and border of Montgomeryshire, a few miles from Llanwillin. *Conovium*, near Aberconwy, or Caerhean on the Conway. Caer in British signifies a city; whence Jerusalem was called Caer Salem, Rome Caer Ruffayne, &c. *Varis*,
1 near

near Bodvary on the east bank of the Clwyd above St Asaph, in the itinerary placed 19 miles eastward of Conovium. *Segontium*, Caernarvon on the strait of Menai, opposite to the island of Anglesey. *Ganganorum prom.* Lhyn or Brauchipult point, the south west promontory of Caernarvonshire, nearly opposite to *ins. Andros*, or Bardesey island.

15. *Silures*, in South Wales, on the coast of the Irish sea, the Severn and the British Channel. *Isca Silurum*, the station of a Roman legion, now Caer-Leon on the Usk, in Monmouthshire. *Gobannium*, Abergavenny on the Usk. *Burrium*, Usk, 12 miles S. E. of Abergavenny. *Leucarum*, Loghor, near the west border of Glamorganshire. *Venta Silurum*, Caerwent, near Sabrina *Æstuarium* or mouth of the Severn. *Bullaeum*, Gaer on the Usk, about two miles from Brecknock. Buel, to which Bullaeum is commonly referred, has no pretension to Romanity. *Ariconium*, Aconbury in Archenfield, or Kenchester, five miles west of Hereford. *Magna*, Radnor, or Kenchester on the Wye.

16. *Demetae*, a tribe perhaps of Silures, in the shires of Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan. *Maridunum*, Caermarthen, near the mouth of fluv. *Tobius*, the river Towy. *Louentinum*, Llandewybrevy, on fl. *Tuero-bis* the Tivy, which falls into the sea at Cardigan; or, as some writers conjecture, in the place now converted into a lake called Llinsavatton in Brecknockshire. *Octopitarum prom.* St David's head, the western promontory of Wales, opposite to *ins. Silimnum* or Gresholm island.

17. *Brigantes*, so called from Brigand a Celtic word, which signifies a robber, were planted in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Durham. An inconsiderable tribe called Parisi inhabited the east riding of Yorkshire, the south east promontory of which was *Ocellum prom.* Spurnhead, together with a portion of the sea coast opposite to *Gabrantuicorum Sinus portuosus*, now Burlington bay. *Petuaria*, Brugh, on *Abus Æstuarium*, or Humber bay, not far from Kingston. The situation of *Delgovitia* cannot be precisely ascertained. It has been

referred to Wighton north-west of Kingston, and 19 miles S. E. of York—to Londesbrough, three miles N. W. of Wighton, on the Roman road which leads to brugh—to Millington, eight miles N. N. W. of Wighton, and 13 eastward of York, where four Roman roads meet, and where the foundations of buildings, pavements, tiles, &c. have been found.

Eboracum, in British *Caer-effroc*, now York, an ancient city and Roman colony, the station of *Legio Sexta Victrix*, the residence of *Septimius Severus*, and of *Constantius Chlorus*. *Derventio*, Aldby, or Stanford bridge, or Kexby, all of which places lie about eight miles eastward of York on the *Derwent*. *Camalodunum*, Old Malton, 18 miles N. N. E. of York on the road to Whitby. *Isurium*, Aldborough, near Boroughbridge, on the Ouse, 16 miles N. W. of York. *Braboniacum*, Bramham, several miles westward of Tadcaster. *Calcaria*, Tadcaster, nine miles S. W. of York. *Legeolium*, Castleford, midway between York and Doncaster, at the confluence of the *Aire* and *Calder*. *Danum* afterward *Caer-Dann*, Doncaster on the *Don*, a station of the *Crispinian* horse under *Dux Britanniarum*. *Mancunium*, Manchester, according to some antiquaries, a settlement of the *Cornavii*. *Rigodunum*, Warrington near Liverpool, and the mouth of *fluv. Belisama* the river Mersey, or Rixton north of Warrington, near Ribchester in Blackburn hundred. *Coccium*, perhaps Ribchester, eastward of *Setantiorum portus*, or mouth of the Ribble. *Cambodunum* supposed to be near Greatland, but no trace of antiquity has been found there, except a Roman altar. *Olicana*, Ilkley, west of Tadcaster, on *fluv. Verbeia*, the river Wharfe. *Longovicum*, Lancaster, on the *Lune*, which runs westward to *Moricombe Æstuarium* or *Caerdronoch* bay. *Bremetonacum*, Overborough on the *Lune* in Lancashire. *Conganium*, Kendal, northward of Lancaster. *Setantiorum palus*, Winandermere in Westmoreland. *Dictis*, Ambleside, near the northern extremity of that lake. *Morbium*, Moresby, on the west coast of Cumberland, where some remains of antiquity may be traced.

ed. *Derventio*, near the ruins of Pap Castle, on the Derwent. *Virosidium*, Elenborough, at the mouth of the Elne, about six miles N. N. W. of Cockermouth. *Olenacum*, perhaps Linstock in Cumberland.

Luguvallum, or *Luguballia*, Old Carlisle. *Castrum Exploratorum*, Netherby, about 12 miles from Old Carlisle. *Congavata*, Stanwick, near Carlisle. *Arbeia*, Ireby, near the source of the Elne. *Voreda*, Old Penrith, between Carlisle and Penrith. *Bremenium*, Brampton, nine miles E. S. E. of Carlisle, and not far from the Roman wall. *Brocavum*, Brougham, on fl. *Tinna* the river Eden. *Calatum*, or *Galacum*, Whelp Castle, where Roman coins and urns have been frequently dug up. Thence an old causeway runs about 20 miles almost in a straight line to Caervoran near the Pict's wall. *Verteris*, Brough, eastward of Appleby, and 18 miles west of Bernard Castle. *Lavatrac*, Bowes near Stanemore, in the north riding of Yorkshire. *Cataracto*, or *Caturactonium*, Catterick, near Richmond. *Vinovium*, or *Binonium*, Binchester in Durham, near Bishop's Auckland, on the Vedra or Were. *Glanoventa* and *Vindomora*, now Lanchester and Ebchester in the county of Durham.

18. The *Ottadeni* inhabited the eastern coast of Northumberland, from the Wall to St Abb's Head, together with the greatest part of East Lothian and Roxburghshire. *Tinnocellum*, a Roman Fort at the mouth of the Tyne, and not at Boulness on the Solway Frith as Horsely supposed. *Burcovicus*, Berwick, on fluv. *Tuessis*, the Tweed. *Axelodunum*, Hexham on the Tyne, 21 miles above Newcastle. *Habitancum*, Risingham, 14 miles northward of Hexham. *Bremenium*, Riechester, nine miles N. N. W. of Habitancum. *Corstorpitum*, or *Corstoplium*, Corbridge, a few miles eastward of Hexham. *Curia*, near Jedburgh, in the county of Roxburgh.

19. *Selgovae*, in Dumfries, and part of Kirkcudbright. *Carbantorigum*, Kirkcudbright. *Uxellum*, Castleover, between Moffat and Langholm, a high point of land formed by the junction of the black and

white Esk. In Eskdale-moor there are vestiges of fortifications. *Trimontium*, somewhere near the village of Eildon or Old Melross, or perhaps about Newstead, where Watling Street passed the Tweed. The hills thereabout shoot up in three tops. The situation of *Corda*, Danville has fixed at Cumnock Castle, Ayrshire.

20. *Novantae* in the south-west part of Scotland. *Leucopibia*, or *Candida Casa*, Whithern. *Rerigonium*, Stranrawer, or Barlun near the source of *fluv. Abravannus*, a river which falls into the bay of Glenluce. The *Novantae* also had on the south *Jena Æstuarium*, now Wigton bay; on the west *Novantum prom.* and *Chersonesus*, now the Rinns of Galloway; *Rerigonus Sinus*, Loch Ryan; and *Vidogara Sinus*, a bay opposite to the town of Ayr. *Vinduaria*, Paisley, or Ayr. *Clota* or *Glota Æstuarium*, a frith opposite to the mouth of the Clyde, between ins. *Clota* or Arran island, and the main land.

21. The *Damnii* seem to have occupied the principal part of Scotland, extending across the island from sea to sea, in the counties of Ayr, Renfrew, Lanark, part of Stirling, and Lothian to the Pentland Hills. *Alata Castra*, Edinburgh Castle. *Alaterva*, Crammond, five miles from Edinburgh. *Coria Damniorum*, Castle Cary, near Cumbernald-house, one of the principal stations on the wall of Antoninus. *Colonia*, Carstairs, in the neighbourhood of Lanark. The following stations were beyond the wall. *Alauna*, Kier, three miles northward of Stirling. *Lindum*, Ardoch. *Victoria*, Dealgin-ross. *Jernia*, Strageth. *Orrea*, Old Perth, 14 miles from Jernia, at the junction of the Almond and Tay. The greatest part of this station is said to have been swept away by a flood in the end of William's reign, who died A. D. 1214. The junction of these rivers was anciently considerably lower than at present. Houses opposite to the place where Bertha stood are still called Rome, on the east bank of the Tay. Richard of Circenster has mentioned a detached station, which he calls *Theodosia*. This, by some writers, is supposed

supposed to be the ancient Alcluith, and the modern Dumbarton. *In Medio* has been referred to Inchstuthill or Delvin, on the Tay, 12 miles north of Bertha, and to the camp at Coupar-Angus. Which of these was the station so named is uncertain. *N. B.* The Romans marched through Strathmore in quest of the Caledonians, and after the defeat of Galgacus near Kethick, returned to Ardoch: but, as it does not appear they formed a military way to the north or east of Perth, it is in vain to look for any vestiges of their route, except encampments, and these only have been found.

22. The *Gadeni*, according to Ptolemy, were on the north of Clyde, in modern Dumbartonshire: but Richard of Circenster has placed them south of the Forth between the *Damnii* and *Ottadeni*: they probably occupied both these territories in different periods.

23. The *Attacoti*, a powerful tribe of Scots, in the third century settled on the coast of Ayrshire and in Galloway. They were expelled from the Roman provinces in Britain by Theodosius in the year 368: and in the fifth century considerable bodies of them appear in the list of the Roman army.

The Picts, or Pechts, and Caledonians were a powerful nation in North Britain during the period of the Roman invasions and conquests. The latter appellation was derived from *Caled-yn*, or *Kelydhon*, a rough, mountainous, and wooded country; and the former from *Pictich*, which denotes a plunderer or thief. Both designations were imposed by the malevolence of their neighbours, or perhaps arose from the animosities which subsisted among themselves. This nation was of Scythian origin, and migrated from Norway to North Britain three centuries before the Christian æra. Arriving in the northern parts of the kingdom, they gradually extended their settlements southward. The capital divisions of the Picts were the *Deucaledones* above, and *Vecturiones* below, the Grampians.

Dr

Dr Macpherson endeavours to prove, that the Scots are of Celtic extraction, and that the name is derived from Scode, a corner or small division of a country, which Argyle, their ancient residence, might be called. But other antiquaries assert, with a high degree of probability, that the Scots came from the Scythian territories in Germany and Gaul, took possession of Ireland, which, from them, was long called Scotland, and thence invaded the west coast of North Britain, where they settled in the third century. In the reign of Kenneth II. A. D. 840, the Scots and Picts were incorporated; but the kingdom was still denominated Pictland, and did not assume the name it now bears until the reign of Malcolm II. It may be proper to add, that the appellation of Scots was first mentioned by Porphyrius about the year 270, and next by Ammian. Marcellinus towards the conclusion of the fourth century; and that of Picts was first used in 296 by Eumenius in his oration on the victory of Constantius over Allectus.

The names of many Pictish tribes have been recorded; the principal of which were the following, viz.

1. The *Epidii*, planted in the peninsula of Cantyre and several adjacent districts, separated from Arran by *Sinus Lelalonius*, or Loch Fine. *Prom. Epidium* is now the Mull of Cantyre. *Epidiæ Insulae* is the general name for those islands which lie opposite to the coast of Argyleshire. Of these *Maleas* is Mull: *Epidia Superior*, Jura: *Epidia Inferior*, Ila, &c.

2. *Cerones*, or *Creones*, in the northern parts of Argyle and county of Ross, between Linnhe-loch and *Volsas sinus*, or Loch Beg.

3. *Mertæ* and *Logi*, in Ross and south-east of Sutherland. *Ila fluvius*, the river Brora. Their settlements extended along the coast from the frith of Dornoch to the Ord of Caithness.

4. *Cornabii*, in Caithness and north of Sutherland. *Fluvius Navæus*, the river Naver; *Veruvium* or *Verubium prom.* Noss-head; *Virvedrum prom.*

prom. Duncansby-head; *Tarvidum*, or *Orcas prom.* Dunnet-head. The north-west extremity of Scotland was unknown to the Romans.

5. *Cantæ*, along the east coast of Ross-shire. *Loxa fluvius*, perhaps Cromarty frith. *Ripa alta*, or *Penoxullum prom.* Tarbat-ness. On this promontory there are two tumuli or cairns of loose stones called Willie Wakum and Spadilingum; but these are not Roman altars as General Roy conjectures.

6. *Vacomagi*, on the south coast of *Varar Æstuarium*, or Murray frith, in the counties of Inverness, Nairn, Murray, and Banff. The situation of *Tuessis*, *Tamea*, and *Banatia* is doubtful. The rivers *Tuessis* and *Celnius* are now the Spey and Devron. *Farar fluv.* the Beaulie, loses itself in the bottom of Murray frith above Inverness.

7. *Taixali*, on the east coast of Aberdeenshire. *Devana*, Old Aberdeen. *Taixalum prom.* Kinnaird-head, near Frazerburgh, or Buchan-ness.

8. *Venicontes* and *Horesti*, in Mearns and Angus. *Taodunum*, or *Alectum*, Dundee. The rivers were *Tava*, *Tina*, and *Diva*, now the Tay, North Esk, and Dee.

Such are the Pictish or Caledonian tribes mentioned by Ptolemy. As Richard's itinerary contains more names of places than Ptolemy or any of the ancients have transmitted to us, it may not be improper to insert the following specimen.

IX. ITER.

Ancient Names.	Distance in the Iter.	Modern Names.	English Miles.	Roman Miles.
A Luguballio, - -		From Carlisle by Langton	9	
		Netherby, -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		Liddelmoat, -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Gadanica, -		To Hawick, -	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Trimontio, -		Eildon Hills, -	11	12
Corio, -		Borthwick Castle, -	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	22
Ad Vallum incipit Vespasiana,		Camelon, -	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	39
Alauna, - -	12	Kier beyond Stirling, -	12	13
Lindo, - -	9	Ardoch, - -	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Victoria, - -	9	Deaglin Ross, - -	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	9
Orrea, - -	14	Bertha, - -	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ad Tavum, - -	19	Near Broughty Castle, -	24	26
Ad Aesicam, - -	23	Montrose, - -	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ad Tinam, - -	8	North Esk river, - -	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Divana, - -	23	Old Aberdeen, - -	25	27 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ad Itunam, - -	24	Ithan river, - -	11	12
Ad Montem Grampium,		Mormond, - -	19	20 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ad Selinam, - -		Banff, - -	17	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tuessis, - -	19	Spey river, - -	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ptoroton, - -		Burgh-head at the mouth of the Varar, - -	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	16
			315 $\frac{1}{2}$	344 $\frac{1}{2}$

British Islands known to the Ancients.

1. *Vectis*, Wight, in the English Channel, opposite to the coast of Hampshire, reduced by the Romans under the command of Vespasian. 2. *Sarmia*, or *Sarnia*, Guernsey. *Caesarea*, Jersey. *Riduna*, Alderney. These three islands lie opposite to the west coast of Normandy. 3. *Convennes*, Convey, at the mouth of the Thames. 4. *Toliapis*, Sheppy, on the right hand of the Thames, opposite to Convey. 5. *Thanatos*, Thanet, on the east coast of Kent. 6. *Silures*, or *Cassiterides*, or *Hesperides*, Scilly islands, opposite to Land's-End in Cornwall. 7. *Silimnus*, Ramsey, opposite to St David's, Pembrokeshire. 8. *Hedros*, *Andros* or *Andium*, Eardsey, at the south extremity of Carnarvonshire. 9. *Mona*, Anglesey, opposite to Bangor and Carnarvon, North Wales.

The islands of North Britain are divided by ancient geographers into several classes. 1. *Ebudae*, or *Hebudes*, now Hebrides, the number

of which, according to Pliny, is thirty. Ptolemy reckons five, viz. *Ebuda*, Sky; *Maleos*, Mull; *Epidium superior*, Jura; *Epidium inferior*, Isla; *Ricina*, Arran. Mela and Ptolemy reckon thirty islands under the general designation of Orcades. *Dumna* is Stromna, and *Ocetas* the Pentland Skerries. Mela and Pliny compute five *Æmodae*; but Mela mentions not the *Hebudes*.

If all the islands in the Deucaledonian sea were reckoned they would exceed 300; but many of them are holmes only, and sixty of some note may be considered as appendages to the principal islands. Some writers of the middle age observe that the Hebrides are 32 in number, and the natives compute 24 to this day.

Thule.—It is difficult to ascertain the situation of this island. Several places, it would appear, were distinguished by that appellation.

1. The Roman writers sometimes speak of Thule as constituting a part of Britain, and sometimes they remove it to the northward. Tacitus (vit. Agric.) informs us, that the Roman fleet, in circumnavigating the northern coast of Britain, were in sight of Thule, by which he must have meant the Shetland islands. Statius (L. V.) affirms that Thule was subdued by the Romans. Claudian (de trib. consul.) records the exploits of Theodosius among the Picts and Scots in Thule and Ierne. This poet agrees with Tacitus that the coasts of Thule are of difficult access; and Statius observes that the Thulians fought in chariots armed with scythes. These particulars are applicable to ancient Caledonia, or the country north of the friths of Forth and Clyde, which the Romans call Barbara and considered as insular. These friths being united by a fortified wall, the enemy, *i. e.* the Scots and Picts, to use the expression of Tacitus, were cast out as it were into another island; and Bede (L. 1 c. 12.) calls the tribes who inhabited the region beyond the wall, Transmarinae Gentes, being separated from the rest of Britain by two friths.

2. Pomponius Mela has placed Thule in the Northern Ocean, opposite to Bergae in Norway. Ptolemy fixes it in 63° north latitude. So-

linus computes it to be two days sailing from Caithness. According to these writers Thule is the island of Shetland. This opinion is adopted by D'Anville, who contends that Iceland cannot be the Thule of the Romans, because the distance between Iceland and the extremity of Caithness is about $4^{\circ} 50'$ of latitude, which is six days navigation, the lexodromic line being $6\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, or 130 marine leagues, reckoning 20 to a degree, (Mem. de l'Acad. des Inscript. T. XXXVII.)

3. The account of Thule given by Pytheas is so circumstantial and so applicable to Iceland as to merit a considerable degree of credit. (See introd. art. Pytheas.)

4. Thule, in the judgment of Procopius (L. 11. c. 15. de bell. Goth.) denotes Scandinavia, which the ancients supposed to be an island.

Upon the whole, it is evident that the ancients applied the term Thule to several different islands and countries; and on this supposition alone their various accounts may be reconciled.

The Roman Walls in Britain.

1. The Wall in England, by antient writers called *Vallum Barbaricum*, *praetentura* and *clusura*, i. e. the Barbarians' Wall; by the Britons Mur-Sever; by the Scotch Scottis-Waith; by the English the Pict's Wall.

Thirty six years after the recall of Agricola, Adrian, A. D. 121, raised a bulwark of earth and stone, with a ditch on the north, and an agger, or bank, on the south side, extending from Solway frith to Newcastle.

The wall of Severus, between Segedunum, near Cousin's house, $3\frac{2}{3}$ miles eastward of Newcastle, and Blatum Bulgium, or Boulness, on Solway frith, was built of freestone, with a military way on the south, and a large ditch on the north side. On the wall, castles, or turrets, about 66 feet square, were placed at proper distances, in each of which a few soldiers were posted. There were 16 large forts in which numerous gar-

risons

risons were stationed. The rampart of Adrian was more direct than that of Severus, but both were carried as nearly in a straight line as the situation would permit. Sometimes the walls coincide, but for the most part they are at some distance from each other. The length of Severus' wall was 68 English miles and 169 paces, the breadth 7 or 8 feet, and the height 12 feet. The breadth of the military way was about 17 feet. In some places the ditch of Adrian's vallum was 9 feet deep and 11 over; that of Severus was 36 feet wide and 15 deep. The direction of both walls, and the relative distances of the stations, may be traced in the delineation annexed. (See the Atlas.) Beside these works, Severus constructed a variety of roads 24 feet wide and 18 inches high in the centre, which led from turret to turret, from one castle to another, and still larger roads and more distant from the wall, which led from one station to another, besides a grand military way which covered all the works. Most part of the stone wall has been demolished by the Goths in that neighbourhood, who have employed the materials in erecting fences and farm-houses.

The following stations, supposed to have been occupied by the garrisons mentioned, are still visible.

Ancient Name.	Modern Name.	Distance in Miles & Fur.		Roman Garrison.
		M.	F.	
1 Segedunum, -	near Cousin's house,			Cohors prima Lergorum.
2 Pons Ælii, or ad Murum,	Newcastle, -	3	5	Cohors Cornoviorum.
3 Condercum, - -	Benwel-hill, -	2	1	Ala prima Astorum.
4 Vindobala, - -	Rutchester, -	6	6	Cohors prima Frexagorum.
5 Hannum, - -	Halton Chesters,	7	0	Ala Saviniana.
6 Cilurnum, - -	Walwick Chesters,	5	3	Cohors prima Vangionum.
7 Procolitia, - -	Carrow-brugh, -	3	2	Cohors prima Batavorum.
8 Borcovicus, - -	House-steeds, -	4	5	Cohors prima Tungrorum.
9 Vindolana, - -	Little Chesters,	1	4	Cohors quarta Gallorum.
10 Æsica, - -	Great Chesters,	3	6	Cohors prima Astorum.
11 Magna, - -	Carrvoran, -	2	2	Cohors secunda Dalmatarum.
12 Amboglana, - -	Burdoswald, -	2	6	Cohors prima Ælia Dacorum.
13 Petriana, - -	Castle-steeds, -	6	3	Ala Petriana.
14 Aballaba, - -	Watchcross, -	2	6	Numerus Maurorum.
15 Congavata, - -	Stanwicks, -	5	2	Cohors secunda Lergorum.
16 Axelodunum, - -	Brugh, - -	3	3	Cohors prima Hispanorum.

A chain of small forts, with a station at Drumburgh, extended $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the coast of Solway Frith to *Blatum Bulgium*, Boulness. The eastern termination of the wall was at Tinnocellum, near Tinemouth.

A transient survey of the present condition of the Picts wall may gratify the curiosity of the reader.

There are still remains of a station at *Blatum Bulgium*, or Boulness, on a promontory near the coast of Solway Frith. This appears to have been the western extremity of Severus' wall. Thence $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Drumburgh, a fort about five chains square, with large ramparts, and a deep ditch.

Brugh, four miles eastward, was a station, but most of the ramparts are now levelled. There are few traces of the wall between Brugh and Boulness.

At Stanwicks on the north side of the Eden, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Brugh, there is no vestige of the station, but the wall perhaps formed the north rampart of it, and there is a ditch still visible west of the village.

To the eastward are the remains of two castella, and some faint vestiges of the wall and ditch. The ramparts and ditches of the station at Watchcross, about five miles from Stanwicks, may be traced.

The station at Cambeck-foot, or Castle-steeds, three miles beyond Watchcross, is covered with wood. It is about six chains square, and 12 south of the wall. In some parts of the interval the wall and ditch may be discerned, together with three castella.

Burdoswald is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Castle-steeds. In that space are seven castella distant one from another seven furlongs, and the walls of Adrian and Severus are from 3 to 10 chains from each other, but scarcely appear. A little west of Brook's-burn, at a house called Harehill, is the highest part of the wall now remaining, but the facing stones are removed. The fort stands on a plain at the head of a steep descent towards the river. Severus' wall forms the north line of this station, and Adrian's wall must have been near the south rampart.

Carrvoran is distant from Burdoswald about three miles, and in that space three castella are visible. To the eastward of Burdoswald are the steep banks of the Irthing, beyond which the walls are within a chain of each other, and further eastward they diverge to about five chains. Several parts of both walls may be traced between those forts; and between the river Tippal and Carrvoran both the walls and ditches are conspicuous. The fort is 12 or 13 chains south of both walls, which are near one another, and has a moss before it. The ditch and the rampart round the fort are evident. The military way, called Maiden-way, passes through this place, and goes to Bean Castle six miles from it.

Between Carrvoran and Waltown, there is a part of the wall in great perfection about three yards high, and had recently 14 courses of the facing stones entire against the ground or rocks. Great Chesters, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Carrvoran, is in tolerable preservation, and some part of the original stone wall remains. The ditch is visible on all sides except towards the east. The praetorium is about 50 yards from west to east, and 40 from north to south. To this is joined another parallelogram at the east end of the same breadth, and 25 yards from east to west. The outworks appear to have been considerable. To the westward three castella are visible. Little Chesters is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the foregoing station, and in that space four castella may be traced. Near Great Chesters the wall and ditch are conspicuous. From Haltwhistle-burn to Little Chesters, Adrian's vallum and ditch are visible. Severus' wall runs along the higher ground and precipices, and is almost a mile distant from Little Chesters. This fort, however, though south of both walls, is near the military way that passes directly from Walwick Chesters to Carrvoran, and is seven chains from north to south, and four from west to east. The ramparts, praetorium, and out-buildings may be distinguished.

House-

House Steeds is one and a half mile beyond Little Chesters. Two Castella are visible. The wall of Severus keeps upon the precipices, and the military way attending it is conspicuous. Adrian's vallum on the low ground, at a considerable distance from the former, can hardly be discerned. The south boundary of the station is effaced; the other outlines are distinct. Severus' wall makes the north rampart, and Adrian's vallum comes near the south rampart. The station is about five chains north and south, and seven east and west. The town, of which there are some remains, stood on a gentle declivity south and south-east of the station.

Carrawburgh is four miles and five-eighths from House Steeds. Five castella are visible distant one from another six or seven furlongs. Not far eastward of the latter station, the walls are about five furlongs remote from each other. Adrian's vallum and ditch may be traced a considerable part of the interval; but towards Carrawburgh the walls approach each other, and are more conspicuous. The ramparts of the fort are surprisingly entire, especially on the east side. Severus' wall forms the north rampart, and the military way passes through the middle of the fort. The exterior buildings are principally on the west side.

Walwick-Chesters is three miles and a quarter from the preceding station. In that interval the walls keep near to one another, and three castella are visible. Near Towertay there are several regular courses of the facing-stones of the wall. The military way and Adrian's north agger sometimes unite. Taking all the works together, they are no where so distinct for so long a space in the whole tract. Severus' wall falls upon the middle of the station, and Adrian's vallum on the south side of it. The foundations of a bridge over the river still remain. From this station a military way has gone directly to Carrvoran.

Halton Chesters is five miles and three-eighths from Walwick; and five castella are invisible. To the eastward of Walwick, Severus' and Adrian's works appear, and the military way frequently coincides with
Adrian's

Adrian's agger. The wall of Severus seems to have fallen in with the north rampart of the fort; and a little westward, Watling-street crosses the wall. There are some vestiges of buildings to the south and south-east.

Rutchester is seven miles from Halton, and nine castella are visible. To the eastward of Halton, Severus' wall passes over the north side of a hill, but the military way and Adrian's agger are on the south side of the hill, and afterward sometimes coincide. The military way ceases to be visible in its approach to Harlowe-hill, but beyond that eminence the foundation of the wall is distinct. Between Harlowe and Rutchester, Adrian's vallum and ditch are obscure, and those of Severus with difficulty may be traced. Adrian's vallum passes a chain or two south of the station; that of Severus runs upon the middle of it. The ramparts of the fort are distinct, and there are vestiges of six turrets.

Benwell is six miles and three quarters from Rutchester, and six castella are visible. Between Rutchester and Heddon, both the walls and their ditches appear, with faint vestiges of Adrian's north agger. Beyond Heddon, and detached from the wall, is a place called Castlesteads, probably used for exploration. To the eastward the walls and ditches, and sometimes the north agger, may be discerned. Both the walls pass to the north of Benwell. The station is high, and the prospect thence extensive. Adrian's vallum coincides with the south side of it, and Severus' wall is in that vicinity.

Newcastle is two miles and a quarter from Benwell. One castellum is visible. There is no vestige of the military way, nor of Adrian's vallum; but the wall and ditch in some places may be traced.

The last station was above a furlong east of Cousin's house. The ruins of the station and of the town are visible, though the field has been ploughed, and is now a meadow. The fort is about 140 yards square. The wall proceeds from the middle of the west side, and the south rampart is three quarters of a furlong from the river.

2. The Roman wall in Scotland, called the wall of Antoninus, and vulgarly Græme's Dyke. The breadth of the isthmus, in a direct line, from Old Kirkpatrick church to the rising ground behind Caer-ridden, the eastern termination of the wall, is $34\frac{1}{4}$ English, or $37\frac{1}{2}$ Roman miles. Along this neck Agricola raised a chain of forts, ten of which can be still traced, and nine more existed. They were placed on high grounds, which had a commanding view northward, with a morass, river, or rough ground in front. The wall consisted of three parts, viz. a large ditch, a rampart with its parapet behind it, and a military way behind both, running generally through the middle of the stations. In some parts the wall had originally a foundation of stone, but generally it was of earth. The magnitude of the ditch constituted the principal defence, the rampart and parapet being slight and inconsiderable. An exact survey of the wall and forts was made in the year 1755, and a plan of it has been published in General Roy's Military Antiquities. From this valuable work the following account of the wall is extracted.

There was a fort near the church of Old Kirkpatrick, the western extremity of the wall. The first faint vestiges of the ditch are seen after crossing Sandyford-burn. These soon disappear, and are not to be again discerned till we arrive at Gateshide of Achintoshie, where the fosse and military way are perceivable. The traces of the former, immediately lost, are recovered on the height towards the village of Duntocher, where it crossed the river. A fort, situate on a gentle declivity open to the south, commanded the passage. The military way, ascending a hill in a sweep, passes on the south side of the fort, which is 3570 yards from Old Kirkpatrick. The wall appears eastward along some gently rising grounds to Cleddin-house; then it stretches over Hutchison-hill, and descends to a bottom named the Peel-glen. Thence it rises to the height whereon Castlefort is situate, which commands a more extensive view than any other part of the wall, Barhill excepted. Between Duntocher and Castlefort is 3450 yards.

From Castle-hill it proceeds eastward, and then south-east to gain the rising ground of Ledamrough, along which it runs by the Thorn-tree, and afterwards makes another bend south-east in descending to New Kirkpatrick, where the vestiges of it are obliterated. The fort of New Kirkpatrick has a rivulet in front, and is 2450 yards from Castle-hill. To the eastward the wall ascends the heights which front the villages of Ferguston and Kilmerdenny, near the top of which the first appearances of the rampart and parapet are to be seen. The military way, which lately kept at a greater distance than usual from the wall, again approaches it, and seems to have passed a single house called Hillend, and thence by the westernmost part of the village of Simmerston, towards the river Kelvin. The fort of Bemulie stood on the bank of that river, distant from New-Kirkpatrick 4600 yards.

To the eastward the tract of the ditch is visible along the side of, and partly through, the inclosures and wood of Calder. Having crossed a brook, it issues from the inclosures near a fine rectangular tumulus, or castellum, at the village of Calder, 3600 yards from Bemulie. From Calder the tract of the wall continues along the top of the bank which overlooks the plain of Kelvin towards Kirkintilloch, and is for most part visible. It passed southward of the fort called the Peel in front of it, which is 4450 yards from Calder.

At the east end of Kirkintilloch, the ditch is perceived to follow the course of the bank above the Kelvin, but disappears in approaching fort Achindavy, which has a triple rampart, distant from Peel 2970 yards. Thence the wall continues along the rising ground by Skervy-dyke, passes through inclosed fields towards Twacher, and ascends Barhill on the lower summit of which the station is situate, near the middle of the isthmus, commanding an extensive prospect. It is distant from Auchindavy 3450 yards.

Thence, winding round the north side of the easternmost summit of

Barr-hill, the wall descends, crosses the small rills, passes along the lower grounds, ascends Croy-hill, makes several short bendings along its summit, and comes to Croy-hill houses, where was a fort 3200 yards from Barhill.

Descending from Cory-hill, some traces of the rampart are seen near eastern Dillater. Thence the wall keeps under the high grounds which lie on the south, having a slop northward to Dillater Bog, and thus continues to the station at Westerwood 3080 yards from Croy-hill. Beyond Westerwood it continues along those rising grounds which front Dillater Bog, and the small river of Bonny. Crossing the Redburn it falls in with the north side of Castle Cary Fort, distant from Underwood 3320 yards. This fort is one of the most considerable along the wall, and was the Curia Damniorum of Ptolemy.

From Castle Cary it proceeds along the slope of the commanding ground with the Bonny in front. Having passed through Sebeg wood it comes to a house of that name, where, or at Dickshouse to the eastward, was a station 3300 yards from Castle Cary. The wall next arrives at Chapel-hill. In that neighbourhood, Grime with his Britons broke through the wall, and hence it is sometimes called Graeme's Dyke. Continuing eastward, and crossing Round-tree-burn, it comes to the station called Rough-Castle, the last now existing on the wall, and distant from Sebeghouse 2860 yards.

From Rough Castle eastward to Gilmor-seat, and a little beyond it, is the most entire part of the wall. Beyond this, opposite to Tamfourhill, the Roman way leading to Camelon hath issued from the wall. Having crossed Tamfourburn, the wall ascends the ridge whereon the house of Bantasken is situate, 3430 yards from Roughcastle. Here probably was a station, though now levelled. From Bantaskin it appears to have passed through the grounds now occupied by the gardens on the south side of Falkirk. To the eastward some vestiges of it are visible across the

the plantations and avenue of Callender House. Having passed a brook, it proceeds by the village of New Merchiston, formerly called Langtown, where a fort existed 4400 yards from Bantasken.

Thence the wall, probably led by the Mumrils, and having crossed Edinbellyburn and that of the Weddings, it passed along the rising grounds whereon Polmont church is situate. Beyond the brook of Millhall, it mounted the bank and kept along the heights between that place and the river Avon, where some faint traces of it may be discerned. Having passed the Avon at Bankend, it ascended to the village of Inner-Avon, where was a station 4400 yards from Merchiston. Between Inner-Avon and Kinneel there are some vestiges of the ditch. Perhaps there was a station at Kinneel House 3400 yards from Inner-Avon.

Beyond the inclosures of Kinneel there is a slight vestige of a ditch, and another on the south side of those of Grange, but to the eastward no remains of any part of the work can now be discovered, though it is probable that the last or 19th fort may have stood on the height behind the church of Caer-ridden eastward of Borrowstoun-ness, and distant from Kinneel 4050 yards. This is generally reckoned the eastern extremity of the wall, the length of which is 36 English miles, and 620 yards.

Blackness Castle is about two miles eastward of Caer-ridden, and was perhaps a Roman fort on the Forth. About $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Old Kirkpatrick, at the Castle of Dunglass, was the port on the Clyde, where the water is deep. Between those ports the distance is about 40 English miles.

Roman, Caledonian, and Danish antiquities in Britain, will be treated of in the modern geography of this kingdom.

Military Stations in Britannia Romana.

The four principal Roman ways in Britain are now called Watling Street, Hermin Street, the Fosse, and Ikening Street.

1. Watling Street, the most winding of the four ways, from Richborough in Kent proceeds to London, and N. W. through the middle of England to Chester and the island of Anglesea. From Chester N. E. to York; thence N. W. to Carlisle; N. N. W. to Falkirk; N. to Stirling; N. N. E. to Ardoch; N. E. to Innerpefry; E. N. E. to Perth. Some Antiquaries have continued this way N. E. to Coupar-Angus; N. E. to Battledykes; E. to Kethick beyond Brichen; N. to Balmain below Fettercairn; and N. E. to Uryhill, which they suppose to be the extreme station of Watling Street in North Britain. Richard of Circenster conjectures part of this street, which he calls Guathelinga, to have been the road of the Guatheli, the remains of the Celtic inhabitants of England, who had been driven by invaders to the extremities of Wales. On this track he supposes them to have formed a road, built towns, &c.

2. Hermin Street is the military road from London northward to Lincoln, Wintringham, &c. But other ancient roads have been called by that name. No Iter proceeds on this way for any number of stations together.

3. The Fosse directs its winding course from Lincoln S. W. to Bath, and was perhaps continued to Ilchester and the sea coast.

4. Ikening, or Ickneld, Street, leads from Venta Icenorum near Norwich, S. W. by Colchester to London; and the way from London S. W. to Dorchester, is a continuation of it. Lyson supposes this street to have been a track way of the Iceni before the conquest of the Romans; and traces it through Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, the south border of Bedfordshire, across the turnpike road from Luton to Bedford, along the side of the hills to Dunstable, &c.

Many cross roads served as lines of communication between the principal military ways. Akeman Street leads from Alchester to Bath. Julia Strata has been traced from Caerwent through South Wales. Sarn-Eln
and

and Sarn-Eysog are two other roads in South Wales. Maidenway runs from Severus' Wall to Kirby Thor; Pedderway from Burnham to Ely; Portway from Hadscoe to Raveningham; and Rudgeway passes by Tamworth. There are four stone streets, viz. one in Suffolk, leading from Blythborough to Bungay and Castor; another in Kent between Canterbury and Limme; a third in Sussex between Chichester and Darking; and a fourth in Essex between Colchester and Dunmow.

The principal Roman highways are traced in a map of ancient Britain, to which the reader is referred. (See Atlas.)

I. *Iter a Bremenio—Petuariam usq.*

Roman Names.	Modern Names.	Italian Miles.	English Miles.	Counties.
A Bremenio, } Corstopito, }	Riechester, } Corbridge, }	20	24	S. S. E. Northumberland.
Vindomoraë, -	Ebchester, -	9	9	S. E. Durham.
Vinoviaë, -	Binchester, -	19	16	S. Durham.
Cataractoni, -	Caterick, -	22	20	S. York.
Isurio, -	Aldborough near Burrow- bridge, -	24	22	S. S. E. York.
Eboraco, -	York, -	17	16	S. E. York.
Derventioni, -	on the Derwent, -	7	7	E. York.
Delgovitiaë, -	Weighton, -	13	12	S. E. York.
Petuariaë, -	Brugh on the Humber, -	13	12	S. York.

II. *A Blato Bulgio—Ad Portum Rutupis.*

Blato Bulgio, }	Boulness, }	15	14	E. S. E. Cumberland.
Luguvallo, }	Old Carlisle, }			
Voredaë, -	Old Penrith, -	14	13	S. S. E. Cumberland.
Brocavo, -	Brougham, -	10	9	S. Westmoreland.
Brovonacis, -	Kirby Thure, -	7	7	S. E. Westmoreland.
Verteris, -	Brugh, -	13	12½	E. Westmoreland.
Lavatris, -	Bowes, -	14	12	E. York.
Cataractoni, -	Catterick near Richmond, -	18	20	S. S. E. York.
Isurio, -	Aldborough, -	24	22	S. S. E. York.
Eboraco, -	York, -	17	17	S. E. York.
Calcariaë, -	Tadcaster, -	9	9	S. W. York.
Camuloduno, -	Near Greatland, -	30	25	S. W. York.
Manucio, -	Manchester, -	23	22	S. W. Lancashire.
Condate, -	Near Northwick, -	18	18	S. W. Ches-shire.
Deva, -	Chester, -	20	17	S. W. Ches-shire.
Bovio, -	Near Stretton, -	10	10	S. Ches-shire.
Mediolano, -	Near Drayton, -	20	20	S. E. Shrops.
Rutunio, -	Near Wem, on the Rhodam, -	12	11	W. S. W. Shrops.

Viroconio,

Roman Names.	Modern Names.	Italian Miles.	English Miles.	Counties.	
Viroconio, -	Wroxeter, - -	11	12	S.	Shrops.
Uxoconæ, -	Near Sheriff Hales, -	11	16	E.	Stafford.
Penocrucio, -	Four crosses S. of Penkridge, -	12	13	N. E.	Stafford.
Etoceto, -	Near Litchfield, - -	12	11	E.	Stafford.
Manduessedo, -	Mancaster, - -	16	16	S. E.	Warwick.
Venonis, -	High Cross, - -	12	10	S. E.	Warwick.
Tripontio, -	Dowbridge, - -	8	8	S. S. E.	Northampton.
Bennavennæ, -	Near Daventry, -	12	10	S. S. E.	Northampton.
Lactodoro, -	Towcester, - -	12	10	S. S. E.	Northampton.
Durocobriviæ, -	Near Stony Stratford, -	8	7	S. E.	Buckingham.
Magovinio, -	Dunstable, - -	17	18	S. E.	Bedford.
Verolamio, -	St Albans, - -	12	12	S. S. E.	Hertford.
Sulloniacis, -	Brokely Hill, - -	11	9	S. S. E.	Middlesex.
Londinio, -	London, - -	12	10½	S. S. E.	Middlesex.
Noviomago, -	Near Croydon, - -	10	10	S.	Surrey.
Vagniacis, -	Near North Fleet, -	18	18	E.	Kent.
Durobrivis, -	Rochester, - -	9	9	S. E.	Kent.
Durolevo, -	Lenham, - -	12	11	S. E.	Kent.
Duroverno, -	Canterbury, - -	12	13	E.	Kent.
Rutupis, -	Richborough, - -	12	11	E.	Kent.

III. *A Londinio—Luguvallium usq.*

A Londinio, }	London, -				
Cæsaromago, }	Situation unknown, -	21		N. E.	Essex.
Coloniæ, -	Colchester, - -	24		N. E.	Essex.
Villæ Faustini, -	St Edmund's bury, -	25	25	N. W.	Suffolk.
Icianis, -	Icklingham, - -	8	8	N. W.	Suffolk.
Camborico, -	Cambridge, - -	25	22	N. W.	Cambridge.
Durobrivis, -	Castor, near Peterborough, -	35	33	N. N. W.	Northampton.
Causennis, -	Paunton, - -	30	25	N. N. W.	Lincoln.
Lindo, -	Lincoln, - -	26	25	N.	Lincoln.
Ageloci, -	Littleborough, - -	14	12	N. W.	Nottingham.
Dano, -	Doncaster, - -	21	20	N. W.	York.
Legeolio, -	Castleford, - -	16	18	N. N. W.	York.
Eberaco, -	York, - -	21	22	N. E.	York.
Isurio, -	Aldborough, - -	17	17	N. W.	York.
Cataractoni, -	Caterick, - -	24	22	N. N. W.	York.
Lavatris, -	Bowes, - -	18	20	N. N. W.	York.
Verteris, -	Brugh, - -	14	12	W.	Westmoreland.
Brocavo, -	Brougham, - -	20	19½	N. W.	Westmoreland.
Luguvallio, -	Old Carlisle, - -	24	22	N. N. W.	Cumberland.

IV. *A Regno—Londinium usq.*

A Regno, }	Ringwood, - -				
Clausento, }	Southampton, - -	20	20	E. N. E.	Hants.
Ventæ Belgarum, -	Winchester, - -	10	10	N. N. E.	Hants.
Calleva Atrebatum, -	Silchester, - -	22	23	N. N. E.	Hants.
Pontibus, -	Old Windsor, - -	22	21	N. E.	Berks.
Londinio, -	London, - -	22	20	E. N. E.	Middlesex.

V. *A Eboraco—Londinium usq.*

Roman Names.	Modern Names.	Italian Miles.	English Miles.	Counties.
A Eboraco, }	York, -			
Lagecio, }	Castleford, -	21	22	S. W. York.
Dano, -	Doncaster, -	16	18	S. S. E. York.
Ageloco -	Littleborough, -	21	20	S. E. Nottingham.
Lindo -	Lincoln, -	14	12	S. E. Lincoln.
Crocolano -	Brugh, -	12	11	S. W. Lincoln.
Marigduno -	Near East Bridgeford, -	14	14	S. S. W. Nottingham.
Vernemeto -	Near Willoughby, -	13	12	S. S. W. Nottingham.
Ratis -	Leicester, -	12	12	S. S. W. Leicester.
Venonis -	High Cross, -	12	13	S. S. W. Warwick.
Bonnavenæ -	Near Daventry, -	18	18	S. S. E. Northampton.
Durocobrivis -	Near Stony Stratford, -	18	17	S. S. E. Bucks.
Magiovinio -	Dunstable, -	16	17½	S. E. Hertford.
Verolamio, -	St Albans, -	12	12	S. E. Hertford.
Londinio -	London, -	21	20	S. S. E. Middlesex.

VI. *A Londinio—Ventam Icenorum usq.*

Londinio, }	London, -				
Durolito, }	Leyton, -	5	5	N. E.	Essex.
Cæsaromago, -	near Brentwood, -	16	14	N. E.	Essex.
Canonio, -	Chelmsford, -	12	10½	N. E.	Essex.
Camaloduno, -	Witham, -	9	10	N. E.	Essex.
Coloniæ, -	Colchester (omitted in the Iter.)		14	N. E.	Essex.
Ad Ansam, -	Near Stretford, -	6	5½	N.	Norfolk.
Cambretonio, -	Bretenham, -	15	14	N. N. W.	Norfolk.
Sitomago, -	Thetford, -	22	20	N. N. W.	Norfolk.
Ventæ Icenorum, -	Caster near Norwich, -	32	30	N. E.	Norfolk.

VII. *Ab Alone—Mediolanum usq.*

Alone, }	Whitley Castle, -				
Galaco, }	near Appleby, -	12	10	W. S. W.	Westmoreland.
Bremetonacis, -	Overborough, -	19	20	S.	Westmoreland.
Coccio, -	Ribchester, -	20	25	S.	Lancashire.
Mancunio, -	Manchester, -	17	18	S. W.	Lancashire.
Condate, -	Near Northwich, -	18	18	S. W.	Cheshire.
Mediolano, -	Near Drayton, -	18	27	S. S. E.	Shrops.
	Near Chester, -	18	17	S. W.	

VIII. *Ab Isca Silurum—Calevum usq.*

Isca, }	Caerleon, -				
Burrio, }	Usk, -	9	7	N. N. E.	Monmouth.
Blestio, -	Monmouth, -	11	11	N. E.	Monmouth.
Ariconio, -	Ross, -	11	9	N. E.	Hereford.
Clevo, -	Gloucester, -	15	15	E.	Gloucester.
Durocornovio, -	Circenster, -	14	17	S. E.	Gloucester.
Spinis, -	Speen near Newbury, -	35	33	E. S. E.	Berks.
Calevæ, -	Silchester, -	15	13	E.	Hants.

IX. *A Caleva—Muridunum usq.*

Roman Names.	Modern Names.	Italian Miles.	English Miles.	Counties.
Caleva, -	Silchester, -			
Ventæ Belgarum, -	Winchester, -	26	24	S. Hants.
Brigo, -	Near Broughton, -	11	10	W. Hants.
Sorbioduno, -	Old Sarum, -	11	11	W. Wilts.
Vindogladiaë, -	Cranburn, -	13	11	S. S. W. Dorset.
Durnovariæ, -	Dorchester, -	36	34	S. W. Dorset.
Muriduno, -	Seaton, -	26	27	W. Devons,

X. *A Muriduno—Urioconium, usq.*

Muridunum, -	Seaton, -				
Scadio Nunniorum, -	Ivelchester, -	27	26	N.	Somerset.
Leucaro, -	Near Glastonbury, -	10	9	N.	Somerset.
Bomio, -	Near Axbridge, -	15	12	N.	Somerset.
Nido, -	Portbury, Bristol Channel, -	15	14	N.	Somerset.
Isca Leg. II. Aug.	Caerleon, -	15	14	N.	Monmouth.
Burrio, -	Usk, -	9	7	N. N. E.	Monmouth.
Gobannio, -	Abergavenny, -	12	11	N. W.	
Magnis, -	Kenchester, -	22	20	N. N. E.	Hereford.
Bravinio, -	Brandon, -	24	21	N.	Shrops.
Urioconio, -	Wroxeter, -	27	24	N.	Shrops.

XI. *A Caleva—Isca Dumnoniorum, usq.*

Caleva, -	Silchester, -				
Vindonis, -	Near Farnham, -	15	15	S. E.	Hants.
Ventæ Belgarum, -	Winchester, -	21	22	S. W.	Hants.
Brigo, -	West of Winchester, -	11	10	W.	
Sorbioduno, -	Old Sarum, -	8	10	W.	Wilts.
Vindocladiaë, -	S. W. of Salisbury, -	21	21	S. W.	
Durnovariæ, -	Dorchester, -	19	19	W. S. W.	Dorset.
Muriduno, -	Seaton, -	26	25	W.	
Isca Dumnoniorum, -	Exeter, -	20	20	N. W.	

Roman way from Carlisle to Dumbarton.

	Roman Miles.	English Miles.
From Carlisle to Langton Church,	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9
Middleby,	12	11
Birrensworck-hill,	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Camp near Lockerby	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Separation of Roman ways near Dryfeedale-dyke,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Tassieholm, near Moffat,	12	11
Junction of Roman ways at Crawford Castle,	18	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Biggar,	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Castle-dykes, near Carstairs,	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	8
1		Cleghorn

		Roman Miles.	English Miles.
Cleghorn Camp,	-	2	27½
Belstone, near Carlisle,	-	6	
Orbiston,	-	8½	
Glasgow,	-	11	10¼
Old Kirkpatrick,	-	-	
Dunglass,	-	1¾	4¾
Dumbarton,	-	3	

Remarks on the Itinera, or Routes.

These routes are transcribed from the Itinerary of Antoninus. But, through the fault of copyists, several distances in the original work have been changed. Some of these mistakes I have corrected by the actual distances between the stations. Ex. gr. in route VIII. the interval between Durocornovium and Spinae is estimated 15 miles, whereas it must have been originally 35, the real distance being 33 English miles.—In route VI. between Camelodunum and ad Ansam is said to be six miles, but the distance between those stations is about 20 miles. Colonia, perhaps, has been omitted.

With respect to the modern names of some stations there is a considerable degree of uncertainty. Thus, in route XI. the distance between Durnovaria and Isca is computed 36 Roman miles, but this will neither answer to Aggerdon Hill which is only 10 English miles, nor to Seaton which is 25, nor to Exeter which is 45, unless we suppose that the number in the original work has been corrupted, which is probably the case.

The ancient stations are not always to be referred to the precise site specified by the modern names; a circumstance that sometimes occasions a difference of one or more miles.

The order of places is sometimes changed in the Itinerary. Thus, in route II. Magovinium is before Durocibrivae, whereas it should be after it, Dunstable lying eastward of Stratford.

In some of the routes a station has been omitted. Between Wroxeter and four crosses one station only is marked, viz. Uxocona, and the distance between those two places in the itinerary is 23 miles; whereas the real distance, by Oakengates and Sheriff Hailes to four crosses, exceeds 30 English miles.

GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE MIDDLE AGE.

OF ENGLAND.—Plundered by the Scots and Picts, and abandoned by the Roman legions, the Britons implored the aid of some German tribes seated near the mouth of the Elbe, in a territory now called Holstein and Sleswick. A considerable body of Saxons, in three vessels, under the command of Hengist and Horsa, two enterprising leaders, landed on the island of Thanet, about the middle of the fifth century, repelled the northern invaders, and turned their victorious arms against the enervated Britons, most of whom they banished, or extirpated. Those who eluded the sword of their allies fled for refuge to Cambria, or retired into Gaul. The success of this expedition encouraged fresh detachments of Saxons and Angles, to leave their settlements on the Elbe, the Weser, and the Rhine, in order to share the conquests of their countrymen.

Seven independent kingdoms, or principalities, were established in different parts of South Britain by the fortunate invaders.

1. The kingdom of Kent was founded by Hengist, A. D. 455, and was united to Wessex A. D. 819.

2. Ella, a Saxon leader, landed in Britain A. D. 477, and established the kingdom of Sud-seaxon-ric in Sussex and Surrey. Cadwalla, king of Wessex, in 686, annexed it to his dominions.

3. In the year 519, West-seaxon-ric was subdued by Cerdric and his son Cenric, two Saxon chiefs, who soon after took possession of some neighbouring

neighbouring territories. The limits of their kingdom were gradually enlarged by their successors, and comprehended Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Hants, and Berks.

4. Hengist sent a body of Saxons into Northumberland about the beginning of the sixth century. Ida, afterwards arriving from Germany with a numerous band of followers, reduced the whole of that province and Durham, and assumed the title of king, A. D. 547. The kingdom of Northumberland, including the county of that name, Lancaster, Durham, York, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, was brought under subjection by Egbert King of Wessex, A. D. 826, and was held as tributary till the conquest of the Danes.

5. Offa, or Uffa, was proclaimed king of East Angles A. D. 571, in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge. Egbert, A. D. 823, made himself master of that kingdom.

6. The West Angles, under Creda, a brave adventurer, A. D. 584, settled in Mirkna-ric, or Mercia, which comprehended many of the interior provinces of England; and in the space of 241 years, viz. A. D. 826, became tributaries to the king of Wessex.

7. Erchenwin and his followers, A. D. 527, founded the kingdom of East-seaxon-ric, or Essex, including Middlesex and part of Hertfordshire, which subsisted 296 years.

The Heptarchy, or seven kingdoms, established by the Anglo-Saxons, after a violent contest of near 150 years, were, in process of time, united into one monarchy; and Egbert, A. D. 828, was proclaimed king of Engla-land, or England. Edred in 946 assumed the title of king of Great Britain; and Edgar, in 973, that of Albion.

In the ninth century, the Danes, a Norman tribe who inhabited Scandinavia, infested the German Ocean, ravaged the coast of England, and carried off abundance of spoils. Alfred the Great checked the progress of those invaders; and having collected a maritime force, protected

the frontiers of his dominions. He divided into shires the regions north of the Thames, the kingdom of the west Saxons having been formerly resolved into such divisions. He likewise ordered a general survey of his dominions to be made; the record of which, called Domboc, was long preserved in Winchester Cathedral, and imitated by the Conqueror. At first there were 32 shires only, the northern parts being independent of Alfred and in the hands of the Scots; but in William's survey two more were added. The names were derived from the people and their situation with respect to one another, as Surrey, Sussex, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk; or from the principal towns, as Cambridge, Oxford, Huntingdon; or from some peculiarity in the county, as Cornwall.

During two centuries, the piratical practices of the Danes continued with little interruption. Having made themselves masters of the most fertile counties in England, they raised Swein, A. D. 1014, to the supreme power: but a foreign prince on the throne soon became insupportable, and roused the indignant spirit of the nation. At the death of Hardicnute, A. D. 1042, the nobles assembled and bestowed the Crown upon Edward the Confessor, a prince of the Saxon race. Edward was succeeded by William Duke of Normandy, surnamed the Conqueror, who arrived in England A. D. 1066, and put a period to the Saxon monarchy, which had subsisted upwards of six centuries. To secure himself in the possession of the crown, he distributed great part of his kingdom among his followers, obliterated every vestige of the Anglo-Saxon government, and new modelled the constitution. Having completed a general survey of the kingdom, he recorded every particular in a public register, called the roll of Winchester and Domesday-book, which is still extant.

After the death of William Rufus, in whose reign, A. D. 1100, Earl Goodwin's estate was destroyed by an inundation of the sea, and of Henry I. surnamed Beauclerc, who, by charter, restored to the nobles the
rights

rights and privileges they had enjoyed under the Saxon kings, the Conqueror's descendants of the female line contended for the throne. Henry II. prevailed, and began his reign A. D. 1154. No less enterprising than brave, that monarch conquered Ireland, and reduced the power of the nobility in his own country. But the ambitious barons extorted from John the renewal of Henry the first's charter, by a deed called *Magna Charta*, signed A. D. 1216.

Edward I. subdued the principality of Wales, and conferred upon his eldest son the title of Prince of Wales. Edward III. assumed the designation of King of France, and carried on a successful war against the French King, whom he defeated and took prisoner A. D. 1326, while his Queen was equally fortunate in a war against David King of Scotland.

During the reign of Henry VI. the English interest was ruined in France, and Normandy and Guienne were united to that kingdom. Some disputes arose between the houses of York and Lancaster, commonly distinguished, in allusion to their arms, by the titles of the *white* and the *red* rose. A bloody civil war ensued, which reduced the kingdom to the most deplorable state.

Henry VII. Earl of Richmond, a descendant of the Tudor family, obtained the crown A. D. 1485. Being of the house of Lancaster, and his consort Elizabeth of the house of York, in his person both houses were united. In the year 1498, Cabot, an Englishman, discovered and took possession of the main-land of North America.

The reign of Henry VIII. who styled himself King of Ireland, &c. and incorporated Wales with England, was distinguished by the reformation of religion, and by many acts of tyranny and despotism. From that period to the present time the history of England is familiar to every reader.

Cambria

Cambria, or Wales.—Many of the Britons, harrassed by the Picts and Saxons, retired westward to the mountainous region that extends from the mouth of the Severn north to the Irish Channel, and is bounded on three sides by the ocean. That country was called Cambria from the Cumri its ancient inhabitants. The appellation Wales is of uncertain etymology. The Britons in Cambria, if we may believe some historians, were governed by princes of their own nation, as early as the sixth century of the Christian æra, viz. A. D. 520. To prevent their incursions into the adjacent provinces of England, Offa king of Mercia drew a rampart and ditch from the mouth of the Dee near Chester to the Severn. Some remains of that bulwark are still known by the name of Offa's-dyke, which is different from another dyke and foss called Watt's, extending between a marshy ground in Oswestry parish, Shropshire, and the vicinity of Basingwerk abbey, Flintshire.

Roderick king of Cambria, A. D. 843, divided his dominions into three provinces, viz. Gwynd towards the north, Demetia on the south, and Powis in the middle. This division, in favour of his three sons, gave a mortal blow to the independency of Wales. In the conclusion of the ninth century, the kingdom became tributary to England. The struggle for independency, notwithstanding, was maintained with various success, until Edward I. completed this important conquest, which it had required several centuries fully to effect.

SCOTLAND.—When the Romans abandoned Britain, the Caledonians were a powerful nation. Forcing the wall that reached from Solway-frith to the Tyne, they penetrated into the territories of the enervated Britons, and reduced them to the necessity of imploring the dangerous aid of the Saxons.

During the period of the heptarchy, hostilities were carried on with little interruption between the northern Saxon colonies and the hardy tribes

tribes of Caledonia ; but a detail of their inroads, depredations, and skirmishes, would not merit the attention of any reader.

Towards the conclusion of the eight century, Achaius, king of Scots, formed an alliance with Charles the Great, which subsisted as long as the Scottish monarchy.

In the beginning of the ninth century, the Scots occupied the counties of Argyle, Lochaber, and part of Bredalbine ; and the Caledonians, or Picts, were still in possession of the most fertile provinces of Scotland. Kenneth II. incorporated both these nations, and fixed the seat of government at Scone near Perth.

The Danes invaded and plundered the maritime parts of the country ; but the reception they met with prevented them from settling there. Many bloody battles were fought, and many monuments of victory, adorned with hieroglyphical and emblematical figures, were erected in different parts of the kingdom. The Norwegians and Danes were defeated by Kenneth III. at Loncarty, by Malcolm II. at Panbride, Aberlemno, and Crudane, by Duncan I. in the vicinity of Perth.

Malcolm II. distributed many of the crown lands among the nobility, as the reward of their fidelity and bravery. But, repenting of his profusion, and endeavouring to recover certain lands he had alienated, his nobles conspired against him and murdered him in the castle of Glamis. The memory of this crime is perpetuated by several monuments in that neighbourhood.

The fate of Duncan I. and of Macbeth is well known, being commemorated by the pen of the immortal Shakespeare, by the vestiges of Macbeth's fortress on Dunsinnan-hill and in Inverness, and by some sepulchral monuments at Belmont Castle and Lumphanan.

William the Conqueror, soon after his accession to the throne, invaded Scotland with a numerous army and a powerful fleet ; but matters were amicably settled by a treaty, in commemoration of which, a stone
cross

cross was erected on Stanmoor, Yorkshire, to serve as a boundary between the two kingdoms.

David I. son of Malcolm Canmore, displayed his heroism in many brave actions and arduous enterprises, his political virtues in the code of laws compiled under his inspection, and his religious zeal in the erection and induement of many monasteries and convents.

During the reigns of Malcolm IV. and his successors, the claims of the Scottish kings upon Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Huntingdon, were frequently renewed, and as often evaded.

Alexander II. son of William the Lyon, in a long contest with Henry king of England, maintained the honour and independency of his crown.

After the death of Alexander III. and of Margaret his grand-daughter, the right of succession belonged to the descendants of David Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lyon, and third son of David I. Among these Robert Bruce and John Baliol, competitors for the crown, appeared. The contest which ensued forms an important and interesting period in the Scottish history. Edward I. being chosen umpire, decided in favour of Baliol ; and reviving the absurd claim of the dependency of the crown of Scotland on that of England, he destroyed or carried off many historical monuments which tended to prove the antiquity or freedom of the kingdom.

Robert Bruce, grandson of him who stood in competition with Baliol, appeared to assert his own rights, and to vindicate the honour of his country. After several indecisive engagements, the battle of Bannockburn, A. D. 1314, secured him in possession of the throne.

On the demise of David II. only son of Robert Bruce, the male branch of that family being extinct, Robert Stewart, nephew of David, succeeded to the crown. The system which that Prince and his successors adopted, of abridging the power of the nobility, their rivetted attachment to the French interest, and their frequent minorities, sometimes shook

the foundation of the throne, and often gave rise to violent commotions both in church and state.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND, so called from the Angles, a tribe of adventurers who settled in this part of the island, is the largest division of Great Britain : bounded on the west by Wales and St George's Channel ; on the south by the English Channel ; on the east by the German Ocean ; and on the north separated from Scotland by the Tweed S. W. to Cornhill, and thence S. S. W. by an imaginary line to the Solway Frith. It lies between 50° and $55^{\circ} 47'$ N. latitude, and between $5^{\circ} 41'$ W. and $1^{\circ} 38'$ E. longitude from Greenwich ; its greatest extent from N. to S. being 357, and from E. to W. 280 miles, in a straight line ; containing about 50,000 square miles, occupied by 1,778,420 families, and 8,330,000 inhabitants.

Climate, &c.—The climate of England is extremely variable, and the seasons so capricious as to admit of no description. The westerly winds come from the Atlantic loaded with vapours, which obscure the skies, and fall on the western counties in copious showers ; and the eastern coast is exposed to violent blasts from the N. E. regions of Europe. But the extremes of heat and cold, which other countries in the same latitude experience, are here unknown. Winter usually commences towards the beginning of November, though little frost or snow appears until Christmas, and neither is of long duration. But there is almost a constant succession of cold, rain, snow, frost, hail, sleet, and piercing winds, until the beginning, and sometimes the middle, of March, when the weather becomes more mild and settled. Spring makes its appearance in March or April ; but easterly winds prevail in May, and even in June. The three succeeding are the most agreeable months in the year. November and December, “sullen and sad, with all their rising train of vapours, clouds, and storms,” are the most gloomy and unhealthy months ;

months ; though the general depression of spirits and melancholy complained of during that season, may be owing to the gross manner of living rather than to any intemperance in the climate. Here, as in other countries, are storms and tempests with thunder and lightning ; but they are less frequent, and less violent, than in regions nearer the equator.

Face of the Country and Soil.—The surface, for the most part, is tolerably level, but diversified with gentle risings and delightful vallies. There are no grand plateaus, or groups of mountains, whence extensive chains, or branches, diverge. A ridge of hills, with frequent interruptions, and in various flexions, traverses the counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Stafford, and Derby, and proceeds northward along the western borders of Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland. From Gloucestershire, a ridge of moderate height reaches N. N. E. along the eastern border of the counties of Warwick and Leicester, to the river Humber ; and another passes by the south confine of Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire to Norfolk. The Cotswold hills are a continuation of the central chain, proceeding southward from Derbyshire to Wilts ; and thence a ridge extends westward to the Lands-end. In the southern counties are several low irregular ridges ; one of which runs across Hants in the parallel of Winchester, and another passes through Berkshire in a western direction. In the north and east ridings of Yorkshire, there are several ridges of no great elevation or extent. The Cheviot Hills, in Northumberland, lie from S. W. to N. E. There are many insulated, or detached hills, of which the most remarkable are Skiddaw in Cumberland, Wharncote, Ingleborough, Pennine, and Pendle. Those of less note are, the Wreake in Shropshire, the Peak in Derbyshire, the Chiltern hills in Bucks, and the Malvern hills in Worcestershire. The plains, hills, and vallies, intermixed with plantations, inclosures, towns, villages, and seats, form the finest landscapes, and most beautiful scenery ; so that if Italy is reckoned the garden of the south, England is that of the north.

Of soil there is great diversity, as vegetable mould, black, gray, brown, and

and red ; clays, loam, and sand of different sorts. The natural productions are not inferior to those of other nations. Our fields are clothed with verdure, our hills abound in salutiferous herbs, our meadows are painted with fragrant flowers, and our mountains are shaded by groves. A large proportion of the country is arable, fertile, and well cultivated ; but immense tracts of waste lands, capable of improvement, are neglected. In some shires agriculture is thoroughly understood and practised with success ; in others the old system of husbandry still prevails. Notwithstanding the exertions of the nobility and gentry to improve their estates, the consumption of grain exceeds the produce, insomuch that there is an annual deficiency of about 700,000 quarters of wheat. That the art of gardening is pursued with great avidity may be inferred from one fact, viz. that the inhabitants of the metropolis and its suburbs are plentifully supplied with all kinds of hortulan productions from the gardens and inclosures within 10 or 12 miles of that city. The soil is particularly favourable for raising timber, so that every estate, and almost every farm, is ornamented with plantations of trees.

Rivers and Lakes.—The most considerable rivers have been already mentioned, and will be more particularly described in the sequel of this survey. There are few lakes of any great size. In Huntingdonshire the most remarkable are five, viz. Brick-meer, Ug-meer, Wittlesey-meer, Ramsey-meer, and Benwick-meer. Of these Wittlesey-meer is the largest ; and anciently there was a navigation from Peterborough by the river to this meer, and thence to Ramsey. But part of the country having been drained, the bounds of these lakes are much reduced. In Cumberland and Westmoreland are the following lakes which merit particular notice.

Hawswater, a lake three miles long, and half a mile in its greatest breadth, in the valley of Mardale. Towards the middle it is almost divided by a low promontory, and in the narrowest part is supposed to be 50 fathoms deep. On its borders are some cultivated patches amidst groves of trees.

Ullswater, five miles S. W. of Penrith, is about eight miles long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile broad, bounded by scenery consisting of woods, rocks, meadows, rugged hills, winding shores, and numerous inlets. In the west curvature are several small islands. The echoes near the eastern extremity are astonishing.

Derwent Water, near Keswick, is of an irregular figure, on three sides bounded by mountains of the most grotesque appearances, precipices, broken and overhanging rocks, contrasted with insular pyramidal hills, and others of smooth and verdant surface. The islands consist of verdant turf, and are planted with trees. On the 20th of July last, during a violent agitation of the water, in calm weather, an island about 50 yards long and 25 broad emerged from the bottom. It is composed of the roots of grass and moss, covered with long grass on the surface, and in most places sufficiently solid to support any person who may chuse to walk on it. Between the lower part of the island and the bottom of the lake there are many fathoms. How long it may continue afloat is uncertain. But those who are accustomed to navigate the lake, report that they have repeatedly seen such masses rise to the surface, and, in the space of a few weeks, again disappear. The bottom of the lake, in general, is covered with water grass. (See Cumberland.)

Bassenthwaite Lake, four miles long, and in some places $\frac{3}{4}$ mile broad, is formed by the river Derwent in its passage to the sea. On the east side there is a pleasant and fertile valley; on the north mount Skiddaw rears his lofty head; the opposite shore is lined with mountains, whose bases reach to the verge of the lake, and are diversified with cultivated spots, abrupt and wooded precipices, &c.

Butter-meer is a mile and a half in length, and half a mile in breadth nearly, by a beautiful plain separated from Crummock water of greater extent. These two lakes lie about 13 miles westward of Keswick. At some distance, there is a water-fall of more than 100 feet in a deep excavation

cavation of a mountain, but the access to it is difficult. One of the islands in Crummock lake is a naked rock; the other two are covered with wood. A stream from this lake runs northward to join the Derwent at Cockermouth.

Lowes-water, N. W. of Crummock-lake, is one by one quarter mile in extent, and of no considerable depth. There are many rural and picturesque scenes in this district. The variety of situation gives diversity of views, and a succession of pleasing objects.

Ennerdale-water, S. of Lowes and W. of Crummock, lies about four miles from the former, beyond a tract of rugged hills. It is two miles long and half a mile broad. Environed by mountains almost impassable, except at the west end, it has no singular features, and is seldom visited by strangers.

Leathes-water, Thirle-meer, is a narrow lake of an irregular form, four miles in length, with rocky and indented shores bounded by lofty hills. Towards the middle it is contracted by two peninsulæ, so that a bridge of three arches opens a communication. Near the extremity there are two wooded islets.

Grasmeer, not far from Thirlemeer, lies in a deep valley that is four miles in circuit, and guarded by mountains, among which is Helm-crag a very rugged hill at the upper end of the lake.

Rydal-water, about a mile long, has a communication with Grasmeer, and contains some islets. Near Rydal-hall two cascades attract some notice.

Windermere, or Winander-mere, a lake or expanded river, lies from N. to S. in a winding valley, whose borders are diversified with woods, farms, and seats. It contains several islands, the largest of which measures 25 acres. Its greatest depth is 222 feet, opposite to Ecclesrig-crag. Towards the middle, it is contracted to the size of a river by low promontories. (See Westmoreland.)

Coniston,

Coniston, or Thurstan, lake, W. of Winder-meer, is about six miles long, one mile and three quarters in its greatest breadth, and in some places 30—40 fathoms in depth. Along its shores there is almost every variety of scenery.

Canals.—The navigable canals, constructed in England since the middle of last century, have been equally honourable and beneficial to the nation. Though London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull, are situate on navigable rivers, yet, during a long period, they had no commercial intercourse with one another, except by a circuitous navigation, or an expensive inland carriage. In 1758, an example of conveying goods by means of canals was set by the Duke of Bridgewater, who obtained an act of Parliament for constructing a canal of 12 miles from Worsley-mill to Manchester. This canal is carried over public roads by arches, and over the navigable Irwell by an arch 38 feet high, under which barges pass without lowering their masts. There are subterranean passages to the coal in the mountain, near a mile in length, with air funnels some of which are upwards of 30 yards perpendicular. Soon after, he extended a side branch to Longford-bridge near Stratford, and thence to Durham, to join the Mersey near Hempstones, a navigation of 29 miles. From Worsley canal a cut was made to the town of Leigh.

In 1766, a canal, called the *Grand Trunk*, was begun to join the Trent and the Mersey, and thereby to unite the ports of Liverpool and Hull. This canal, extending 99 miles, was finished in 1777. Beside many bridges, it has 76 locks and five tunnels. The most remarkable tunnel, 2880 yards in length, passes through the hill of Hare-castle, in some places 76 yards below the surface. Over the river Dove, in Derbyshire, there is an aqueduct of 23 arches. From the Grand Trunk, five or six branches diverge in various directions; by one of which, terminating in the Severn, the port of Bristol is connected with those in Liverpool and Hull. It is 46 miles in length, and was navigable in 1772. A branch

38 miles long, reaches from the Grand Trunk at Fradley-heath to the city of Coventry. With that branch the Oxford canal meets at Coventry, and thereby forms an inland navigation from Liverpool and Hull to London.

A canal from Birmingham to Fazely $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and thence to Fradley, with several cuts from it, was completed in 1790.

Droitwich-canal reaches from Droitwich to the Severn, five miles and five furlongs.

A canal between the Severn and the Thames begins near Stroud, and terminates near Lechlade on the Thames, a distance of 30 miles and seven and a half chains. The breadth at top is 42 and at bottom 30 feet. The tunnel at Sapperton is two miles and a half long nearly. It was finished in 1789.

The Stroud canal, extending to the Severn at Framiload eight miles, was completed in 1775.

The Leeds and Liverpool canal, by Skipton, has a circuitous course of 130 miles, and was begun in 1771. Several cuts and branches from it have been made.

The Lancaster canal extends from West Houghton to Kendal, 76 miles, with a rise of 222 and a fall of 65 feet. From Kendal it is carried on by Lancaster to the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and thence up the Mersey into the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, as far as Reston-brook, where the Staffordshire canal breaks off, which joins the Trent to the Severn.

A canal begins at Basingstoke, and proceeds to the river Wye, near Westley, about 37 miles, with a fall of 195 feet in the last 15 miles.

Andover canal, from Barlow's mill reaches 22 miles and a half to Redbridge, with a fall of 176 feet 9 inches.

The length of Winston canal to Stockton on the Tees is 27 miles, and its fall 328 feet.

A

A canal from Chester to Nantwich is about 17 miles long, with a rise of 170 feet 9 inches to Tiverton. The rest of it is a dead level. Another canal, from Chester to Shrewsbury, unites the Mersey and the Severn. It has several branches.

A canal, with several branches from it, extends 22 miles from Birmingham to the Staffordshire canal near Aldersly.

Erewash canal, parallel nearly to a river of that name, passes by many coal-mines to the Trent, near Sawley-ferry; 11 miles and three quarters.

From Chesterfield, a canal, in its progress to the Trent near Stockwith, passes through a tunnel of 3000 yards. The whole length of this canal, begun in 1770 and finished in 1777, is 44 miles and three quarters.

The Worcester and Birmingham canal extends to Diglis on the Severn, 31 miles and a half.

From Manchester a canal passes to Bolton and Bury, 15 miles and one furlong, with 187 feet of a rise.

Monmouth canal begins near Newport town, and reaches 11 miles to Ponterwyndd, with a rise of 446 feet; and from the vicinity of Malpas, a branch sets off to Crumlin bridge 11 miles distant, with a rise of 358 feet.

A canal from Manchester extends to Ashton-under-Line in Lancashire; and a branch at Fairfield sets off to the neighbourhood of Oldham, with a cut from thence to Park colliery. The whole length is 11 miles, with 152 feet of a rise.

Sankey canal, from the coal-pits at St Helen's near Prescot, opens a communication with Liverpool by the river Mersey. It is 12 miles in length, with a fall of 90 feet.

The Cromford canal, 14 miles long, joins the Erwash canal at Langley-bridge in Derbyshire. It has a fall of 80 feet.

The Shropshire canal extends seven miles and a half from Donnington wood canal to the Severn below Coalbrookdale. The fall and rise of 457 feet is managed by three inclined planes.

Barnsley canal, from the river Calder below Wakefield, proceeds by Royston and Barnby-bridge 14 miles to Cowthorn.

The extent of the Caistor canal is about nine miles, viz. from the river Ancholme in the parish of South Kelsey to Caistor in Lincolnshire.

Derby canal, from the Grand Trunk, reaches five miles and a half to Derby, with 12 feet of a rise.

The Deane and Dove canal, from the river Dun to Barnsley in the West Riding of Yorkshire, is nine miles and a half, with a rise of 125 feet.

Dudley extension canal, from Dudley canal near Netherton, is conducted 10 miles and five furlongs to Selly Oak in Worcestershire, where it joins the canal between Birmingham and the capital of that county.

Ellesmere canal extends from Bagley-bridge on the Severn, to the Mersey at Whetby; the various cuts of which are 57 miles long, with 537 feet of lockage.

The Gloucester and Berkley canal, from the Severn opposite to Berkley, reaches $18\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the south side of Gloucester, and admits vessels of 300 tons burden.

The Grand junction canal begins at Braunston in Northamptonshire, where it joins the Oxford canal, passes through Weedon, Gayton, Grafton, Great Dinford, Fenny Stratford, Aldbury, and Northchurch, Grove-park, Reckmansworth, Uxbridge, Drayton, and terminates in the Thames between Brentford and Sionhouse; being 90 miles in length, with 796 feet of lockage. Several cuts were afterwards made from this canal.

Grantham canal extends 30 miles to the Trent near Radcliff, with a fall of 148 feet.

Oakham canal is a navigation of 15 miles from Melton-Mowbray to Oakham.

Shrewsbury canal proceeds $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Donnington and Shropshire canals, with 147 feet of a rise.

The length of the Stratford canal, from its junction with the Worcester and Birmingham canal at King's Norton to Stratford, is $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with 309 feet of a fall. There are several cuts or branches from it.

Stainforth and Keadby canal is 15 miles, viz. from the river Don within a mile of Fishlake to Keadby where it enters the Trent.

The Union canal commences from the Soar navigation at Leicester, passes by Alyston, Newton Harcourt, Fuxton, East Farndon, Great Oxendon, Kelmarsh, Brexworth, and Northampton, to the river Nen and the Grand junction canal, forming a navigation of $48\frac{3}{4}$ miles, with 407 feet six inches of lockage.

Warwick and Birmingham canal extends 25 miles from the vicinity of Warwick to the Birmingham and Fazel canal.

Ashby de la Zouch canal, from Coventry canal at Marston bridge, passes to Hinckley, near Market-Bosworth, and Ashby de la Zouch. With all its branches, it is 50 miles long, and has 252 feet of lockage.

The extent of Huddersfield canal to that of Ashton-under-line is 19 miles, five furlongs, with 770 feet of lockage.

Haslingden canal extends 13 miles, viz. from the Bury and Bolton canal to that of Leeds and Liverpool.

Kennet and Avon canal commences at Newbury in Berkshire, passes by Hungerford, Crofton, the Devizes, Bradford, &c. and terminates in the Avon near Bathampton. It is 60 miles long, with a rise of 176, and a fall of 369 feet.

The extent of the Montgomery canal, from the neighbourhood of Llanyblodwell in Shropshire to the Severn at Newton, is 27 miles, with 225 feet of lockage.

Peak-forest canal from Ashton-under-line proceeds to Peak-forest in Derbyshire; and from Chad-kirk it is parallel to the river Goyf. It is 15 miles long.

Rochdale

Rochdale canal, from the Calder navigation at Sowerby, passes through Manchester to Castlefield, where it joins the Duke of Bridgewater's navigation. It was begun in 1794, and is $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, with 613 feet of lockage.

Wyerley and Essington canal, from Cannockheath, reaches $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the Coventry canal at Huddlesford near Litchfield, and has a fall of 264 feet.

Warwick and Braunston canal is 20 miles in length, and joins the Oxford canal at Braunston. The direction of the grand Western canal is from the river Exe near Topsham in Devonshire, to the river Tone near Taunton.

Beside the above mentioned canals, there are many acts for amending, altering, and extending these, and for making innumerable cuts and small canals through various districts in the kingdom. When completed, they will improve the inland navigation, and render the communication between the manufacturing and trading towns easy and commodious.

Products, vegetable & animal.—England abounds in the most useful productions of countries in the same climate. A considerable proportion of the soil yields excellent grain; and the value of the quantity raised has been computed at L. 9,000,000. The rent of pasture grounds, meadows, and woods, may amount to seven millions. There is no wine; but abundance of hops, apples, pears, peaches, apricots, and other hortulan productions. The horned cattle and cheese of some counties are in high estimation. From Cheshire alone are annually exported of the latter 22,000 tons, of which two-thirds are sent to London. The English horses are famous all over Europe. Great care has been taken to improve the breed of the sheep; and their wool, next to that of Spain, is of the best quality. At the beginning of the 18th century, the number of sheep was computed at 12 millions; and since that period it

has considerably increased. There are few serpents, or venomous reptiles, and no ferocious animals.

Woods of oak, elm, ash, beech, and other useful timber, were formerly more numerous and extensive than at the present time. The Norman kings, being addicted to the chase, converted immense tracts of land into forests, which were governed by laws peculiar to themselves; but, in process of time, these despotic laws were revoked, and most of the woodlands were inclosed and cultivated. The chief remaining forests out of 69 are those of Windsor, New Forest, the forest of Dean in Gloucestershire, and Sherwood Forest. Many other districts, notwithstanding, still retain their ancient names. As timber for ship building has become scarce, great quantities are imported, and large plantations now make their appearance in various parts of the country.

Population & Manners.—The population of England, by a recent survey, is stated to be 8,331,434, and that of Wales 541,546, exclusive of the army and navy estimated at 469,188.

The following table of population, throughout the last century, clearly shews that the number of inhabitants in England and Wales is gradually, though not uniformly, increasing.

A. D.	Inhabitants.	A. D.	Inhabitants.	A. D.	Inhabitants.
1700,	- 5,475,000.	1740,	- 6,064,000.	1780,	- 7,953,000.
10,	- 5,240,000.	50,	- 6,467,000.	85,	- 8,016,000.
20,	- 5,565,000.	60,	- 6,756,800.	90,	- 8,675,000.
30,	- 5,796,000.	70,	- 7,428,000.	95,	- 9,055,000.

The natives of England are of a middling stature, well proportioned, strong and fit for violent exercises. They are distinguished by many amiable qualities; being unsuspicious, sincere, generous, brave, humane, and charitable. An Englishman, thoroughly educated, is the most accomplished gentleman in the world. It is, however, to be regretted that
numbers

numbers in every rank bestow little attention and care on the cultivation of their mind. The time and fortune of many in the higher spheres of life are wasted in gaming, coursing, fox-hunting, routes, and the like unprofitable amusements; while not a few in lower stations are addicted to entertainments equally frivolous and fruitless. To strangers the behaviour of the English is shy, reserved, and blunt, bordering on insolence. But though they do not inherit that smoothness, complaisance, and affability so prominent in the character of a neighbouring nation, yet this deficiency is amply compensated by integrity and candour. More solid than sprightly, they repel rather than invite promiscuous society: but their friendship, when once gained, is steady and permanent. The mildness of their government, and the security and affluence in which they live, produce a warm love for their country, and cherish a spirit of independence; one good consequence of which is, that the great pay no servile homage to those in power, nor the commonalty to their superiors, who are not so haughty and imperious as in other countries. But their freedom and affluence are apt to beget conceit, and contempt of foreigners, and sometimes degenerate into ostentation, profuseness, and immorality. The acquisition of wealth is the chief study of the middling class, the ultimate end of all their application and labour: and when a competency is obtained, they retire from business to pass the remainder of life in ease and pleasure. Credulous and speculative, there is no project so chimerical that will not find abettors among the English; hence it is that they are sometimes deceived and duped. Ingenious, though not inventive, they are successful in improving the inventions of others; and in the mechanical arts they excel all nations. Their passions are boisterous rather than strong. They are naturally irascible, but easily appeased, and ready to forgive an injury when an apology is offered. The unfortunate never solicit their aid in vain; and to charitable purposes they chearfully and liberally contribute. At the same time, it
must

must be acknowledged, that the influx of wealth and its attendant luxury has produced a material change in the national character. Some defects and weaknesses have been corrected, but many vices have been introduced, and productive of the most fatal effects.

The fair sex are amiable in their manners, graceful and handsome in their persons, and animated in their conversation. Chaste, temperate, and frugal, they are possessed of every virtue that can contribute to domestic and conjugal felicity. That baneful jealousy so predominant in Spain, that looseness and frivolity so common in France, that disgraceful indifference so fashionable in Italy, are scarcely known in England; for the women, from sentiment and principle, are affectionate and endearing, and with propriety perform all the relative duties of wives and mothers. In what respects cultivation of intellectual capacity, they are often superior to the men. Their notions are more delicate, their apprehensions are more correct, and their taste more refined. Hence it frequently happens that the conversation of the former is rational and instructive, while a considerable proportion of the latter cannot discourse to purpose on any subject, except their peculiar pursuits, or their favourite amusements.

Manufactures.—The English manufactures, with a few exceptions, are superior to those of other countries. Every art to abridge labour, every contrivance of mechanism for the convenience of man, is brought to a great degree of perfection. To enumerate these is unnecessary, and foreign from the plan of this work. There is scarce a manufacture in Europe that is not successfully prosecuted in England. The tin, copper, and lead mines have long been sources of wealth. Wool is a prime article of commerce; and English broad cloths are the finest in the world. The total value of the woollen manufacture has been estimated at L.15,000,000, of which one half is exported. The cotton manufactures in the northern and middle counties employ 500,000 persons of all ages and sexes, and yield not less than ten millions yearly. Printing on linen
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and silk is exquisite for elegance of design, and taste in execution. The manufactures of glass and steel are universally admired. The porcelain and earthenware manufactured in the counties of Worcester and Stafford exceeds whatever has been imported from China. In the manufacture of iron England has no competitor. The gold and silver workmanship of the capital is equal, if not superior, to that of every country in Europe. The Kidderminster and Wilton carpets are not inferior in beauty to any imported from Turkey. Paper of an excellent quality is now made in every corner of the kingdom. According to a recent statement, the English manufactures may be valued at L.60,000,000; and they employ 1,500,000 persons. Of these, besides the woollen manufacture, leather is supposed to yield L.10,000,000; iron, tin and lead L.10,000,000; cotton L.9,000,000; copper and brass L.3,000,000; Silk L.2,000,000; potteries L.2,000,000; linen and flax L.1,500,000; hemp L.1,000,000; steel plating and hardware L.3,500,000; glass and paper L.1,000,000; other commodities not mentioned L.2,000,000. But all computations of this nature must be vague and conjectural.

Commerce.—Great Britain and Ireland, having a sea line of coast not less than 800 marine leagues, and many excellent harbours, are advantageously situate for trade. The commerce of England, in particular, extends almost to every region of the globe. To North America and the West Indies are exported whatever is raised and manufactured in this country, and all sorts of East India goods: and from thence tobacco, indigo, rum, sugar, cotton, coffee, pepper, drugs, mahogany, timber, hemp, iron, pitch, tar, and lumber are imported. Every European state contributes some articles of use, conveniency or luxury. Africa supplies us with gold dust, ivory, gums, &c. From China we receive tea, silk, china-ware, drugs, &c. The East India trade is carried on, by a privileged company, to an immense extent. That company has recently acquired
vast

vast territorial property in Indostan ; and their revenue is great in proportion ; but the expence of maintaining those possessions is enormous. The great extension of their territories rendered the interference of government essentially necessary. Accordingly, in 1784, a board of controul was established to superintend the regulations of the directors, to call their servants to account, and to connect the civil and military government in India with that of the whole empire. The exports to India are woollen manufactures, all sorts of hard ware, bullion, lead, and quick-silver, &c. Their imports consists of gold, diamonds, saltpetre, drugs, silks, muslins, callicoes, cottons, &c. The trade also with Russia, Turkey, and other parts of Europe and Asia, is very considerable. The total amount of property shipped and unshipped in the river Thames yearly is valued about L.67,000,000. If that of Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Newcastle, and other sea port towns be added, how vast will be the amount !—In 1801 the foreign exports were computed at 17, and the domestic at L.20,000,000, in all L.37,000,000. The number of merchant vessels is supposed to exceed 17,000, in the navigation of which 140,000 men and boys are employed. It may be added that the herring, Newfoundland, and whale fisheries require many seamen, and are very productive.

Mines & Minerals.—Neither gold nor silver to any considerable amount has been found in England ; but there are other valuable minerals in great abundance, as copper, tin, lead, iron, and coal. The copper and tin mines in Cornwall were known to the Greeks and Romans, and are still of great value. (See Cornwall.) The iron manufactured from the ore in Shropshire, Gloucestershire, Sussex, Surrey, and Derbyshire, is of a quality inferiour to what is imported. The coal mines in the northern, central, and western counties are inexhaustable. For London alone upwards of 922,000 cubic yards of coal are dug annually. In Cheshire there are mines of rock salt, the quarries of which extend many acres, and the yearly produce of which is estimated at 65,000 tons. The
marble

marble of Devonshire and Dorsetshire is celebrated ; and there is free stone in many counties. What is called Portland stone, being extremely durable, is well suited for the building of bridges and public edifices.

There are few countries in Europe that can boast of more medicinal or mineral waters. A few of the most celebrated it may be proper to mention. At Hailweston, in Huntingdonshire, there are two springs, one efficacious in cutaneous diseases, and the other in the recovery of weak eyes. Astrope wells, in Northamptonshire, have been long esteemed for the cure of chronic disorders. Bristol hot wells, in Somersetshire, are famous for innumerable cures. Buxton wells, in Derbyshire, and those of Cheltenham in Gloucestershire, are at present in high repute. Dulwich, in Kent, is noted for a purging spring. Epsom waters, in Surrey, are of a similar quality. The waters of Harrowgate are in great estimation. Latham Spa is celebrated for the cure of dropsy, gravel, scurvy and worms. Holt springs, in Liecestershire, when applied externally, cure wounds and diseases in the eyes, and, taken inwardly, they remove rheumatism, stone, gout, and scurvy. Matlock waters are highly beneficial in scurvy and all cutaneous distempers. Newenham Regis springs are of the same quality nearly with those of Holt. Scarborough Spa, in Yorkshire, is well known. Streathen waters, in Surrey, are efficacious in destroying worms. Tunbridge wells are esteemed and frequented. At Westwood, Derbyshire, there is a spring celebrated for healing, in a short time, the most obstinate ulcers. Near Witham, Essex, a chalybeate spring is serviceable in removing indigestions and hectic fevers. Waterslack Spa, on the N. W. border of Westmoreland, is noted for healing the most stubborn ulcers, and for destroying worms.

Religion.—Episcopacy is the established form of religion in England ; but other sects and persuasions are tolerated. The church of England is under the government of two archbishops and 24 bishops, of whom 21 are suffragans of Canterbury and three of York. All of them are

Lords of Parliament. The bishop of Sodor and Man belongs to the province of York, but has no vote in the house of peers. The temporal head of the church is the king, whose authority extends to the prevention of ecclesiastical differences, and to sanction the legal rights of the clergy. The Archbishop of Canterbury is styled primate of all England, the first peer of the realm, and metropolitan of the English church. He precedes not only dukes, but likewise the great officers of state, and all others except the royal family. The Archbishop of York's prerogative and jurisdiction are inferior to those of the metropolitan: but he takes the precedence of all dukes not of the royal family, and of all the officers of state, except the Lord Chancellor. The bishop of London has the precedence of all bishops; and the bishop of Durham has the power of a palatine. The bishop of Winchester is the third in rank, and first in opulence. The dean and prebendaries, belonging to every cathedral, assist the bishop in ecclesiastical affairs. The office of archdeacon, of whom there are 60 in England, is to inspect the moveables of churches, to reform slight abuses, and to induct into benefices. The inferior orders of the clergy are the rector, deacon, curate, and vicar, every one of whom enjoys some peculiar privileges. The convocation, consisting of the archbishops, bishops, and a lower house of members, meet only for the sake of form, when a new parliament is assembled, but are not permitted to deliberate. Concerning other inferior courts, nothing of importance occurs. There are about 9284 parishes subject to the bishops; and of these 3845 are appropriations, or livings annexed to, or parts of, the revenue of some monastery, bishoprick, college, or hospital.

Literature.—England has produced writers of eminence in every department of science. All who have distinguished themselves by their genius and literary attainments, it is not my province to enumerate. Since the reformation, the liberal arts have been cultivated with singular success. Henry VIII. and his prime minister Wolsey, as they possessed some talents

lents in letters, were encouragers of them in others. Elizabeth was more ambitious of displaying her own talents than of patronising men of genius. During her reign, Spencer, whose fine imagination and harmonious versification were the admiration of her age, was allowed to live in poverty, and to die almost for want; but her favourite the Earl of Essex cherished literary merit. In the reign of James I. many eminent authors flourished; among whom were Francis Bacon Lord Verulam, admired as a philosopher; Sir Walter Raleigh an historian of no inferior rank; Cambden, an excellent historian and antiquary; and Shakespeare, who, with all his irregularities and absurdities, surmounts all dramatic writers in modern times. Charles I. had a taste for learning and the polite arts, and encouraged them. Polemical divinity was much studied in that period; and Inigo Jones improved the architecture of it, while geometry was almost entirely neglected. Ben Johnson was a fertile dramatic poet, who possessed the learning which Shakespeare wanted without his genius. During the commonwealth, Milton, the most sublime poet in any language; Waller, the refiner of English poetry; Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood; Wilkins, a profound grammarian, mathematician, and divine; Harrington, a political writer, and many others, were permitted to distinguish themselves without molestation. After the restoration, the Royal Society was instituted, and the number of literary characters greatly increased. Among these were Barrow, an excellent mathematician and divine; Boyle, an experimental philosopher; Butler, the author of *Hudibras*, one of the most learned compositions in any language; Clarendon, a prolix but interesting historian; Cowley, a learned but inelegant poet; Hook, an accurate observer by microscopes; Stillingfleet, a theologian, antiquary, and controvertist; Sir William Temple, an intelligent and interesting writer, &c. &c. Among the eminent characters that flourished in the 18th century, are the following: *Divines*, Benson, Burnet, Butler, Clarke, Cudworth, Doddridge, Douglas, Hoadly, Lardner,

Lardner, Lowth, Lowman, Secker, Sherlock, Tillotson, Warburton, and Watts. *Philosophers and Astronomers*,—Sir Isaac Newton, the greatest genius that ever appeared ; Flamstead, Halley, and Maskelyne. *Grammarians and Historians*,—Gibbon, Johnson, Littleton, and Tooke. *Lawyers*,—Blackstone, Hardwicke, and Mansfield. *Orators*,—Burke, Pitt, and Fox. *Authors versed in Polite Literature*,—Addison, Bollingbroke, Cowper, Dryden, Goldsmith, Pope, Prior, Shaftsbury, Shenstone, Swift, and Young. *Dramatic Writers*,—Congreve, Farquhar, Gay, Garrick, who was also the most eminent actor that any age has produced. *Painters*,—Gainsborough, Hogarth, Opie, and Reynolds. *Architects and other Artists*,—Sir Christopher Wren was one of the most celebrated architects of his age. Ramsden invented and improved many mathematical instruments. Harrison invented a time-keeper for ascertaining the longitude at sea. Brindley, Arkwright, Watts, and Bolton, have constructed many admirable machines for the cotton-works and other useful purposes ; and Arrowsmith has brought the engraving of maps to a high degree of perfection.

Universities.—In England there are many public schools and seminaries for the instruction of youth. Of these the most considerable are, St Paul's, Westminster, Eton, and Winchester ; where some of the first characters of the kingdom have received the elements of science.

There are two universities in England, viz. Oxford and Cambridge. The colleges in the university of *Oxford* are,

University College, whose founder, it is pretended, was Alfred the Great.

1263, Baliol College—founded by John Baliol and his wife Devorgilla.

1276, Merton College—Walter Merton, Bishop of Rochester.

1316, Exeter College—Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, and Lord Treasurer of England.

1323, Auriel, or Oriel, College—Adam de Brome, Almoner to Edward II.

1340, Queen's College—Robert Eglesfield, Chaplain to Queen Philippa.

- 1379, New College—William of Wickham, Bishop of Winchester.
 1438, All Souls—Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury.
 1458, Magdalen College—William of Wainfleet, bishop of Winchester.
 1513, Brazen Nose—William Smith, bishop of Lincoln.
 1516, Corpus Christi—Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester.
 1539, Christ Church—Cardinal Wolsey, but completed by Henry VIII.
 1556, Trinity College—Sir Thomas Pope.
 1557, St John's—Sir Thomas White, Lord Mayor of London.
 1571, Jesus College—Begun by Hugh Price, prebendary of Rochester.
 1613, Wadham College—Nicolas Wadham of Somersetshire.
 1624, Pembroke—Thomas Tesdale, and Richard Wrightwick.

— Worcester Hall—Erected into a college by Sir Thomas Cooke of Astley.

— Harthall—Erected into a college by a patent in 1740.

There are besides five halls, viz. Alban hall, Edmund hall, St Mary's hall, New-in hall, and St Mary Magdalene hall.

The colleges in the University of *Cambridge* are,

- 1284, Peter House, founded by Hugh Balsham, bishop of Ely.
 1340, Clare Hall—Elizabeth de Burg, countess of Ulster.
 1347, Pembroke Hall—Mary de Valentia, countess of Pembroke.
 1348 and 1557, Gonville and Caius—Edmond de Gonville and John Caius, physicians.
 1353, Trinity Hall—William Bateman, bishop of Norwich.
 1356, Bennet, or Corpus Christi—Henry Duke of Lancaster.
 1443, King's College—Henry VI. and completed by his successors.
 1446, Queen's College—Margaret of Anjou, and finished by Elizabeth consort to Edward IV.
 1474, Catharine Hall—Richard Woodlark.
 1497, Jesus College—John Alcock, bishop of Ely.
 1516, Christ's College—Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.
 —, St John's College—The same lady.
 1520, Magdalane College—Thomas Audley, baron of Walden.

1546, Trinity College—Henry VIII.

1589, Emanuel College—Sir Walter Mildmay.

1588, Sydney College—Thomas Ratcliff, Earl of Sussex.

To attain the degree of bachelor of arts, a residence of three years is necessary at Cambridge, four at Oxford. In both universities, four years more must elapse before a student can be admitted master of arts; after which seven years must expire before he can become bachelor of divinity, and four more for the doctor's degree. That of doctor of laws may be obtained in seven years after he is declared master of arts.

Government.—The government of Great Britain is a limited or mixed monarchy; being a combination of a monarchical and popular government. The executive power is vested in the King; the legislative is shared by him and the people, or their representatives in parliament. The king's power, though limited, is very great. He convenes, adjourns, and dissolves the parliament. He can withhold his assent from any bill, and prevent it from passing into a law. He nominates his ministers and the great officers of the state and the church. He is the fountain of honour, and confers dignities and titles. He pardons criminals, and has the prerogative of declaring war, making peace, and forming treaties and alliances. He is the supreme commander of the army and navy, and the temporal head of the church. The principal duties of the sovereign are expressed in the coronation-oath, viz. to govern the people according to law, to execute judgment in mercy, and to maintain the established religion. His person is inviolable, and in the eye of the law he can do no wrong. His revenue is ample, amounting to L. 900,000. The crown is hereditary, and females are capable of succession; but the king must profess the protestant religion.

The parliament, to whom the legislative power belongs, is composed of the King, the Peers, and the Commons; and is divided into two assemblies, called The House of the Lords, and The House of the Commons.

mons. The former consists of the lords temporal and spiritual, i. e. the hereditary nobility and the archbishops and bishops. Sixteen peers represent the Scotch, and 32 the Irish nobility; but the number of British peers is indefinite; and may be increased at pleasure by the crown. The president in the House of Peers is generally the lord chancellor.

The House of Commons is composed of representatives from the counties, cities, and boroughs of the empire, in all 658, viz. 45 for Scotland, 100 for Ireland, and the remainder for England and Wales. The elections for counties are made by freeholders, who have a certain valued rent; and for cities and boroughs according to their charters and customs. A president, called a speaker, is chosen by the members at the first meeting of parliament. The commons have power to impeach the greatest peer; but their chief privilege is levying money, and imposing taxes for the public service. The power of parliament is absolute and unlimited, being under no controul. It can regulate the succession to the Crown, alter the established religion, and change the constitution of the empire. But, before a bill is passed into a law, or act of parliament, it must be agreed to by a majority of both houses, and receive the royal assent either in person or by commission. A bill may originate in either house, except bills relating to taxation, which must begin in the House of Commons. And so jealous are the commons of this privilege, that they will not permit the smallest alteration to be made in a money-bill. The lords must either accept or reject it. To the House of Peers appeals are competent from the decisions of the supreme courts of the empire; and every peer may vote by proxy in the senate. The duration of a parliament is at present limited to seven years; but a dissolution generally takes place before the expiration of that term, and a new election is made.

The ministers or privy-counsellors of the king are nominated by himself, and responsible for their advice and conduct. They hold their places and offices during the king's pleasure. The great officers of the crown
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are the nine following, viz. 1. The lord high-steward of England, whose office is exercised at a coronation, or when a peer is tried for a capital crime. 2. The lord high chancellor, or keeper of the great seal. 3. The lord high treasurer, formerly an officer of great power and authority, now invested in a commission of five persons, called lords of the treasury. 4. The lord president of the council, who lays before that body the business to be transacted. 5. The lord privy seal, through whose hands all grants signed by the king must pass. 6. The lord high chamberlain of England, whose office it is to carry the king's gloves, sword, &c. at his coronation, and to dress him that day in his royal robes. 7. The lord high constable, an office exercised at a coronation only. 8. The earl-marshal of England, hereditary in the family of Norfolk. 9. The lord high admiral of England, whose office is now executed by the Lords of the admiralty.

The lord chancellor—the chancellor of the exchequer—the first lord of the treasury—the lord president of the council—and the first lord of the admiralty—are presidents of the principal departments of the state.

The administration of justice is regulated by *common law*, founded on judgments preserved under the name of records; or by *statute law*, or acts of parliament. The chief courts of common law are, 1. The court of *King's bench*, where pleas of the crown are determined. 2. The court of *common pleas*, which judges of common suits between subject and subject. 3. The court of *exchequer*, which decides all causes relating to the royal treasury, or revenue. In each of these courts there are four judges; and from their decisions appeals may be made to the House of Lords, whose judgment is final. The court of *chancery* is a court of equity designed to moderate the rigour of the law.

In the criminal judicature, the greatest attention is manifested to the liberty and life of the subject. Before a criminal is brought to trial, the accusation is discussed by a grand jury, consisting of between 12 and 24

persons of character and respectability. If 12 or more of them are of opinion that the charge is well founded, the prisoner is indicted. He is then brought to the bar of the court to take his trial, in a public manner, before the judge and a jury of twelve of the same rank with himself. That jury judges of his crime according to the evidence produced in his trial. Their verdict must be unanimous that he is guilty, or not, of the crime of which he is accused. According to the verdict, sentence is pronounced by the judge.

The titles of the heir apparent, or the king's eldest son, are Prince of Wales, duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, earl of Chester, electoral prince of Brunswick and Lunenburg, earl of Carrick, baron of Renfrew, lord of the Isles, great steward of Scotland, and captain-general of the artillery company.

Besides hereditary nobility, there are knights, baronets, knights of the garter, the bath and the thistle. The title knight is known in every court in Europe; that of baronet was first invented by the earl of Salisbury in 1613, and sold to supply the profusion of the king. The order of the garter was instituted by Edward III. in 1344, and is composed of the king and 25 companions installed at Windsor. Knights of the bath were first created by Henry IV. about the year 1399, and their number is unlimited. The thistle belongs principally to Scotland, and is composed of the king and 12 companions. The title of knight-bannaret is considered as a reward of military desert.

Revenue.—In ancient times, the royal revenue arose from the crown lands, fines, or amerciaments, and customs on goods exported and imported. From Henry III. to Henry V. inclusive, the ordinary revenue of the crown amounted only to L.55,714 a year. In Mary's reign it little exceeded L.300,000; and in the reign of Elizabeth it fell much short of L.500,000. In the year 1617, the revenue of James I. was L.450,000; but his ordinary disbursements exceeded this sum L.36,000. During the

commonwealth, the whole of the taxes, at a medium, amounted to above two millions a year, which far exceeded the revenue of any former king; notwithstanding, Cromwell died more than two millions in debt. The revenue of the public, during the protectorship of Richard, was estimated at L.1,869,000 nearly; and his annual expence at L.2,201,500, but an additional revenue was granted by parliament. The ordinary revenue in the reign of Charles II. was about L.1,200,000; in that of James II. it was raised to about L.1,800,000, besides his income as Duke of York. During the reigns of William and Mary, parliament, in the course of 13 years, raised the sum of L.59,251,742, for the public service, and to defray the expences of the civil list. The whole of the supplies, during the reign of George I. for the public service, &c. amounted to L.35,448,135; and those, in 13 years of his successors reign, exceeded L.43,700,000. Towards the commencement of the present century, the permanent revenue was 25 or L.26,000,000; but in 1799 additional sums were raised by loans, &c. which swelled the national expenditure to near 60 millions.

The most productive branches of the revenue are, the excise, yielding about eight millions, the customs four, the stamps and incidental taxes three, the land tax now sold to proprietors and other individuals, and rendered perpetual, the tax on sugar, tobacco, and malt, rated at $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and the property tax upwards of $10\frac{1}{2}$ millions, beside supplies from lotteries, the East India Company, &c.

The produce of the several branches of the revenue is applied; 1. to the payment of the national debt; 2. to supply a million for its reduction, and to furnish an annual sum for the maintenance of the king's household, and other expences of the civil list.

The first instance of debt, contracted upon parliament security, occurs in the reign of Henry VI. and this evil has astonishingly increased. At the revolution the national debt was L.1,054,25; at the demise of William

III. 14 millions ; at the death of Queen Anne, 50 millions ; at the end of the year 1731, L.48,985,483. In 1790, it amounted to L.247,981,927, besides the interest and charges of management, valued at L.9,673,015. In 1801, the public debt exceeded L.480,000,000, and the interest L.19,000,000. To reduce a burden that has so rapidly accumulated, a sinking fund was established A. D. 1785, by which, in a few years, about 30 millions were redeemed.

Army and Navy.—The land forces, consisting of regulars, cavalry, infantry, and militia, besides artillery and engineers, are annually voted by parliament. In time of peace, the forces for garrisons, besides those in Gibraltar and in foreign settlements, amount to 17—20,000 men. In time of war the number is augmented. In 1783, they exceeded 100,000 including the embodied militia. In 1800, the effective rank and file were 168,082, exclusive of volunteer corps. In January 1805, the following return of the British forces at home and in foreign service was made by the secretary at war, viz. 21,223 cavalry, 8559 artillery, 124,878 infantry, including 20,747 men for limited service, and 21,208 belonging to foreign and provincial corps in British pay, and 89,809 militia ; so that the whole force in regulars, militia, and volunteers, amounted to 674,469 men. To these may be added, the royal regiment of artillery, the horse brigade, the brigade of gunners and drivers, and companies of foreign artillery, amounting to 16,670 ; and the corps of royal artillery, artificers, and labourers, including 704 men.

The number of seamen is likewise annually voted. In the reign of Elizabeth there were only 33 ships of any force, and of these four only carried 40 guns. At her death she left 42 vessels of 17,055 tons. The whole number of guns belonging to the fleet was 774. James I. had 33 ships only ; but he increased the size of them to about 2345 tons. Charles I. augmented the navy to 80 ships of 22,345 tons. In 1678, the fleet consisted of 83 ships, besides 30 on the stocks. In the reign

of James II. the navy was increased to 173 vessels of all sizes; but, in William's reign, the number of armed vessels exceeded 220, besides 52 store ships and small vessels; in all 159,020 tons. Ann had 247 ships, of which 21 were first and second rates. The Navy of George I. consisted of 233 ships of 170,862 tons. In the reign of George II. A. D. 1755, there were 135 ships of the line, including 54's and 50's, beside 111 of smaller size, in all 246. In 1801, there were in commission, 123 ships of the line, 21 of 50 guns, 212 frigates, 270 sloops, &c. in all 626; and for this fleet the number of seamen required was 110—120,000. At the commencement of the present year (1808,) the British Navy consisted of 144 ships of the line, 194 from 50 to 24 guns, and 453 sloops, &c. beside 183 out of commission, of which 44 are of the line, and 98 on the stocks; a force sufficient to over-awe the combined maritime powers of Europe.

The modern history of this kingdom is so generally known, and so interesting to an English reader, that an abridgement of it would be unnecessary and improper.

Maps.—The oldest delineation of Britain is that in the Peutingerian tables, which represents nothing more than the south part of the eastern coast, including six stations with itinera and distances. Richard of Circenster's map, though composed from authorities, perhaps in point of antiquity, prior to that table, is allowed to be the work of the thirteenth century, from which period we are to date the maps constructed in this island. At first they were merely the outlines of countries, with no distinction of land and water, names of places excepted. The confines of provinces were next represented by strait lines, and a river by a double line, but no circles of longitudes or latitudes were described.

Several maps of great Britain are extant in MSS. copies of Mathew Paris' history; and some of these have been supposed to be drawn by himself, or under his inspection. They are extremely rude as appears

by

by fac-similes of them in Gough's topographical history of Great Britain. The form and dimensions of the island are not attended to, and no proportion is observed in the several parts. They contain only a few names, and most of these not in their proper positions. Large spaces are filled with general descriptions, or with historical particulars of the countries, and sketches of the principal cities. The map of Britain in Munster's cosmography, beside the names of three kingdoms, contains only Cornwall, Ochssufort, Dover, Londres and Edinburg.

The first set of maps for England was collected by Christopher Saxton of Yorkshire, who spent nine years in travelling over the whole kingdom, of which he made a general survey and separate ones of the counties. The first of his maps was published in 1574. Mercator composed a particular work on the British islands. In his atlas, published A. D. 1595, one year after his death, are maps of England in five plates, Scotland in two, and Ireland in five. In the year 1584, &c. Norden projected topographical tables of seven counties in England, each upon a parallelogram, the sides whereof are divided into miles, from which are drawn small equidistant lines across the table. Several of these maps are copied by Speed, augmented and inserted in his "*Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain*," published A. D. 1611. Speed's maps, copied from those of Saxton, are the first wherein all the counties are divided into hundreds. They were reprinted in 1743. A set of 50 maps of England and Wales, with the great roads and principal cross roads, were executed by Herman Moll, and published in 1724, quarto. Many other maps of England and its subdivisions have been constructed. The best English atlas is that published by Kitchen, Bowen, &c. consisting of 47 maps, beside three general ones; but in many parts they are inaccurate. Numbers of their errors are corrected in the neatly engraven maps of Gough's edition of Camden's *Britannia*. Mr Arrowsmith is now employed in constructing an accurate and elegant map of this kingdom.

England

England and Wales are divided into 52 counties, the names of which are as follows:

In ENGLAND.		
1 Cornwall,	18 Hertfordshire,	38 Northumberland,
2 Devonshire,	19 Buckinghamshire,	39 Cumberland,
3 Dorsetshire,	20 Oxfordshire,	40 Westmorland.
4 Somersetshire,	21 Gloucestershire,	
5 Wiltshire,	22 Monmouthshire,	
6 Hampshire,	23 Herefordshire,	
7 Berkshire,	24 Worcestershire,	
8 Surrey,	25 Warwickshire,	
9 Sussex,	26 Northamptonshire,	
10 Kent,	27 Leicestershire,	
11 Middlesex,	28 Rutlandshire,	
12 Essex,	29 Lincolnshire,	
13 Suffolk,	30 Nottinghamshire,	
14 Norfolk,	31 Derbyshire,	
15 Cambridgeshire,	32 Staffordshire,	
16 Huntingdonshire,	33 Shropshire,	
17 Bedfordshire,	34 Cheshire,	
	35 Yorkshire,	
	36 Lancashire,	
	37 Durham,	
		In WALES.
		1 Caermarthenshire,
		2 Pembrokeshire,
		3 Glamorganshire,
		4 Brecknockshire,
		5 Montgomeryshire,
		6 Flintshire,
		7 Cardiganshire,
		8 Radnorshire,
		9 Merionethshire,
		10 Denbighshire,
		11 Caernarvonshire,
		12 Island of Anglesey.

Before we proceed to a particular description of those counties, it may be proper to observe, that the initials annexed to the account of any place express the point in the capital whence the distance is computed. H. P. C. denotes Hyde-park corner; T. T. P. Tyburn turnpike; H. H. Hick's-hall; L. B. London bridge; C. H. Cornhill; S. D. C. Shoreditch church; W. C. C. White-chapel church.

N. B. The population of the counties and towns in the following survey of England, Wales, and Scotland, is extracted out of the results of the population act published A. D. 1801 and 1802.

1. CORNWALL.

CORNWALL, Cornubia, Cornweallas, Sax. so called from its figure, which resembles a cornucopia, is bounded on all sides by the sea, except on the east where it is divided from Devonshire by the river Tamar. Its greatest

greatest extent from west to east is 85 miles, and 43 from north to south along the eastern boundary, from which to the westward the land continually decreases in breadth, and at last terminates in a point called *Land's-end*.

The higher grounds, in the middle of this peninsular tract and near the north coast, exhibit the appearance of a dreary waste. Along the coast, in the vallies which are of quick descent, and on the banks of rivers, are the principal seats of cultivation. The air, though moist and subject to violent storms, is salubrious, and the winters are mild.

The Phœnicians visited this province about four centuries before the Christian æra. Many British words are of Tyrian origin, and the monuments of their worship are innumerable. It was the seat of Druidism till the Britons were converted to Christianity, and contains more remains of that superstition than any part of Europe. Carnbre-hill exhibits a system of Druidical worship.

The date of the discovery of tin in Cornwall is uncertain; but it must be referred to a remote period. The Phœnicians, Romans, and ancient Britons derived great profit from that article of trade. The Saxons, however, seem to have neglected it. After the arrival of the Normans, the Earls of Cornwall had considerable revenues from their mines. Richard, brother to Henry III. from that source alone accumulated immense treasures; for in those days Europe could procure tin from no other place. After that Earl's death, proper regulations were made for the encouragement of adventurers, and ratified under the seal of his son Edmund. The privileges of tanners were afterward confirmed and enlarged by King Edward III. The product of the tin mines has greatly increased since the reign of King John, when they were farmed by Jews for 1000 merks. In the last century, the tin of the whole county amounted to 30 or L. 40,000; and towards the middle of the present century to L. 180,000. From 1786 to 1792, the annual produce has been

22,000.

22,000 blocks, which, exclusive of duties, are valued at L. 330,000. The chief seat of mining at present lies to the westward of St Austle. Thence to Land's-end the principal mines are to be found in various strata, extending along the north coast about seven miles in breadth. Polyooth, the most considerable tin mine in the county, is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of St Austle, and from 1786 to 1794 has produced on an average about 2500 blocks *per annum*. Beyond Pensance a tin mine is worked under the sea, and the shafts are about 100 yards below high-water mark. In other districts there are many mines, the joint produce of which is very great.

In beds of tin is found another ore called mundick, whence good copper is extracted, together with a proportionable quantity of lapis calaminaris. In the parish of Illagan lies the most considerable copper mine, which, during the last eight years, has produced a clear profit of L. 80,000. The whole of the copper mines annually yield about 40,000 tons of ore, which produce about 4700 tons of copper, estimated at L. 320,000. The product of the lead and iron mines is inconsiderable. The number of men employed in the mines is about 12,000, beside 2 or 3000 persons of different ages and sexes engaged in raising the ore, washing, stamping, and carrying it. These metals are found in strata extending from Land's-end eastward through the elevated part of this county, and into Devonshire to the most distant part of Dartmore hills.

The most noted rivers are the Tamar, Camel, Fale, Fowey, and Looe.

The Tamar originates in the north corner of the county, and in the district of Stratton, runs south along the border of Devonshire, receives several streams, and empties itself into Plymouth sound.

The source of the Camel is about two miles north of Camelford, near the rocky hills of Rhuiter. Proceeding one half of its course south-west, and the other north-west, it falls into Padstow haven.

The annual produce has been 180,000. From 1786 to 1792, the annual produce has been 22,000.

The Fal rises in Fenton-vale, not far from St Columb, near the centre of the county, flows south-west by Grampond, Tregony, &c. and forms the haven of Falmouth.

The Fowey takes its rise between Bodmin and Launceston, and traverses some pleasant tracts, which form a valley above Lestwithiel.

The Looe is composed of two branches, one of which descends from Leskard, and both unite at the port of Looe.

Cornwall consists of 758,484 acres, one-third of which is uncultivated. The number of boroughs was increased by Edward VI. from six to 13: Mary added two, and Elizabeth six. At present it contains nine hundreds, 212 parishes and tythings, 21 parliamentary boroughs, 39,040 families, and 188,269 inhabitants. It returns 44 members to the imperial parliament.

The antiquities and natural history of this county were published by William Borlaze in 2 vol. fol. 1754, and 1758. The laws and customs of Stannaries by Thomas Pearce, fol. in 1725, and 1750. Mineralogia Cornubiensis, or a treatise on minerals, mines, and miners, was composed by William Pryce of Redruth, fol. 1778. Caxton's map, dated 1576, was engraved by Leonard Tervoort of Antwerp; and Speed's by Idocus Hondius in 1610. A map on a scale of one inch to a mile, from an actual survey, was constructed by Thomas Martyn, 1748, in seven sheets; and on a smaller scale on one sheet. Kitchen's map is inserted in the British atlas.

Towns, &c.—Launceston, or Launston, the capital of the county, is a considerable and populous town, indifferently built about the year 900, and made a borough by Henry III. Situate on a rising ground and a steep declivity, near the bank of the rapid Tamar, about 20 miles from the south coast, it was formerly surrounded by a wall, the north and south gates of which remain. The strong castle in its vicinity, called Castle Terrible, was built by William Earl of Moreton soon after the

Norman conquest. From the style of building in that castle one would judge part of it to be Roman work, or on a Roman site; and, communicating with Stratton by a military road, it must have been a station of some importance. Roman coins have been found here. The only piece of antiquity remaining in the town is a Saxon dome case, probably removed from the castle of St Stephen's church, now at White Hart inn. This town, containing 1483 inhabitants, is $213\frac{1}{2}$ miles from H. P. C. Newport is a little town near Launceston, to which it was formerly united.

Kellington, or *Collington*, a small corporation, borough and market town, containing 819 inhabitants, about 10 miles south of Launceston, between the Lemara and the Tamar, 216 H. P. C. This town, consisting chiefly of one broad street, is meanly built in a low situation. In its neighbourhood, on Hengesten downs, is St Kitt's-hill, entirely of granite, whence there is an extensive prospect.

Hengston-hill was formerly the rendezvous of the tanners in Cornwall and Devonshire. There Egbert defeated the united forces of the Damnonians and Danes.

Saltash, a small market town, containing 1150 inhabitants, chiefly fishermen, on a declivity bathed by the Tamar, several miles above Plymouth, 218 H. P. C. Between St Germans and Saltash are the ruins of Trematon castle.

St Germans, once a bishop's see which was transferred to Exeter, now a mean borough, near the junction of the Lemara and Tiddiford, whose united streams fall into the Tamar below Saltash, 223 H. P. C. It consists of one street containing 350 houses, and 2000 inhabitants.

West Loo and *East Loo* are inconsiderable places joined by a bridge across the mouth of the Looe, 16 miles west of Plymouth, 231 H. P. C. The former is a long street of mean and irregularly built houses on the side of a hill; and the latter is a labyrinth of short, narrow, and dirty alleys. Opposite to the mouth of the river is Loo island occupied by sea flowl.

Leskard,

Leskard, a considerable, well built, market town, and place of some trade, containing 1442 inhabitants, on an eminence 7 miles north of West Loo, 224 H. P. C. It had a castle belonging to the Earls of Cornwall. Several miles northward of Leskard, there is a great pile of rocks with a stone under them shaped by nature so like a cheese that it has obtained the name of Wring Cheese.

In the adjoining plain are the *Hurlers*, consisting of three contiguous circles of different diameters in the same line, from which many stones are now carried off. These were druidical temples or tribunals.

Fowey, formerly Faath, in Cornish Conwhath, a walled town in the reigns of Edward III. and Henry V. whose inhabitants were enriched by piracy and merchandize, now a decayed place, composed of narrow and irregular streets, with a harbour, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 8 miles west of Loo. On the north side of the church, on an eminence, is an ancient mansion called *Place*, formerly a residence of the Treffry family.

Lestwithiel, a small and tolerably built town, formerly on an eminence, now in a valley, on the river Fowey, 6 miles from the sea coast. It consists of two narrow streets extending from the river to the bottom of a steep hill. Here was a palace of the Duke of Cornwall, the remains of which are now used for a place of security during the Sessions for the prisoners brought hither to take their trials. A mile northward is Restormel castle in ruins, on the edge of a hill overlooking a deep valley, smoothed into a level, and shaped round by a ditch. The keep is spacious ; and the outer wall is an exact circle of 102 feet diameter within, and 10 feet wide at top, including the parapet which is 22 feet. From the ground floor to the top of the rampart is 272 feet. Edmund, son of Richard king of the Romans, was the last who resided here. On the banks of the Fowey, and from this river eastward, skirting Bodmin Downs to Leskard, St Germans, and the banks of the Tamar, the soil

consists of a kind of slaty earth, in many places stratified with red and hazle loams.

Bodmin, a small, well built, populous town, containing 1951 inhabitants, between two little hills, 8 miles north of Lestwithiel, near the centre of the county, 232 H. P. C. The bishop's see was removed thence to St Germans, when the Danes burnt the town A. D. 981. Here was a priory of Benedictine monks to whom Alfred granted considerable privileges. The church is reckoned one of the largest in the county. In this place the summer assizes are now held. The district, south and south east of Bodmin, and northward to the vicinity of Launceston, is uncultivated.

Camelford, formerly Camblan, Gafulford Sax. an ancient and small town, 16 miles west of Launceston, 5 from the north coast, and 229 H. P. C. Leland writes that Arthur was there slain; and a poet of the middle age describes the Cambul swollen with blood in the battle between Arthur and Mordred. On a bold promontory bathed by the sea stood Tintagel castle, the seat of the ancient British Earls of Cornwall, and afterwards of the latter ones. Here Richard king of the Romans entertained his nephew David Prince of Wales. A yearly pension was allowed for keeping this castle in repair till treasurer Burleigh abolished it.

Bossiney, an inconsiderable place northward of Camelford on two rocks, one of which is on the mainland and the other in the sea, 233 H. P. C. At some distance north east on the coast stands Botereaux Castle, corruptly Boscastle, an ancient seat of the Lords Botereaux. A small round artificial hill there retains the name of the court, and there are no other remains. Thence the coast trends N. N. E. to Hartland Point.

Stratton, a small, market town, noted for its gardens and garlic, 16 miles north of Launceston, in the northern corner of the county. There the Cornish forces of Charles I. defeated the parliamentary army. Half

a mile from the town is a square intrenchment of about an acre, moated round, within which several Roman coins have been found. In this neighbourhood are traces of a Roman road running to West Leigh and Torrington, and another parallel to it called Small-ride-lane. The environs of Stratton are fruitful, but the greatest part of this hundred consists of waste and boggy land.

Padstow, formerly Adelstow, a small town containing 1332 inhabitants, conveniently situate for trade, and the birth place of Humphrey Prideaux, on the left bank of a haven of the same name; 18 miles S. W. of Camelford, 246 H. P. C. The entrance into the harbour is difficult, except in the middle of the channel.

St Columb, an ancient and small town, 10 miles south of Padstow. Near it, on an eminence, is a circular earth work, triple trenched, named *Castle-An-Dinas*, or Hill Castle.

Grampond, formerly Ponsmur, *i. e.* a great bridge on the Fal, at one period a considerable market town, now reduced to one street on a declivity; 12 miles west of Lestwithiel, 246 H. P. C. John Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, granted to this town the lands of Coitfala, *i. e.* Fala wood, and other privileges. There is a rich tract of land on the banks of the river, extending to Tregothnan the fine seat of Lord Falmouth, and to Tregony a little town 6 or 8 miles east of Truro.

Falmouth, Volemuthum, is a modern, considerable, tolerably built, trading town, containing 3684 inhabitants. It consists of one long street on the shore of the finest haven in England next to Plymouth and Milford, at the mouth of the Fal, 263 H. P. C. The harbour is secure, being land-locked. The west entrance into the harbour is defended by Pendennis Castle situate on a lofty rock, joined to the mainland by a long and narrow neck in form of a horse shoe. It is a regular fortification, built by Henry VIII. and improved by Elizabeth; but was greatly damaged during the civil war. The castle and its deep dry ditch are both

both circular. St Maw's Castle, built at the same time, is not so considerable, and is surrounded by a neat borough of the same name, opposite to Falmouth. The tract in the vicinity called Roseland is extremely fertile. Without the harbour there is a safe and commodious road for vessels of the largest size. The trade of this place is considerably increased since the establishment of packet-boats for Spain, Portugal, and the West Indies. By Helford haven, an arm of the sea south-west of Falmouth, is Condora, near which is a Roman vallum stretching almost from sea to sea, where, in 1735, were dug up a great quantity of Roman coins, and others were found on the opposite side of the haven. In St Just parish, north of St Maw's, are the remains of an amphitheatre for the Cornish interludes 126 feet diameter; and on the top of Bartine Hill is a circular fortification. In Constantine parish, several miles south-west of Falmouth, is a very large tolmen or stone poised on two natural rocks 33 feet long, 14—18 broad, and 97 in circuit, the surface wrought all over with rock basons.

Truro, a considerable well built town, containing 1707 inhabitants, nine miles north of Falmouth, in a vale at the confluence of two small rivers which almost surround it, and form a commodious wharf, 254 H. P. C. This town has the privilege of coining tin, and the Lord Warden of the stanneries holds his parliament here.

St Michael, formerly a town of some note, now a mean village, seven miles N. N. E. of Truro, and 247 H. P. C. It sends two members to parliament.

Penryn, an irregular close built borough town, containing 2053 inhabitants, above Falmouth, on one of the branches of the haven, 260 H. P. C. It was anciently walled and defended by a castle.

Redruth, an inconsiderable town, consisting of one long paved street on the declivity of an eminence, eight miles westward of Truro, in the mining district, 262 H. P. C. Carnbre-hill, near Redruth, is a system

of Druidical worship. The area on its summit is thick set with cairns or groups of rocks; and the intermediate spaces were about half a century ago filled with oaks. No less than 14 circles of stones are to be traced on this hill from 7 to 12 paces in diameter, surrounded by a mound of earth or stone, with an entrance from the east. On the west side of the hill is a cave with a cromlah. On one side of this hill Roman coins have been found, and A. D. 1749, in the middle of the ridge, was discovered a great number of British gold coins. The long stone on the Downs, half a mile from the Hurlers, above $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards high, with a cross on each side, seems to be a Christian monument like those between Lestwithiel and St Austle.

Helston, a populous town built in the form of a cross, with the market place in the centre, on the side of a hill, near the mouth of the Cober, about eight miles west of Penryn, 268 H. P. C. This place contains 2700 inhabitants, and has the benefit of stamping tin. There is an extensive tract of waste called Gonhilly Downs, toward the Lizard a promontory shaped liked a cone, on which are two light-houses. Two miles hence there is a fine piece of water about seven miles in circuit, called Loo-pool, formed by a beach of sand and pebbles which the sea has made across a valley to dam up the river.

Market Jew, q. d. Market Jupiter, from the market being held on a Thursday, the day sacred to Jupiter, a small decayed sea-port, containing 1000 inhabitants, on Mount's Bay between two capes, nine miles W. N. W. of Helston, and 277 H. P. C. Opposite to it is Michael's Mount, anciently Dinsol, by the inhabitants called Careg Cowse, or the grey rock, surrounded by water at high tides. On its summit was formerly a castle, within which was a chapel dedicated to Michael the Archangel. The base of the rock is a mile in circuit, and its height 250 feet. The late proprietor fitted up the castle in a handsome Gothic manner.

manner for his own residence, and built a pier at the foot of the rock for fishermen. The rugged protuberances on the sides of the rocky pyramid interspersed with trees and shrubs, form a beautiful contrast to the pleasant prospect of fields and villages which inclose the bay. To the eastward is a peninsula called Meneg, which terminates in Lizard Point.

Pensance, i. e. head of the sands, a well built, populous, trading town, containing 3382 inhabitants, with a handsome pier, about three miles westward of Market Jew, on Mount's Bay, 280 H. P. C. In that neighbourhood was the famous rocking stone called Main-amber, or Main-anbur, *i. e.* the Top Stone, 11 feet long, 6 broad, and 4 high, whose equilibrium was destroyed, in the civil war, by Shrubsall governour of Pendennis.

St Ives, formerly Pendennis, a town containing 2714 inhabitants, on a bay choked up with sand, on the north coast. The breadth of the land thence south to Mount's Bay is only five miles. A tract of sandy hills runs westward to Cape Cornwall.

Land's-end, the western extremity of Cornwall, is a ridge of rocks through which the sea has broken a number of lofty arches, distant from Hyde-park corner in London 287 miles by one road, and 300 by another; in $50^{\circ} 6' N.$ latitude, and $7^{\circ} 40' 32'' W.$ longitude from Greenwich.

That Cornwall once extended further westward may be inferred hence, that about midway from Land's-end and Scilly are rocks called in Cornish *Lethowsow*, and by the English seven stones. The Cornish call the place within the stones Fregva, *i. e.* a dwelling; and it is reported that windows and other stuff have been fished up, and that tops of houses have been seen under water. From Land's-end to Scilly, a tract of 30 miles, is an equal depth of water, and the bottom of the sea a plain and level surface. Off this coast is a dangerous rock called Wolf. A little island, separated from Land's-end by a very narrow channel, is named Caren or Peele, now the Armed Knight, on which there was a spire 10 fathoms

fathoms above the ordinary flux of the sea, but was broken by a storm the year before the beheading of Charles I. Another rock off this point is called the Horse; and to the south-west of Land's-end a parcel of rocks of different sizes are called altogether the Long Ship. North of this point is Whitsand Bay, into which breakers roll with a great swell, leaving on the beach variety of shells, mosses, and plants.

Antiquities.—Boscajel Castle, in the parish of St Just.—Bosiney Castle, near Camelford.—Carn-Brae Castle, near Redruth.—The Cheese-ring, near St Clair.—Choon Castle, near Morva.—Fowey Castle.—St Germain's Priory founded, it is supposed, by King Ethelstan, near Saltash.—The Giant's hedge, near West Loo.—The Hurlers, near Bodmin.—Kernejack Castle, in the parish of St Just.—Kimick Castle, near Bodmin.—Launceston Castle.—Lestormel Castle, near Lestwithiel.—Lestwithiel Palace.—St Mawe's Castle, Falmouth.—St Michael's Mount, appropriated to religious uses before the fifth century.—St Neot's church, near Leskard.—Pendennis Castle, built by Henry VIII.—Pengersick Castle, near Helston.—Pentilley Castle, near Saltash.—The rocking Stone, near St Levan.—Restormel Castle, near Lestwithiel.—Druidical monuments near Wadebridge.—Tintagel Castle, near Bosiney.—Trematon Castle, built before the conquest, near Saltash.—Trersen Castle, Wadebridge. There are Danish encampments at Trereen, in the parish of Sancroft, &c.

2. DEVONSHIRE.

DEVONSHIRE, or Denshire, a maritime county, is bounded on the south by the English or St George's channel, on the west by Cornwall, on the north by Bristol channel, on the east by Somerset and Dorsetshires; lying between $50^{\circ} 13'$ and $51^{\circ} 15'$ N. latitude, and between $2^{\circ} 48'$ and $4^{\circ} 18'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 70 miles from north to south, and about 50 from west to east; containing 2552 square miles, and 1,600,000 acres.

The most considerable rivers are the Tamar and the Ex. The former has been already described. The Ex originates in Exmoor, Somersetshire, within four miles of Bristol Channel. Pursuing its course southward into Devonshire, it passes by Tiverton, receives in its progress seven considerable streams, and, 10 miles below Exeter, falls into the sea, at a place called Exemouth, which contains several commodious houses for the purpose of sea-bathing. The Okemet and Taw have their sources near the centre of the county, in the mountains of Dartmore; and their termination in Barnstaple-bay, Bristol Channel. The rapid Dart rises three quarters of a mile from the spring of the Okemet, traverses the dreary tract called Dartmore, where loadstones have been found, proceeds S. S. E. to Totnes, and, after a course of about 30 miles, falls into the sea below Dartmouth. The sources of the Teign are in Dartmoor near the village of Chegford. After forming a short estuary by the junction of its two branches, it loses itself in the bay of Teignmouth.

The air of the county is mild and salubrious; the soil is various, and every district has its peculiar advantages. The south and south-east parts of the county are a strong loam on a clayey bottom, diversified with hills and downs. The western part consists of a clayey, boggy, and gravelly soil, with many wastes and commons. The northern district is of a light sandy soil on a stratum of dunstone. The midlands are chiefly clay on a stratum of sand and fens. Along the sea coasts are many excellent bays and harbours, which afford great convenience for domestic and foreign trade.

The wealth of its mines appears by the four Stannary jurisdictions formerly established there, with as many Stannary courts and coinage towns, viz. Plympton, Tavistoke, Ashburton, and Chagford. Though they are still wrought in some parts of the county, they are not in any considerable degree productive. There were formerly mines of gold and silver in this county, as appears from several grants of Edward III. and Richard II. with a reservation of the tenths to the church. Iron mines have also been

been discovered, but for want of fuel, or for other reasons, they are not yet brought to perfection. Copper mines were not many years ago found in Samford Spiney. Mineral chalybeate waters are at Cleave, Tavistoke, Lamerton, Lifton, Bampton, and other places. The manures in use are marle, lime, sea-sand, and turf shaved off and burnt on the spot, called Denshiring.

That the Romans possessed this county is obvious from their military ways. The road called Fosseway enters the county between Crookhorn and Chard, and meets near Axminster with the Roman road that comes from Dorchester. It is then continued through Exeter to Totnes, and is still visible east and west of Exeter. There are vestiges of ancient camps, some on the coast and many inland. These are partly Roman, partly Danish, and partly Saxon. A chain of them has been traced between Honiton and Exeter. The Saxons made this county sometime the seat of their kingdom; and, after their removal, committed the custody of it to the Earls.

A chorographical description of Devonshire by Tristram Risdon was printed A. D. 1714, two volumes octavo; an inaccurate work, but the best which had appeared at that period. Several proposals have been lately made for a more complete and exact account. Saxton's map was published in 1575; another by E. Bowen with a plan of Plymouth; another on a scale of one inch to a mile from an actual survey by Benjamin Donn, and engraved by Jeffereys A. D. 1765, on 12 sheets, with a reduced one on a single sheet.

This county contains 33 hundreds, one city, 12 boroughs, 38 market towns, 448 parishes and tythings, 72,559 families, and 343,180 inhabitants. Twenty-six members are returned to parliament.

Towns, &c.—Exeter, Exonia, Exanceaster Sax. and sometimes called Monkton, from the great number of its monasteries, is the capital of the county, a bishop's see, the birth place of Sir Thomas Bodley fa-

mous for his library at Oxford, of Hooker author of the ecclesiastical polity, and one of the principal cities in the kingdom for its antiquity, buildings, extent, and number of inhabitants being 17,400 ; situate on a gentle ascent bathed by the Ex, 10 miles from the sea coast, and 172 from Hyde-park corner, London. It was considerable under the Antonines, and was then called Isca Dumnoniorum. It did not come completely into the hands of the Saxons till 465 years after their arrival in Britain. It was afterwards fortified, and distinguished by many privileges ; but, in process of time, it was harrassed by various calamities, first by the fury of the Danes in 875 and 1003, and in succeeding ages was repeatedly besieged. It is environed by a wall, and has several gates, with four principal streets, of which Forestreet is the most spacious, running nearly east and west, and terminating at an elegant bridge finished in 1778. The houses in general are old and irregular, but have a good appearance. The cathedral is an uniform and magnificent structure, 372 feet long, and 72 broad, containing the largest organ in England, the great pipe being 15 inches in diameter. In the north-west corner of the city stood a castle, called from the colour of the hill Rougemont, supposed to have been built by the west Saxon kings, and afterwards the seat of the Earls of Cornwall. A small part of it remains, the rest having been demolished in the civil wars. Over against St Paul's church, there is an old stone building said to have been Athelston's palace. A description of this city by John Vowell, alias Hoker, was composed in 1584, and printed in 1765, quarto ; and another by Richard Izacke was published 1677, octavo, and in succeeding editions continued to 1724. An inlet of the sea reached nearly to the city's wall till 1316, when Hugh Courteny, Earl of Devon, ruined the navigation by constructing wears and dams in the river. In 1539 an act of parliament was past for making a navigable canal, which was carried into execution in 1581, and completed in 1675 ; but that canal was found insufficient till the present haven

haven was constructed in 1697. All impediments are now so far removed that lighters of the greatest burden can come up to the key. The trade of the city consists principally in the exportation of coarse woollen goods, and in the importation of wine, linen, hemp, iron, timber, coal, &c.

Axminster, Acanminster Sax. a small and indifferently built manufacturing town, containing 2,100 inhabitants, about 24 miles eastward of Exeter, near the border of Dorsetshire, on the river Axe, whose mouth was formerly a tolerable harbour for ships, and is now a frequented watering place sheltered from the N. E. and S. E. winds. This town is noted for being the cemetery of the Saxon prince slain in the battle of Bremal-down, and for a carpet manufactory.

Honiton, a small, well built, populous town, and thoroughfare, containing 2,377 inhabitants, pleasantly situate on the elevated bank of the Otter, under a hill which commands an extensive prospect, 15 miles east of Exeter, and 157 H. P. C. This town suffered greatly by fire in 1747 and 1764. It is still famous for a lace and serge manufactory.

Ottery, a small, irregular, market town, with the ruins of a college founded by Bishop Grandison in 1337, five miles below Honiton, on the Otter, 162 H. P. C. This river originates near the east border of the county, about 15 miles inland, runs S. S. W. and falls into the sea below Otterton; almost opposite to which is Budeleigh parish, the birth-place of Sir Walter Raleigh, Spain's scourge and terror, and Gondamar's triumph, Elizabeth's favourite, and James's victim, too hard for Essex, the envy of Leicester, and rival of Cecil. The town and parish contain 2,400 inhabitants.

Tiverton, formerly Twyford, a considerable, well built, populous, manufacturing town, thrice destroyed by fire, viz. 1598, 1612, and 1730, north of Exeter, on the slope of a hill, at the confluence of the Leman and Ex, 166 H. P. C. It contains 6,500 inhabitants. The manor of this place was conferred by Henry I. on Richard Ridvers his cousin, afterward

terward earl of Devon. From him it came to the Courtneys, who had their castle there; and from them it passed by marriage to the Trelawnies, and since to the Wests.

Bampton, a small, irregularly built, market town, containing 1364 inhabitants, seven miles north of Tiverton: in a low situation, near the border of Somersetshire, 164 H. P. C.: noted for its mineral springs, and for being the birth-place of John de Bampton, a Carmelite, who studied and first read Aristotle publicly at Cambridge, and died A. D. 1361.

Sidmouth, a pleasant market-town, frequented by company in summer, at the mouth of the Sid, in a valley opening to the sea between two ridges of hills, 167 H. P. C. The harbour is choked up with sand and pebbles. The scenery between Sidmouth and Seaton is beautiful.

Clumbton, a small neat town N. N. E. of Exeter in the road to Bath and Bristol, on the rivulet Clumb, 161 H. P. C. Part of the church has a curious gilded roof. This town has a manufacture of serges and duroys.

Crediton, vulgarly Kerton, the birth-place of Winifred, who was legate under several popes, and suffered martyrdom A. D. 354, formerly a considerable town between two hills, and a bishop's see, now greatly reduced, seven miles N. W. of Exeter, 179 H. P. C. No traces of its having been an episcopal seat remain, except in a field called My Lord's Meadow.

Barnstaple, formerly a walled, now an open, neat, trading town, pleasantly situate in a fertile valley, watered by the Taw, which runs westward to the Bristol Channel in a hilly tract, about 37 miles N. N. W. of Exeter, 193 H. P. C. The castle stood at the west end of the town. Though the harbour be shallow, yet the trade of this place is considerable. In its vicinity Gay, author of the Beggar's Opera, was born.

South Moulton, an ancient corporation, giving name to a hundred, at present a little flourishing manufacturing town, on an eminence bathed by the Moule which falls into the Taw, 11 miles S. E. of Barnstaple, 182 H. P. C. The Martins formerly held this place by the service of finding

finding a man with a bow and three arrows to attend the earl of Gloucester when hunting in that neighbourhood. The chief manufactures are serges, shaloons, and felts.

Ilfracomb, or Alfrincomb, a long, straggling, populous town, and rich corporation, containing 1,838 inhabitants, 10 miles and a half north of Barnstaple, on the coast of Bristol Channel, with a good road for ships, and a pier on which are constantly maintained lights for the benefit of seamen, 103 H. P. C. Cambden was appointed prebendary of this place. There is a delightful tract southward to Barnstaple. About 15 miles from Ilfracomb there is a natural curiosity called the *valley of stones*.

Comb-Martin, a small town in a valley, noted for its silver mines in the reigns of Edward I. and II. east of Ilfracomb, on the sea-coast. Excellent hemp grows in its neighbourhood. Berinerber, near Comb-Martin, is the birth-place of Bishop Jewel.

Biddiford, i. e. by the ford, a considerable trading town in the last century, now greatly reduced, on the sides of two eminences between which the Towridge flows northward, and falls into the Taw below Barnstaple, 201 H. P. C. Its bridge, built in the 14th century, consists of 23 stone arches. It has some trade in coal and bark, and a manufacture in brown earthen ware.

Torrington, or Towridge Town, sent members to parliament till the reign of Henry VI. and was made a corporation by Mary. It is now a considerable and populous place, pleasantly situate on a declivity bathed by the Towridge, S. of Barnstaple and S. S. E. of Biddiford, 195 H. P. C. Of the castle there are no remains.

Hartland, a fishing town in a bleak district, with a pier erected at a great charge by the Careys, who have been seated here ever since the reign of Richard II. near Hartland Point, 216 H. P. C. Not far from the town is the largest Roman camp in this county called Clovelly Dykes, consisting

consisting of strong triple intrenchments ; but there are no traces of Roman roads in that neighbourhood. Between Hartland Point and the mouth of the Taw is Barnstaple bay.

Oakehampton, an ancient, but inconsiderable borough, incorporated by James I. upwards of 20 miles west of Exeter, in a valley, near the source of the Okemet, 193 H. P. C. Near the town are the remains of a castle built by Baldwin de Brioniis, and dismantled by Henry VIII. on the attainder of Henry Courtney Earl of Exeter. To the south of this town is Dartmoor forest, the property of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. In the north parts of this forest, the soil consists of extensive tracts of turf and peat of great depth ; in other parts, of a light black soil, intermixed with gravel and clay. Many of the vales and lower grounds are capable of improvement. King John made it a forest, and Henry III. set out its bounds by perambulation.

Lydford, formerly a considerable walled borough ; in Domesday Book rated in the same manner as London ; almost destroyed by the Danes ; now a mean place between Okehampton and Tavistock, on the rivulet Lyd which falls into the Tamar. About three miles northward, on a high rock, there is a church a noted sea mark. At a little distance from Lydford there is a remarkable cataract, or fall, of a small stream down a steep precipice to the Lyd.

Tavistock, a considerable, well built, stannary town, with narrow streets, on the Tave, over which a bridge of three arches leads into the abbey precinct where are some ruins of buildings, about 36 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 108 H. P. C. This town gives the title of Marquis to the eldest son of the Duke of Bedford. Sir Francis Drake was born in that neighbourhood. Inland from Tavistock lies a hilly tract, called Dartmore, already mentioned, about 20 miles long and 14 broad, abounding in mines, affording pasture for black cattle and sheep, and covering the sources of many small streams.

1

St Hams,

St Hams, sometimes styled the garden of Devonshire on account of its fertility, is bounded by Dartmoor, Plymouth Sound, Torbay, and the English Channel. It is watered by many streams, and in various parts the scenery is picturesque. Considerable quantities of cyder and of butter are made in this district, and in the vale of Exeter.

Ashburton, a borough and stannary town, consisting of one long and tolerably built street, in a valley, between Exeter and Plymouth; 190 H. P. C. In 1782 it gave the title of baron to John Dunning an eminent lawyer. Four miles northward is Hey Tor, a huge rock.

Totnes, formerly a considerable and walled town, which gave name to the whole adjacent coast, now an open borough of little note, containing 2500 inhabitants, situate on the side of a rocky hill bathed by the Dart, eastward of Plymouth; 196 H. P. C. This town, the birth place of Dr Kennicott, contained a priory of black monks, an hospital and lazaret-house; and a castle stood on a neighbouring eminence. The chief employment of the people is the manufacture of woollen-cloth and fishing. The river is broad, and the tide flows 8 or 10 feet at the bridge.

Dartmouth, an ancient, irregularly built, flourishing and populous borough below Totnes, on the side of a craggy hill at the mouth of the river Dart, where is a secure harbour with a narrow entrance; 202 H. P. C. This borough is composed of three towns, viz. Clifton, also called the south town, and St Patrick; Dartmouth, or the north town; and Hardness, the most northerly of the three. The entrance into the haven is not above half a mile in breadth, and is defended by a castle or fort and a platform of guns. It opens into a spacious bason, where 500 sail of ships may ride in safety.

Slapton Lea is a remarkable lake about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, parallel to the beach of Start Bay, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the sea.

Torbay, a spacious, deep, and safe road for ships, 12 miles N. E. of Dartmouth. Here William III. when Prince of Orange, landed, Nov.

5, 1688. It is a rendezvous for the English navy against westerly winds, about 12 miles in circuit, between Hope's Nose and Berry Head. Near this bay is an intermitting spring which ebbs and flows several times in a day. An account of this spring, called Lay Well, is given in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 204 and 215. At Teignmouth, north of Torbay, the Danes landed about the year 800.

Newton-Bushel, a considerable but indifferently built town, with a good market on Wednesday for corn, cattle, &c. above the mouth of the Teign, about 16 miles south of Exeter; 188 H. P. C. and 6 or 7 above the village of Teignmouth. This village is little frequented for sea bathing. Here the Danes landed about A. D. 800. From its shallow harbour pipe clay is exported to Bristol, Staffordshire, &c.

Plympton, a small stannary town, and birth place of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in a valley, 5 miles from Plymouth. It had a large castle, and some of the houses are held on the tenure of Castle-guard. The castle, manor, and honour of Plympton, with the earldom of Devon, passed by marriage into the Courtney family. In this place was a priory of black canons, which was succeeded by a priory of canons regular. The two streets form a Roman T. An artificial mount, about 50 feet high, and 200 in circuit, is on the north side of the town.

Plymouth, a fishing town in Henry II.'s time, gradually increased, obtained from Henry VI. the privilege of having a mayor, and was burnt by the French in the reign of Edward III. It is now a considerable, indifferently built, populous sea-port town, containing 25,000 inhabitants, and one of the chief magazines in the kingdom, at the influx of the Plym and Tamar into the channel; 215 H. P. C. The capacious port consists of two excellent harbours sufficient to contain 1000 sail, and is defended by several forts, particularly one on St Nicolas' island, and another opposite to it, composed of five regular bastions constructed in the reign of Charles II. About two miles up the Tamar William III. built two docks, one wet, the other dry; and two more have been since erected.

erected. The town is well supplied with fresh water, which was first brought hither from a spring seven miles distant at the expence of Sir Francis Drake, born here. A plan of Plymouth was constructed from a survey by Richard Cowle in 1778, and engraven by G. Terry in 1779. Storehouse, between Plymouth and Dock, is a flourishing place. Dock, consisting of 2500 houses, is inhabited by artificers, tradesmen, wholesale and retail dealers, and officers belonging to the navy. To the westward is Mount Edgecumbe, an elegant seat, celebrated in a poem by Lord Lyttleton. To the south of the hill is an abrupt and wooded cliff. The grounds, which occupy an area three miles in circuit, are ornamented with woods, gardens, &c.

In the entrance of the bay, and 15 miles from Plymouth, is *Eddiston*, a dangerous rock, covered at high water but bare at ebb, where Mr Winstanly built a light house in 1696, which was blown down by a tempest with its ingenious contriver in it A. D. 1703. Another, built in its stead by John Rudyard 1708, was destroyed by fire in 1755. It was rebuilt in 1759, and again burnt in 1770. The present lighthouse was built of stone in 1774 by Mr Smeaton. It consists of four rooms, one over the other, and at the top a gallery and lantern, about 80 feet in height.

Lundy Island, in Bristol Channel, 15 miles off the N. W. coast of Devonshire, is about three miles long and one broad, yielding some pasturage and springs of fresh water, but for most part barren, environed by inaccessible rocks, one narrow entrance excepted. There are ruins of a castle and other ancient buildings. One or two families reside on this island.

Antiquities.—Berry Pomrey Castle, in Totnes.—Biddeford Bridge.—Buckfastleigh Priory, near Tavistock.—Compton Castle, near Torbay.—Cromlech, near Drewsteighton.—Darlington Temple, near Totnes.—Dartmouth Castle.—Exeter Castle and Cathedral.—Ford Abbey, founded

in the XIIth century, near Thorncombe.—Frithelstoke Priory, near Torrington.—Godsborough Castle, near Biddeford.—Hartland Priory.—Henny Castle, near Biddeford.—Lidford Castle.—Newenham Abbey, near Axminster.—Oakhampton Church and Castle.—Ottery Priory.—Plympton Castle, near Plymouth.—Powderham Castle, near Exeter.—Rocking Stone, in Dartmore.—Tavistock Abbey.—Teignmouth Fort.—Tor Abbey.—Torrington Castle.—Wear Abbey, near Exeter.—Weycroft Abbey, near Axminster.

3. DORSETSHIRE.

DORSETSHIRE is bounded on the north by Somersetshire and Wilts, on the east by Hampshire, on the south by the English Channel, on the west by the counties of Devon and Somerset; lying between $50^{\circ} 30'$ and $51^{\circ} 2'$ N. latitude, and between $1^{\circ} 50'$ and 3° W. longitude from Greenwich; being 15—30 miles from north to south, and 45—50 from west to east; containing about 775,000 acres of land, of which 250,000 are in tillage, 31 hundreds, 9 boroughs, 22 market towns, 283 parishes, 24,142 families, and upwards of 100,000 inhabitants. It returns 18 members to Parliament.

The principal rivers are the Stour and the Frome. The Stour rises in the county of Somersetshire; winding round the hill on which Shaftesbury stands, it runs S. E. by Sturminster, Blandford, Wimborne, and falls into the sea at Christ Church in Hampshire. The Frome has its source in the N. W. part of the county. Thence it flows S. E. by Dorchester, receives the Piddle at Wareham, and loses itself in a bay called Pool-harbour.

The soil, in general, is shallow, on a chalky bottom, and a large proportion of it is poor, but some parts, particularly the vale of Blackmoor, are extremely fertile. The north part, divided from the south by a ridge of hills, yields abundance of wood and pasture. From the Downs, covered

vered with numerous flocks of sheep, there is an extensive prospect, finely diversified with hills, fruitful plains, woods, and winding rivers. On the south side of the Downs, along the sea coast from the border of Hampshire to the neighbourhood of Dorchester, there is a heathy common, 20 miles in length, and 4 or 5 in breadth. In several districts great quantities of stone, lime, chalk, and pipe clay, are found. Along the coast are good harbours and bays conveniently situate for trade.

The history and antiquities of Dorsetshire, by Mr Hutchins rector in Wareham, was published in 1774, fol.; and an account of its towns by Brown Willis in his *Notitia Parliamentaria*. An incorrect map was published by E. Bowen. A survey of this county, on a scale of one inch to a mile, by J. Taylor, 1765, in six sheets, is faulty in the names of places. A map from an actual survey by J. Bayley, 1773, is prefixed to Hutchin's history.

Towns, &c.—*Dorchester*, the Durnium of Ptolemy and Durnovaria of Antoninus, the most considerable Roman station in those parts, is an ancient, but not handsome town, in the form of an irregular square, consisting of three principal streets, broad and well paved, on a gentle ascent; bounded on the north by the Frome, and surrounded by downs thick spread with barrows, about 6 miles from the sea coast, and 123 H.P. C. It had two mints in the time of the Saxons, and a castle which was demolished by the Danes; but after the Norman conquest a new one was established, of which the greatest of the barons used to be governours. Charles I. granted this town a mayor and aldermen, with other privileges. In 1763 it contained 1808 inhabitants, at present 2402, and is noted for excellent beer.

About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Dorchester, on the Roman road that leads to Weymouth, are the remains of an amphitheatre of an oval form, whose area is concave, the shortest diameter being 140, and the longest 220 feet. At an election in 1705 it contained 10,000 people. A mile westward

ward of the town is Poundbury, an irregular camp, perhaps of Danish construction, 378 by 147 paces, on the steep bank of the river. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. W. on a hill, are the traces of an ancient camp called Maiden Castle, the area of which, consisting of 30 acres, is oval, and fortified with a treble ditch and rampart. Five miles west of the town, at Winterborn-abbas, in a field near the London road, there is a circle 28 feet diameter of nine stones from 3 to 7 feet in height; half a mile beyond which is a single stone 10 by 5 feet; and half a mile further are four stones 2—4 feet high, with many barrows in that neighbourhood. At Melcomb-Horsey, upwards of 7 miles north of Dorchester, near the centre of the county, on a high hill called Nettlecomb-Tout, is a square camp of 20 acres; and a few miles further northward at Bulbarrow, a high hill, is a small circular camp double trenched, near which Roman coins have been ploughed up.

Cranbourn, a neat little town, and thorough fare, containing 1000 inhabitants, well watered, and pleasantly situate in a healthy sporting country, about 11 miles N. N. W. of Wimborn, on the border of Wilts, of great antiquity; in the Saxon and Norman times eminent for its monastery, chase, and lords. It is the birth place of Bishop Stillingfleet; and near it is a seat of the Marquis of Salisbury.

Wimborn-minster, a considerable, well built, populous, manufacturing town, in a fruitful valley, near the conflux of the Stour and Allen, 98 H. P. C. It was anciently celebrated for a nunnery, which, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, was converted into a college of secular canons, and dissolved by Henry VIII. In its church, King Etheldred, brother of Alfred, being slain in battle with the Danes at Wittingham, is interred; and near him lies Gertrude, Marchioness of Exeter. On the opposite side of the choir are the tombs of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, and of his wife, whose daughter Margaret was Countess of Richmond and wife of Henry VII. Badbury Hill, several miles N. W. of Wimborn

born, is a circular encampment, fortified with a triple rampart, containing 18 acres, where Roman coins and a sword were dug up in 1665. Ickenild Street from Old Sarum passes over Badbury Down.

Pool, an ancient borough, market town, and sea port, containing 4761 inhabitants, in a peninsula three quarters of a mile long, and half a mile broad, on a secure bay called Luxford Lake, where the tide ebbs and flows four times in 24 hours, near the S. E. extremity of the county. There are only three or four considerable streets lying from N.E. to S.W. nearly, with a cross street parallel to the quay, and several lines of communication. A great trade is carried on chiefly to Norway, Newfoundland, and South Carolina. The bay, 60 miles in circuit tracing all the windings, is full of mud banks intersected by small channels. The most noted of these banks or islands, is Brunksea, or Brownsea, an irregular oval of about 300 acres overrun with heath, furze, and fern.

Corfe Castle, anciently a strong hold of great importance, where the Saxon kings sometimes resided, where king Edward was assassinated, and where state prisoners were confined. It was one of the principal castles belonging to the crown, and, when Simon Montfort took Henry III., was the third castle in the list required to be given up. Henry VII. repaired it, but in the civil wars it was demolished. It consisted of four wards. In the upper ward on the hill top are the remains of the chief buildings. A little town of the same name, separated from the castle by a bridge of four high arches, is situate on a rising ground near the middle of Purbeck island. It consists of two streets meanly built, and has some trade in stone, and knit-stockings; 123 H. P. C. On Norden, or Burshen heath, a mile from Corfe Castle, are found large quantities of pipe clay used by potters in Staffordshire and other places. About 11,000 tons are annually sent from this place, and 100 men are employed in digging it.

Swanwich, or Swanage, is a large and populous village, in a low site, at the S. E. extremity of the isle, and margin of a bay of the same name.

It

It consists of one meanly built street a mile in length nearly. The tower, about 80 feet in height, appears to be the oldest edifice in the island.

Purbeck Island is properly a peninsula, being washed by the sea on all sides, except on the west, which is partly bounded by the river Frome. It is about 12 miles in length and 6 in breadth, and was a forest in the time of James I. On the borders of the Frome and of Luxford Lake, the soil is fertile, but the greater part of it is heathy and barren. It contains excellent quarries of hard and durable stone, about 50,000 tons of which are annually shipped at Swanwich, on the S. E. coast of the island. The north and west parts are divided from the rest of the island by ridges of hills; and southward there is an agreeable diversity of hill and dale, brooks, corn-fields, coppices and pastures. The quarries, shores, and cliffs, along the south coast, contain an inexhaustible fund of natural curiosities.

Wareham, a town which, in the time of Edward the Confessor, consisted of 148 houses, but soon after his death they were reduced to 70. It gradually recovered, and a strong castle was built for its defence by William I. Again, by wars, accidental fires, and the retreat of the sea from its harbour, it declined. It was plundered by the Danes, who seem to have made it their head quarters, in 875; was taken and burnt by king Stephen, and destroyed by fire in 1762. At present it is a mean market town, borough and corporation, containing 1600 inhabitants, at the conflux of the Frome and Riddle, on a rising ground opposite to Purbeck island, about 10 miles west of Pool. It has some trade in the exportation of pipe clay, and is noted for being the birth place of Jacob Bryant, Horace Walpole, &c.

Bere-Regis, a little market town of 600 inhabitants, about eight miles N. N. W. of Wareham. Near it is Woodbury-hill, a circular camp of about 10 acres triple trenched, on a hill whereon is kept a considerable fair. Thence southward to the coast, and east to Christ-church in Hampshire, is an extensive dreary waste, some cultivated districts excepted.

Blandford, an ancient, well built, flourishing town, containing 2,326 inhabitants, pleasantly situate on the Stour, about 10 miles N. W. of Wimborn, 16 N. E. of Dorchester, and 107 H. P. C. It is the birth place of Christopher Pitt and Thomas Creech, poets, William Wake archbishop of Canterbury, &c.—was destroyed by a dreadful fire in June 1731, and is at present noted for a manufacture of shirt and waistcoat buttons. At Damory court, a neighbouring seat, there grew an oak 75 feet high, and 68 in circumference ; its trunk was rooted up in 1755.

Sturminster, *i. e.* monastery on the Stour, a small market town containing 1500 inhabitants above Blandford, 111 H. P. C. There are no remains of Newton Castle, anciently the residence of the west Saxon kings, on the opposite bank of the river. In that neighbourhood is Homeldon hill $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long, of unequal breadth and irregular form. Not far distant from the principal front, two or three low ramparts cross the narrowest part of the hill, and at the entrance are several trenches. Below the outer fosse on the west, is a small parapet fronting the Stour. Hodhill, parted from the former by a narrow valley, is formed like a Roman D with a double rampart and fosse, of great elevation and depth on the north and south, having five entrances. Near the north entrance, there are two parallel ditches, and in the area many large circles with trenches.

Shaftsbury, a little before the Norman conquest, had 104 houses ; afterwards it is said to have contained 10 parish churches ; at present it is a considerable, irregularly built, manufacturing town, with 2100 inhabitants, pleasantly situate on a hill, environed by an extensive plain, near the confines of Wilts, 19 miles west of Salisbury, in the post road from London to Exeter, 102 H. P. C. It is the birth place of Granger, a biographer, and famous for the story of Aquila, who foretold that, after the Saxons and Normans, the government would return to the Britons. In its vicinity was an abbey founded by Alfred, and thither King Ed-

ward's body was brought from Corfe. About four miles northward is Gillingham forest, where Edmund Ironside gave the Danes a memorable defeat, A. D. 1016. A number of pits remain on the supposed field of battle.

Sherborn, an ancient town and a bishop's see from 704 to 1056, containing 4000 inhabitants, pleasantly situate on the declivity of a hill and in a valley, near the boundary of Somersetshire, on the bank of the Evil and border of Whitehart forest, 17 miles north of Dorchester, 15 west of Shaftsbury, and 117 H. P. C. It still contains a fine cathedral, but its castle, built in Henry 1st's time, was demolished in 1645. Here is a manufacture for twisting and making up raw silk, but it is on the decline. The following tradition relating to Whitehart forest is recorded: That Henry I. came to hunt there, and, having run down several deer, saved the life of a beautiful stag, which a nobleman and his companions afterward took and killed. The king, extremely offended, imposed a heavy fine on them; and the lands which they held remain to this day charged with an annual fine to the treasury called Whitehart Silver; but this seems to have been only leet money. The castle stood half a mile east of the town.

Melcomb-regis, a tolerably built town, and the birth place of Sir James Thornhill an eminent painter, nine miles south of Dorchester, and 132 H. P. C. at the mouth of the river Wye, opposite to Weymouth, on a peninsula surrounded by the sea on all sides except the north. The streets are broad and well paved, and the market-place spacious. For several years past the sea has retired from it on the east, the priory being formerly bounded by the sea, whereas there is now a sea beyond it.

Weymouth, an ancient, small, neat town, frequented in summer for the purpose of sea-bathing, in a low situation near the sea, with a harbour formerly frequented, and defended by Sandford and Portland Castles.

ties. But the trade of this place has declined since the revolution by the filling up of the harbour. A deep and well sheltered bay extends eastward to the island of Purbeck. Weymouth and Melcomberegis, united in the reign of Elizabeth, contain about 3,600 inhabitants.

Portland Island, a flat and level territory, about seven miles in circuit, south of Weymouth, formerly an island, now joined to the mainland by a shelf of sand and gravel called Chesil Bank, which reaches westward along the coast upwards of seven miles. It is surrounded by inaccessible rocks, except at the landing place where Portland Castle was built by Henry VIII. It contains one church and 2000 inhabitants, produces plenty of corn, and is famous for its quarries of free stone, but is destitute of fuel. The whole island seems to be one mass of white rock, of which from 30 to 40,000 tons are annually exported. The road affords safe anchorage for ships; but Portland race, where two tides meet, is of dangerous navigation. There are two light-houses on the south coast erected in 1746 and 1789.

Bridport, or Burtport, a small, tolerably built, flourishing town, containing 3100 inhabitants, in a valley surrounded by hills above the conflux of three rivulets, 15 miles west of Dorchester, at some distance from the sea coast, and $138\frac{1}{2}$ H. P. C. This place and its neighbourhood were formerly so famous for making ropes and cables that there was a particular law for a certain time against making cordage for the English fleet any where else. In consequence of an act of parliament, an attempt was made to deepen the haven in 1741, but the current of the river was found insufficient to carry out the sand. There is still a considerable manufacture of flax and hemp in which 1800 persons are employed. The environs are fertile and agreeable, and in the neighbouring cliffs are many curious productions of the fossile kind. About seven miles N. E. of Bridport, on Farnham down, are many barrows, in one of which were found 17 urns containing bones and ashes.

Beaminster, an ancient and tolerably built town, containing 2,100 inhabitants, principally employed in trade and manufactures, in a fertile spot watered by the Brit, six or seven miles inland from Bridport. It is the birth place of Sprat bishop of Rochester.

Abbotsbury, once noted for its magnificent abbey, is now an inconsiderable market town.

Lime-Regis, i. e. King's Lime, a long borough and market town with 1450 inhabitants, on a declivity between two rocky hills, which renders it difficult of access, near the sea coast, eight miles westward of Bridport, and 147 H. P. C. It stood a siege of two months against the king's forces in 1644. Formerly it had a flourishing trade to France, Spain, Newfoundland, and the West Indies, during which period the customs amounted some years to L.16,000. But since the end of last century its trade has declined. The harbour, the landing place of the unfortunate duke of Monmouth in 1685, is secure but little frequented. Near it, and opposite to the village of Charmouth, the Danish pirates gained two victories over the English at sea, viz. one in the reign of Egbert 833, and another eight years after, when they defeated Ethelwulf.

Antiquities.—Abbotsbury Abbey.—Bindon Abbey, near Lulworth.—Brownsea Castle, near Pool.—Cerne Abbey.—Chidiock Castle, near Lyme-Regis.—Corfe Castle in Purbeck.—Lulworth Castle.—Maiden Castle, near Dorchester.—Milton Abbey.—Portland Castle.—Sherborn Church and Castle.—Sandford Castle, near Weymouth.—Weymouth Castle built A. D. 1539.—Winborn minster founded before the year 705. In this county there are many barrows, chiefly British.

4. SOMERSETSHIRE.

SOMERSETSHIRE, one of the largest and richest counties in England, is bounded on the north by Bristol channel and Gloucestershire, on the east by Wilts and Dorset, on the south and west by Dorset and Devonshire; lying between $50^{\circ} 47'$ and $51^{\circ} 28'$ N. latitude, and between 2°

12' and 3° 40' W. longitude from Greenwich. Exclusive of a triangular district to the westward of Taunton, it is 40—45 miles from north to south and 30 from east to west. The base of that district in the meridian of Taunton is 20 miles from north to south, and the western point of the triangle is 32 miles distant; the whole county containing 1,000,000 acres, of which 60,000 are uncultivated wastes, 20,000 woods and plantations, and 32,500 marshes, fens, rivers, and lakes.

It is well watered by the Severn, Avon, Parret, Frome, Ax, Torr, Tone, and less considerable streams, the general direction of whose courses is from southeast to northwest.

The Avon, augmented by the Frome on the border of Wiltshire, runs N. W. by Bath and Bristol, along the northern boundary of the county, and falls into the Severn.

The Brue rises in Selwood forest, and flows westward to Bristol channel, dividing the county into two parts.

The Brent, from the eastern border of the county, proceeds to Glastonbury abbey, below which it forms a lake, and afterwards loses itself in the Parret. The source of the Frome is in the ornamented grounds of the Marquis of Bath at Long-seat.

The Parret originates near Crewkern almost at the south extremity of the county. Thence it proceeds N. W. receives the Yvel and the Tone, and empties itself into Bridgewater bay near the mouth of the Brent.

The sources of the Axe are on the western side of the Mendip-hills. After passing Axebridge, it winds through a marshy tract to lose itself in the Bristol channel.

The soil and climate are various. In the southern districts the climate is temperate, but in the mountainous tracts it is cold and severe. The surface of the northern division is irregular and intermixed with hills, except toward the coast of the channel, where the ground is low and subject to inundations. The Mendip hills extend from the coast
near

near Uphill eastward 30 miles to the vicinity of Frome; but in the course of the last 40 years, a great portion of this tract has been divided, inclosed, and cultivated. From Wells S. W. to Taunton, are heaths marshes, and barren hills; but to the south of Wells and Shipton Mallet, the soil is rich and fruitful. The south west part of the county contains the fertile valley of Taunton, separated by Quantock and Brendon hills from a productive territory along the coast. The principal commodities of this county are corn, cattle, cheese, butter, and fruit for cyder; nor are its internal riches of less importance. From its bowels are dug lead, copper, iron, lapis calaminaris, coal, fuller's earth, marle, limestone, &c.

Somersetshire contains 42 hundreds, 491 parishes, 2 cities, 31 market towns, 50,000 houses, and 273,750 inhabitants. It sends 16 members to parliament.

A complete history of this county published in 1742, fol. is only the account in the *Magna Britannia* reprinted with a few omissions. Mr Strachey published a map from an actual survey by himself. There is another by E. Bowen. Saxton's map was engraved by L. Tecwooz, 1575, without the hundreds, which were added by Speed.

Cities, &c.—*Bristol*, Bristolia, Brigstow Sax. and by Britons called *Caer Oder Nant Badon*, *i. e.* the city of Oder in the vale of Badon, the capital of the county, one of the principal places in the kingdom for trade, wealth, and number of inhabitants, is irregularly built, partly in a valley and partly on the side of a hill, divided by the Avon seven miles from its mouth. This city, not mentioned by historians during the Danish invasions, probably rose in the decline of the Saxon empire, and was surrounded by a double wall. Its strong castle, built by Robert Earl of Gloucester, in the reign of Stephen, was demolished by Cromwell. On a hill behind the town are traces of works and a fort raised in the civil wars. It lies in two counties, was made a county of itself in

in the reign of Edward III. and is about six miles in circumference, containing a large cathedral, an elegant exchange where four streets meet, 18 parish churches, 18 hospitals, many other public buildings, 13,000 houses, and 80,000 inhabitants, governed by a mayor and aldermen. It has two weekly markets, two annual fairs, viz. in March and September, and sends two members to parliament. Several manufactures of glass, woollen stuffs, &c. are in a flourishing state, and about 60 years ago 2000 sail of ships were employed in trade to different parts of the world. A commodious quay lies along the river Frome, and is half a mile in length from the bridge on the Gloucester side of the city to the place where that river falls into the Avon. A mile from the town at the foot of romantic cliffs, called St Vincent's, is the famous medicinal spring, containing a small portion of acid and sulphur, and frequented in July and August. The Bristol crystals resemble diamonds, but are inferior in hardness. This city is 12 miles N. W. of Bath, 30 S. S. W. of Gloucester, and 115 H. P. C.

Memoirs of Bristol were published by Andrew Hooke, Esq; 1748, octavo, and a descriptive poem on the same subject by W. Goldwin, revised by J. Smart, 1751, 8vo. A map of the country 11 miles round Bristol was delineated from an actual survey by Benj. Donn mathematician, 1770, in 2 sheets and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ sheets. The nature and qualities of Bristol waters are described by Geo. Randolph, M. D. 1745, 8vo, by John Shebbeare, chemist, 1740, 8vo, and by A. Lutherld, M. D. 1758, &c.

Bath, Bathonia, the birth place of several learned men, and in particular of Benjamin Robins, a mathematician and the real author of Anson's voyage, has been known and frequented from the time of the Romans on account of its hot springs, which are the most remarkable in Britain, and inferior to none in Europe. It was occupied by the Britons till the year 577, when the Saxons took possession of it. After the arrival
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of the Normans it was burnt in a rebellion against William Rufus. A bishop's see was established there in the reign of Henry I. During the first period of the reign of Henry III. this city was held by the Prior at the annual sum of L.12 during the king's pleasure. In the year 1377 it contained only 570 inhabitants, and 201 ecclesiastics.

It soon became conspicuous for its woollen manufactures, and the resort of strangers, and was fortified with a wall, in which are certain figures and Roman inscriptions now defaced. It is elegantly built in a plain surrounded by the Avon and an amphitheatre of hills. The streets in general are narrow and well paved. The circus and crescent are the most splendid parts of the city. There are three handsome assembly rooms, a playhouse and other elegant public buildings. In taking down the abbey house in 1755 to build a new set of baths called the Duke of Kingston's, were found, at the depth of 20 feet below ground, remains of very noble Roman baths and sudatories, the wall of which was six or seven feet high, built of stone, and lined with firm red cement. This city is 12 miles S. E. of Bristol, and 108 H. P. C. containing 32,200 inhabitants. Its celebrated hot springs contain vitriol and ochre, a calcareous and marly earth, a marine salt, a little nitre, with a small proportion of bitumen and sulphur. The heat of the baths is from 111° to 117° on Fahrenheit's thermometer. The disorders particularly benefited by the waters are, obstructions of the viscera, palsies, gout, rheumatisms, jaundice, cutaneous eruptions, hysterical and hypochondriacal complaints, &c. The use of the waters is hurtful in all cases attended with fever, pain in the breast with cough, a difficulty of breathing, haemorrhages, and plethora. The hills in the neighbourhood of the city afford excellent free stone, which hardens and grows white in the air. The country 6 or 7 miles around abounds in coal mines. The soil, especially to the westward, is so stony that when it is fresh ploughed the ridges look like so many causeways, little earth appearing among the
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stones

stones, yet it yields excellent wheat. Bathstone is a village several miles N. E. of Bath, over which hangs Lansdown, anciently Bannesdown, supposed to be Mons Badonicus, and memorable in the last century for a battle between the king's forces under the Marquis of Hertford, and the parliamentary army commanded by Sir William Waller, July 5. 1643. About 10 miles S. W. of the city, at Staunton Drew, on a rivulet which falls into the Avon, are the remains of a druidical temple of three circles of stones, vulgarly called the Wedding. A similar circle in Staffordshire has the same name. Stantonburg and Mease-knoll in that neighbourhood have been fortified. The former contains 30 acres; and the latter, overlooking Staunton Drew, is supposed to be Roman; a road leading to it is called Harelane, or the military way. Between Staunton Drew and Bath, at Staunton Prior, is a large camp of 30 acres, called the Bury, on the top of a hill.

An essay towards a description of Bath, in two parts, was composed by John Wood, architect, and published in 1742, illustrated with plates, and republished in 1749, 2 vols. 8vo. Some Roman inscriptions found there are described in Phil. Trans. No. 155, and in vol. 44 and 49. Mr Thorpe published an actual survey of the city and five miles round, in ten sheets reduced to one sheet in 1773.

Polydore Vergil is the first author who mentions the Bath waters since the time of the Romans. Among other treatises written on this subject are the following, viz.—A practical dissertation on Bath waters by W. Oliver, M. D. 1716, 12mo.—A treatise on the Bath waters by Mr Charlton, 1754, 8vo.—Practical reflections on the uses and abuses of Bath waters by W. Baylies, M. D. 1757, 8vo.—A treatise on the mineral qualities of Bath waters, by J. N. Stevens, M. D. 1758, 8vo.—An essay on the Bath waters, in 4 parts, by Will. Falconer, M. D. 1770, 8vo.

Wells, so called from the number of springs in its neighbourhood, is a tolerably neat town and bishop's see, containing about 4000 inhabitants, situate at the foot of Mendip-hills, 19 miles S. S. W. of Bath, 18

S. of Bristol, and 122 H. P. C. A church and college were founded here by king Ina, in honour of St Andrew, and soon after endued with large revenues. The see was established in the reign of Edward the elder. The great tower of the cathedral is 160 feet high, the church 371 feet from west to east, and the transept 135 feet. Between Wells and Crich Hill is an ancient camp on an eminence called Smaldon.

On the south side of Mendip-hills, about two miles W. N. W. of Wells, is the famous triple grotto called Okey-Hole, which opens from a narrow entry into a large vault, its greatest height being 40, and least height 3 feet, greatest breadth 20 feet, and length 200. A descent, steep and narrow, leads to a stream of cold water, which, after leaving the cavern, turns several mills. Various configurations are formed by the petrifying quality of the water continually dropping. Six miles N. W. of Okey-Hole lies Cheddar, a village noted for its excellent cheese; and in its neighbourhood is a stupendous chasm quite through Mendip-hill. At the foot of the cliffs a copious spring rises, which, within four miles of its source, turns several mills.

Minehead, a small borough and trading sea-port town, partly on a declivity, and partly at the foot of a hill, on the coast of Bristol Channel, near the western extremity of the county, 166 H. P. C. It has a small harbour, and is frequented by passengers to and from Ireland. The Conqueror gave this place to William de Moion, from whose family it came to the Luttrels. Three miles south east, and not far from the coast, is Dunstar, a little manufacturing town in a bottom, formerly defended by a castle of which there are no remains. At Watchet and Porlock, two fishing towns, the former 8 miles east, and the latter 6 miles west of Minehead; the herring fishery has been lately carried on to a considerable extent.

Dulverton, a small neat town, 14 miles south of Minehead, in a bleak situation near the border of Devonshire, 169 H. P. C. A few miles north

north west is Exmoor forest, which occupies the western corner of the county, 10 miles from west to east, and 8 in breadth, containing 19,900 acres. No tree nor bush is to be seen in this dreary waste, except on an estate called Simon's Bath, and some willows on the banks of rivulets. It yields turf and peat in abundance, with pastures for small horses and sheep ; but many parts of it are susceptible of improvement.

Taunton, a large, well built, populous borough, corporation and market town, containing 5800 inhabitants, pleasantly situate in a territory diversified with meadows, gardens, and villages, 12 miles W. of Langport, 9 S. W. of Bridgewater, and 145 H. P. C. Charles II. caused the town wall to be demolished in 1662 ; and its trade and manufactures are now on the decline. The river Tone flows thence N. E. and falls into the Parret. The fertile and delightful valley of Taunton Dean, comprehending 31 parishes, extends westward to Quantock Hills ; its soil is a rich loam interspersed with clay.

Bridgewater, formerly Burgh Walter, probably from Walter Douay, who served under the Conqueror, and received from him large estates in this county, is a flourishing, open, handsomely built borough and market town, and birth place of Admiral Blake, containing 3634 inhabitants, 8 miles from Bristol Channel, and 142 H. P. C. The key on the river Parret is commodious. An extensive retail trade is carried on here ; and its foreign trade is chiefly to Portugal and Newfoundland. The receipt of the customs amounts to about L.3000 a-year. The site of the castle, long ago demolished, is near the bridge. Near the town is Chidley Mount, where Roman coins have been found ; and three miles N. E. is an elevated ridge called Polten Hill, at the west end of which was a Roman colony.

Langport, once a borough, now a small market town and thoroughfare, 9 miles S. E. of Bridgewater, 12 N. E. of Taunton, 5 S. W. of Somerton, and 133 H. P. C. The tide comes up to this place.

Somerton, Sumertun Sax. formerly the county town, now a decayed market town, 4 miles N. N. W. of Ilchester, and 128 H. P. C. It had a castle belonging to the west Saxon kings, which Ethelbald, king of Mercia, took by storm, and where John king of France was sometime imprisoned. In that neighbourhood, on the summit of a steep mount, are the vestiges of a camp, called by the inhabitants Arthur's Palace. North west of the town lies Sedge Moor, where James II. defeated the Duke of Monmouth, July 5, 1685.

Ilchester, or Ivelchester, anciently a considerable, populous and walled town; at the time of the Norman conquest it had 107 burgesses, and was well fortified; at present it is greatly reduced, and noted only for being the place where Friar Bacon was born, where the knights of the shire are chosen, and where the county courts are held. It is situate on the Yvel, 5 miles S. E. of Langport, and 128 H. P. C. The Roman station here is 300 paces long and 200 broad. The Fosseway, passing along the principal street, runs thence to Stoke and Petherton Bridge. Coins of the Roman emperours in gold, silver, and copper, have been frequently dug up in this station.

South Petherton, or Pedred's Town, from the river Pedred, or Parrot, on which it stands, anciently the residence of king Ina, now a small town, noted only for its fair and market; 6 miles S. W. of Ilchester, and 136 H. P. C. North Petherton, an inconsiderable place, is 1.3 miles N. N. W. of South Petherton, 3 S. of Bridgewater, in the road to Taunton, 145 H. P. C.

Chard, in the reign of Henry III. was made a free borough, and sent members to parliament nine times, but lost that privilege; now a small market town on a declivity, 15 miles S. W. of Ilchester, in the south corner of the county, 141 H. P. C. Here the assizes were formerly held. Between Chard and Crewkerne are vallies yielding excellent pastures, and famous for rich butter admired in the London market.

Yeovil,

Yeovil, or Ivel, a considerable, indifferently built, manufacturing town, on a river of the same name, near the border of Dorset, 5 miles S. S. E. of Ilchester, 19 S. of Wells, 123 H. P. C. This is a thoroughfare on the west road to the Land's End. About 6 miles N. E. near South Cadbury, is Camalet, a steep hill on whose summit are the traces of a decayed castle and a triple rampart of earth inclosing 20 acres. It is commonly called Arthur's Palace, but the Roman coins frequently dug up there prove it to be a Roman work.

Milborne Port, an ancient, small, indifferently built borough, but no market town, in the S. E. corner of the county, 8 miles eastward of Yeovil, and 115 H. P. C.

Castle Cary, an ancient and small town, noted for its excellent mineral waters, 3 miles S. W. of Bruton, 7 S. of Shepton Mallet, and 117 H. P. C.

Bruton, or Bruiton, a well built, populous, trading town, and a thoroughfare in the London road to Bridgewater, 10 miles S. E. of Wells. In the church are some tombs of the Moions or Mohuns. Several miles northward, near Batcombe, there is a square camp.

Alford, an inconsiderable place, noted for a mineral spring, on the Brent, 7 miles below Bruton. To the eastward there was formerly an extensive forest called Selwood, about 15 miles long and 6 broad, where the West Saxons defeated the Britons, and where Edmund Ironside defeated the Danes. In those parts are the vestiges of four camps, one of which is of Danish construction.

Glastonbury, a small well built town and corporation, in a peninsula called the island of Avalon, formed by the river Brue or Brent, near the centre of the county, 6 miles S. S. W. of Wells, 125 H. P. C. Here stood the most magnificent abbey in England, founded by king Ina, and occupied during six centuries by Benedictine monks, who were dislodged by Henry VIII. and the abbey demolished. Out of its ruins most of the houses in the high street are built. The abbot lived in great state, with a
revenue

revenue of L.40,000 a-year, and a vast tract of rich land, exclusive of seven deer parks. In the church were buried Arthur and his wife, several kings, 4 dukes, 4 bishops, 13 abbots, beside other eminent personages, all whose monuments are destroyed or concealed under the rubbish. The Tor is a hill higher than any within 10 miles of it, and on its summit stands a square tower, which is an excellent sea-mark. On this hill the last abbot was hanged, his head set on the gate of the abbey, and his quarters disposed of at Bath, Wells, Bridgewater, and Ilchester. The original hawthorn grew on the south ridge of Werial Hill, and was cut down in the civil war, but some of its branches are still growing in the garden behind the abbey house. At a little distance from the old church, and fronting the monk's church yard, are two remarkable pyramids, with an image in bishop's vestments, and inscriptions in characters unintelligible. The history and antiquities of the abbey were published by Tho. Hearne, 1722, 8vo.

Shepton-Mallet, an irregularly built market town on a rising ground, containing several manufactures of woollen cloth, knit worsted stockings, &c. and 5100 inhabitants; 5 miles S. E. of Wells, and 117 H. P. C. Several miles northward, on Mendip-hills, near Bengar, is Masbury Castle, a strong camp 150 paces diameter, with triple works and two entrances guarded by oblique turns of the ditch.

Axbridge, a little town and corporation, 10 miles N. W. of Wells, near the western extremity of Mendip-hills, in the road from Bristol S. W. to Nether-Stowey, Watchet, &c. and 131 H. P. C. A few miles northward is Churchill, whence the Duke of Marlborough's family take their name, and near which is a camp single trenched, cut out of the rock. Wrington, 5 miles north of Axbridge, is a small market town, and the birth place of the celebrated Locke.

Frome-Selwood, a large irregularly built market and clothing town, containing upwards of 8,748 inhabitants, on the Frome, near the border
of

of Wiltshire, 13 miles south of Bath, 15 eastward of Wells, and 108 H. P. C. The principal manufactures here are broad cloth, wire cards, and knit worsted stockings. The forest called Selwoodshire was, in Leland's time, 30 miles in compass. This town has been long noted for its fine beer, which is still in high estimation.

Keynsham, or Canesham, supposed to be named after Keina a holy British virgin, a village and great thoroughfare in the lower road between Bath and Bristol, a damp and foggy place, at the conflux of the Chew and Avon.

Antiquities.—The Abbots Inn, at Glastonbury.—Bridgewater Castle and Bridge.—Bruton Priory.—Charter-house in Selwood Forest.—Cleve Abbey, founded in the reign of Richard I.—Druidical Monuments at Staunton Drew.—Dunster Castle.—Enmore Castle, near Bridgewater.—Farley Castle.—Glastonbury Abbey.—Hinton Abbey and Castle, near Philip's Norton.—Ilchester Castle.—Keynsham Abbey.—Monastery in Athelney.—Montacute Priory in Ilchester.—Nunnery Castle, near Frome. Staffordale Abbey, near Castle Cary.—Stoke Courcy Castle, near Bridgewater.—Taunton Castle.—Witham Priory, near Frome.

5. WILTSHIRE.

WILTSHIRE, of an oval shape, is bounded on the north by Gloucestershire, on the east by Berkshire and Hants, on the south by Hants and Dorsetshire, on the west by Dorsetshire and Gloucestershire; lying between $51^{\circ} 54'$ and $52^{\circ} 45'$ N. latitude, and between $1^{\circ} 26'$ and $2^{\circ} 10'$ west longitude from Greenwich; being 53 miles from north to south, and 34 from west to east; containing 1372 square miles, 878,000 acres, 29 hundreds, 355 parishes, 16 boroughs, 24 market towns, upwards of 29,462 houses, and 185,107 inhabitants. It sends 34 members to parliament.

The

The most considerable rivers are the following:—1. The Thames passes through the north part of the county, by Cricklade eastward into Berkshire.

2. The spring of the upper Avon is near the west end of Savernake forest, and the direction of its course is southward to Hampshire.

3. The Nadder originates near Shaftsbury in Dorsetshire, flows N. E. by Chilmarck noted for its quarries, and falls into the Willey near Wilton.

4. The source of the Willey is in Warminster hundred. Thence it proceeds S. E. by Yarnbury and Wilton, to the upper Avon near Salisbury.

5. From the hills S. W. of Marlborough, the Kennet runs almost due east to Berkshire. The eastern division of the county, usually called Wiltshire downs, and famous for feeding of cattle, is generally subdivided into Salisbury plain and Marlborough downs, containing in all about 500,000 acres. The distant appearance of the whole is that of a large elevated plain, but the surface is broken into numberless inequalities, and intersected by several cultivated vallies watered by brooks and rivulets rising chiefly in this division, and on which most of the villages are situate. The greatest part of the springs, which originate in Salisbury plain, run south or east, and, uniting near the capital, form the upper Avon.

Those which rise in Marlborough downs join near Marlborough to augment the Kennet, which leaves the county at Hungerford. The soil of this division is a chalky loam on the sides of the hills, and the vallies are beds of broken flint covered with a stratum of black earth washed from the hills. The quantity of sheep kept on those downs is about 500,000. The west and northwest parts of the county are composed of a rich tract of vale land, interspersed with commons. The northwest district gradually rises till it joins the highlands of Gloucestershire.

Cities.

Cities, &c.—*Salisbury*, the capital of the county, and an episcopal see, is a large, regular, well built city, near the conflux of the Nadder, Willey, and Avon, 19 miles northeast of Shaftsbury, and 83 H. P. C. The cathedral, founded in 1219, and completed in 1258, at the expence of above L.26,000, is an elegant gothic structure in the form of a lantern, with a beautiful spire of free stone in the middle 410 feet in height. The length of the church is 478 feet, and its breadth 76; the chapter is an octagon 150 feet in circumference, whose roof is supported by one pillar in the centre. The bishop's palace was principally built by Bishop Beauchamp, and, not many years ago, greatly improved by Bishop Barrington. This city, besides the manufactures of flannels, druggets, &c. and the cloths called Salisbury whites for the Turkey trade, is noted for the manufacture of bonelace, and cutlery.

Salisbury plain extends 25 miles eastward to Winchester, and 28 W. to Weymouth. There are so many cross roads in it, and so few houses, that the late Earl of Pembroke's father planted a tree at the end of every mile S. W. to Shaftsbury for the traveller's guide. This plain yields excellent pasture for sheep, and some districts are cultivated and fruitful. It contains many vestiges of Roman, Saxon, and Danish camps and fortifications. Salisbury is occupied by 1,833 families, and 7,668 inhabitants.

Old Sarum, Searesbrig Sax. anciently a considerable station on a steep hill. The whole work is 1600 feet diameter, surrounded by a deep ditch with two ramparts. On the inner stood a wall 12 feet thick. On still higher ground, in another circle, 500 feet diameter, the castle was situate. The hollow where the wall of the town stood is visible all round. In every quarter were two towers, whose foundations appear. With those on the cardinal points, the gates and the ramparts, there were 12 in the whole circuit, distant one from another about 400 feet. The site is all ploughed over. In the N. W. angle just within the gate

stood the cathedral and episcopal palace, whose foundations may be still traced. Kenric, having defeated the Britons, was the first Saxon who took this city, A. D. 553. It was ruined by Sueno the Dane in 1003, and afterwards rebuilt. In the conqueror's time, Herman bishop of Sherburn transferred his see hither, and his immediate successors built the cathedral. The removal to New Sarum was chiefly owing to differences between the garrison and clergy. In the reign of Richard I. the inhabitants began to abandon it, and to settle in a lower ground about a mile distant. The foundation of a new cathedral was laid in Merefield, or Marshfield, (see Salisbury.) Old Sarum, in the reign of Henry VII. was totally deserted; and its site is now all ploughed over. A work called *Antiquitates Sarisburienses* was composed by Lechiot of Ireland, 1770, octavo. A few miles N. of Sarum at Dornford is an ancient camp, vulgarly called Ogbury Ring, on the top of a hill, without a ditch. To the eastward of Sarum, in Clarendon park, were two palaces called King Manor and Queen Manor; the former was built by Henry III. About half a mile from the park and three miles N. E. of Salisbury, on a dry chalky hill, is a circular camp single ditched, about 330 paces diameter, with two entrances, viz. on the west and east.

Dunckton, or Downton, an ancient and inconsiderable borough, pleasantly situate on the Avon, six miles below Salisbury, near the S. E. corner of the county. Here is a considerable trade in malt, a manufacture of ticking, and a paper mill; but the principal employment of the poor is making lace. About two miles N. W. of Downton are the vestiges of an ancient camp, called Clerebury; and above that borough, on the bank of the Avon, is Longford Castle, whose gallery contains some fine paintings of the most eminent artists.

Wilton, formerly Ellandune, a small borough, corporation, and market town, noted for its manufactures of carpets and fancy woollens, in a valley,

valley, at the confluence of the Willey and Nadder, three miles W. of Salisbury, 86 H. P. C. Here Egbert king of Saxons, in 821, routed the Mercians ; and Alfred, in 872, was defeated by the Danes. This town began to decline when the bishops of Salisbury changed the direction of the western road. The Earl of Pembroke's magnificent house was founded on the site of a nunnery, and is much admired for its elegant collection of paintings, statues, busts, &c.

Ambresbury, or *Amesbury*, where it is said some of our British kings were buried, and where a synod was held in the reign of Edgar, received its name from Ambrosius, in the decline of the Roman empire, and enjoyed great privileges at the conquest. It is a small market town, with a handsome church on the Avon, seven miles north of Salisbury, and 79 H. P. C. Near the town, at a place called the Walls, is a perfect Roman fortification. The rampart is single, with one ditch on the side towards Stonehenge. The east side is 800, and the north 280 paces long. Further northward, in the road to Marlborough, are the remains of a round camp seemingly British ; and about a mile from Chesselbury and nine north of Ambresbury, on the east side of the Avon, is a curious earthen work, vulgarly called Treandrebanks, resembling a Roman amphitheatre, of an oval form, 720 feet in compass, with two entrances. In that neighbourhood is Southbury hill, on whose summit there is an extensive oval Danish fortification, encompassed with two deep ditches, in Everly common. Several miles N. W. near Uphaven, is Casterly, an irregular camp, inclosing 60 acres, whose name indicates that it is Roman. A large trench runs through the middle of it from north to south. Many Roman coins have been found in that neighbourhood. Two miles northward of Casterly, is Merdon, on the right hand of the Avon, where are several vestiges of intrenchments. The outer ditch is circular, inclosing about 30 acres.

Stonehenge, seven miles N. of Salisbury, and three W. of Amesbury,

stands in a plain, and is a monument of great antiquity. It is inclosed by a circular double bank and ditch near 30 feet broad, with the vallum inwards; after crossing which, there is an ascent of 30 yards to the work. This stupenduous structure is composed of an outer and inner circle. The former about 108 feet diameter, consisting, when entire, of 60 stones, viz. 30 uprights and 30 imposts, of which a small proportion remains. Eleven uprights have their imposts on them at the grand entrance. These stones are from 13 to 20 feet in height. The inner circle is about eight feet from the outer one, and consisted of 40 stones, the highest six feet, of which 19 remain, and of these seven are standing. The walk between these circles is 300 feet in circumference. The cell is an oval formed of 10 stones, from 16 to 22 feet high, in pairs with imposts. Within these are 19 smaller single stones, of which six are upright. At the upper end of this cell or adytum is the altar, a large slab of blue coarse marble, 20 inches thick, 16 feet long, and four broad. The whole number of stones has been 140. The most considerable entrance from the plain to this structure is from the north-east. By whom this monument was erected—what was the original design of it—whether the stones are natural or artificial—if natural, how they could have been transported from the gray weathers on Marlborough downs, 15 or 16 miles distant—whether the work was completed or left imperfect,—are questions which the most skilful antiquarian has never been able to resolve. On the downs are many barrows, probably the sepulchres of kings and other eminent personages.

Stonehenge has employed the ingenuity of many writers. Bolton, in his *Nero Caesar*, supposes this work to be the tomb of Boadicea raised by her subjects. Aubrey, in his *MSS. of antiquities*, thinks it a British structure. Inigo Jones fancied it a temple of Caelus built by the Romans. Walter Charleton confuted the opinion of Jones, 1663, and reckoned it to have been a Danish place of judicature. Toland, in his *specimen*

cimen of a critical history of the Celtic religion, conjectures it to have been a cathedral of the druids long before the Roman invasion; and Dr Smith makes it a druidical orrery. Wood, in his *choir-gaure*, 1747, is of opinion that it was a temple of the moon, erected by the druids about 100 years B. C. and similar to that at Staunton Dru in Somersetshire. Keysler supposes it a sepulchral monument—Strutt a court of judicature—Oldys a Saxon antiquity called Hengist's stone. Stukely has examined and described it with accuracy.

Hindon, a mean borough and market town, the greatest part of which was destroyed by fire 1754. It is a thoroughfare to the southern parts of Somersetshire, 15 miles west of Salisbury, and 98 H. P. C. In that neighbourhood is East Knowle, the birth place of Sir Christopher Wren.

Mere, a small market town in the S. W. corner of the county, bordering on Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, 22 miles west of Salisbury, 105 H. P. C. Adjoining to the town is a large double hill called Castle-hill; and in the neighbourhood are four intrenchments, one of which to the N. W. in Sturton park is double trenched; and another circular and double ditched, called Old Castle, on the top of a hill which Leland calls Whiteshete-hill, about half a mile from Sturton. This was probably a Danish camp.

Warminster, a considerable, populous, manufacturing, and trading town, containing 4932 inhabitants, 20 miles N. W. of Salisbury, not far from the source of the Willey, 99 H. P. C. On the downs N. E. of the town are two camps half a mile asunder. The northern, called Battlesbury, is double trenched; the southern, called Scratchbury, is square and single trenched. Dunshot and Waldsbury, or Woldsby, are two camps on Salisbury plain. To the eastward the downs are thinly inhabited.

Willey, a village 11 miles N. W. of Salisbury, in the road to Warminster, on a river of the same name, is remarkable only for a large camp,

camp, or Roman fortification, surrounded by a double ditch, called Yanesbury Castle.

Westbury, a small borough and market town, whose chief manufacture is coarse broad cloth, on the right hand of the Were, 5 miles north of Warminster, in the road to Trowbridge, 103 H. P. C. To the eastward is Bratton Castle, 350 paces long, and 200 broad, double ditched on the south and north sides. On the S. W. front of the hill is a white horse in a walking attitude, cut out of the chalk, 54 feet high from his toe to his chest, and to the tip of his ear near 100 feet. A monument of the same kind is in Berkshire; and both commemorate victories obtained by Alfred over the Danes.

Trowbridge, an ancient, small, manufacturing town, on a rocky eminence, 5 miles north of Westbury, 10 west of Devizes, on the right bank of the Were, about 2 miles above its influx into the Avon, 97 H. P. C. In Leland's time the castle was in ruins, two of its seven great towers excepted.

Bradford, or Bradenford, a considerable manufacturing town, containing 7300 inhabitants, on a declivity bathed by the Avon, a few miles N. W. of Trowbridge, near the border of Somersetshire, 100 H. P. C. In a synod held at this town, Dunstan was elected bishop of Worcester, A. D. 959. In digging a cellar, in the 17th century, a Roman pavement was discovered. At Holt, 3 miles N. E. of Bradford, is a mineral spring.

Devizes, a considerable, ill built, manufacturing town, containing 7900 inhabitants, near the centre of the county, and 87 H. P. C. From coins, pots, urns, and other antiquities dug up hereabouts, it is supposed to have been once inhabited by the Romans. In 1714, a number of little brass statues of the heathen deities were found here under a Roman brick. The castle, on the S. W. side of the town, on an eminence, defended partly by nature, and partly by strong walls, was enlarged by Roger bishop of Salisbury, but soon after seized by king Stephen. The

chief manufacture in the town, besides malt, is the woollen, especially druggets. Its market, held on Thursday, is much frequented for corn, wool, horses and cattle. On Roundway hill, a few miles north of the town, are the traces of a camp, the south side of which is 140 paces long, the north 160, the west 37, the east 150, with two entrances on the east, and one on the west. At Edendon, between Devizes and Calne, was a Roman station, in a field near which were found in 1765 some Roman baths and pavements. In the neighbourhood of Roundway-hill, the parliamentary forces under Waller were defeated by the royalists, July 1643.

East Lavington, formerly called Stepul-Lavington, now Cheaping, or Market Lavington, noted for its great corn market on Wednesday, 6 miles south of Devize.

Ludgershall, or Lurgeshall, a mean borough, consisting of a few houses, 10 miles N. N. E. of Amesbury, near the forest of Chute, and border of Hampshire.

Bedwin, an ancient borough and market town, with a handsome church, S. E. of Marlborough and Savernake forest, 72 H. P. C. On a hill at some distance, there is a double work very entire, called Chisbury Castle. A ditch of extraordinary work runs westward, through the middle of the county, by the inhabitants called Wansdyke, and vulgarly believed to have been made by the Devil on a Wednesday. It was probably formed by the Saxons to divide the kingdoms of the Mercians and West Saxons.

Marlborough, a small, well built, market town, consisting chiefly of one broad street, at the foot of a chalky hill, on the river Kennet, about 30 miles due north of Salisbury, in the road from London to Bath, 75 H. P. C. In the reign of Richard I. it was defended by a castle now in ruins. Here was once held a parliament ; and a law for suppressing
of

of tumults retains the title of the statute of Marlborough. The site of the Roman Castrum is now an inn, and the principal street is for most part on the original ground plot. The Roman road from Marlborough to Bath goes along the north side of the Kennet, in the low ground to Overton, crosses the downs south of Oldbury-hill, Wansdyke, Roundway-hill, &c.

At *Rudge Coppice*, on Ikenild street, near Froxfield, 6 miles E. of Marlborough, was discovered in 1723 a square Roman pavement inclosing a circle. In that neighbourhood, A. D. 1730, another was found at Littlecote 41 by 28 feet. It seemed the floor of a temple, and was destroyed in 1733. A description of it with an engraving was published by the Society of Antiquaries. About 5 miles N. N. W. of Marlborough is Barbury Castle, a round and double ditched fortification, by some supposed to be the scene of the battle where Cenric king of West Saxons and his son Ceaulin defeated the Britons in the middle of the sixth century ; but others place this scene in Oxfordshire.

Calne, a little, well built, populous, manufacturing borough, on a stony soil, near a cognominal stream which runs N. W. to the Avon, 13 miles W. of Marlborough, and 88 H. P. C. Seven miles eastward, is Silbury-hill a round artificial eminence, 170 feet perpendicular height, the diameter at top 105, and upwards of 500 at bottom. On those downs are several sorts of barrows differing in their form and size, some being Saxon and others British. About a mile from Selbury-hill, is *Abury* a stupendous monument of Druidism. The whole is environed by an immense circular rampart or terrace of earth 60 feet broad, and a ditch within it of the same breadth. The diameter is 1400 feet, and the circumference 4800. The high road from Marlborough to Bath passes through the centre of it. The first circle of stones within this area is 1300 feet diameter, and consisted of 100 stones, from 15 to 17 feet square. In 1722 their number was reduced to 40, of which 17 were
1 standing,

standing, and 43 feet asunder measuring from the centre of each stone. Within this great circle were two less, each consisting of two concentric circles, the outermost of 30 stones and the inner of 12, of the same size as the others. The southernmost of these circles had a single stone in its centre 21 feet in height; and the lower had a cell before which stood the altar. Both these temples were almost entire in 1716. The two original entrances were from the south east and west, and each had an avenue of stones before it. One of these avenues led to Overton-hill, on which was another double circle of 40 and 18 stones, of which none remains. The total number of stones in the whole of this stupendous work was about 650. At Winterborn Basset, several miles north of Abury, is a double circle of stones; and there are other Druidical monuments in those parts.

Chippenham, in the Saxon times was a royal seat, and bequeathed by Alfred to his youngest daughter. At present, it is a considerable, well built, populous, manufacturing borough and market town, and a thoroughfare between London and Bristol, on the lower Avon over which is a bridge of 16 arches, 6 miles W. of Calne, 94 H. P. C.

Castle-comb, a little town 6 miles N. W. of Chippenham, 12 N. E. of Bristol, 100 H. P. C. About two miles southward, near Wraxal and the fosse, is Northward Camp, consisting of 18 acres with double works. Slaughterford, in that neighbourhood, probably received its name from a battle fought there in which the Danes were defeated. In Colerne park, several miles southward of Wraxal, is another camp.

Wotton-Basset, an inconsiderable borough and market town, 12 miles N. W. of Marlborough on the Avon, in a territory formerly covered with Breden forest, 86 H. P. C. About five miles S. W. is Bradenstoke to which Ethelwold carried his devastations.

Malmsbury, a neat manufacturing and trading borough, on an acclivity bathed by the Avon in the N. W. corner of the county, 9 miles

N. W. of Wotton-Basset, 42 S. W. of Oxford, 95 H. P. C. It was formerly called Maildulfburg from a Saint who founded a small religious house here. Aldhelm, one of his disciples, by the aid of Eleutherius bishop of the West Saxons, built an abbey on the same spot, about the conclusion of the seventh century. This abbey enjoyed great wealth and privileges, and among other learned men produced William of Malmsbury an historian. At the reformation its revenues were valued at L. 803: 17s. It was purchased of the king by a clothier who filled with looms the vast offices belonging to it. A small part of the church is now standing. The steeple in the middle of the transept was very high, and a land mark to all the country round; "but it fell," says Leland, "in the memory of man." The town was fortified by Roger bishop of Salisbury, who built its walls and a castle. About five miles S. W. of Malmsbury is Sherston, anciently a Roman station, and the scene of a battle between Edmond Ironside and the Danes in 1016. The Roman fosse way from Bath to Circenster passes between Sherston and Malmsbury.

Cricklade, perhaps from Cerigwlad, *i. e.* the stony country, which suits the nature of the soil, a small borough and market town, formerly a place of considerable repute, on the Thames, near the north boundary of the county, 79 H. P. C. The territory extending thence to Malmsbury and westward to the Avon was called Breden or Braden forest.

Wansborough, a little market town, 10 miles N. of Marlborough, near the border of Berkshire, anciently a place of some note, as appears from the quantities of Roman coins found there. To the southward are traces of a Saxon camp on Badbury hill.

Saxton's map of this county was published in 1577, without the hundreds, but these were supplied in Speed's map. Another by Bowen, and a topographical map from an actual survey by Andrews and Dury in 18 sheets, reduced to one.

Antiquities.—Alton Priory, near Staunton Barnard.—Banbury Castle near Marlborough.—Bradbury Castle and Priory.—Brandenstoke Priory,

ory, near Chippenham.—Chisenbury Priory, near Endford.—Clarendon House, on Salisbury Plain.—Convent near Mere.—Chapel at Chippenham.—Devil's Coits, near Kennet.—Devizes Castle.—Druidical Temple on Marlborough downs.—Haresbury Hospital.—King John's House in Clarendon park.—Laycock's Nunnery, near Chippenham.—Langford Castle, near Salisbury.—Luggershall Castle, founded in the beginning of the XII. century.—Malmsbury Castle and Abbey, founded in the VII. century.—Marlborough Castle.—Nine Caves, near Bodmington.—Salisbury Cathedral.—Old Sarum Castle.—Stonehenge.—Wandsdyke, which crosses the country.—Wardour Castle.—Wolfhall, near great Bedwin.

6. HAMPSHIRE, OR SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE.

HAMPSHIRE, or Hants, Hamtunseyre Sax. a maritime county, is bounded on the north by Berkshire, on the east by Surrey and Sussex, on the south by the English Channel, on the west by Dorsetshire and Wiltshire; lying between $50^{\circ} 34'$ and $51^{\circ} 22'$ N. latitude, and between $0^{\circ} 42' 32''$ and $1^{\circ} 48' 32''$ W. of Greenwich, being 35—40 miles from north to south, and 36—45 from west to east; containing upwards of 600,000 acres, of which 89,000 are waste lands. The surface is diversified with gentle eminences and fruitful vallies, planted with seats, villages, and hamlets.

Many parts of this county are well wooded, but there are immense tracts of heath and uncultivated land. A great proportion of the soil tends to a chalk, particularly on the uplands; but there is a considerable quantity of rich lands and meadows, which are very productive. Near the confines of Berkshire the soil, in many parts, is deep and fertile, but towards Whitchurch it is thin and chalky. From Whitchurch southward along the Tees to Redbridge is a beautiful vale, with well watered and rich meadows interspersed with woods, bounded by high and chalky ground. The south west part of the county consists partly of a thin loam and partly gravel covered with heath. To the eastward of Southampton and

Winchester are downs and chalky hills, some of which are covered with beech woods. The south east corner, being of a deep and strong soil, is inclosed and interspersed with timber and underwood ; but northward, near Petersfield, on the border of Sussex, the land is more open, with a considerable quantity of down. The sea coast is deeply indented with bays and inlets, which form excellent harbours. The principal products of this county are corn, cattle, and wool, but it is particularly esteemed for its excellent bacon and honey.

The Itching and Tees, two small rivers, originate in the northern parts of the county and run southward to Southampton bay.

The lower Avon descends from Wiltshire, flows through the S. W. corner of Hants, from Charford to Christchurch, below which it loses itself in the English Channel.

Hampshire is divided into 39 hundreds, containing 1 city, 20 market towns, 350 parishes, 1062 villages, 9 forests, 29 parks, and about 219,656 inhabitants. There is a map by Kitchin with roads and measured distances. This county sends 26 members to parliament.

Towns, &c.—*Southampton*, originally a Roman station, was built in a plot now called Maryfield, to check the Saxon pirates. In 981 it was plundered by the Danes. When Edward III. and Philip de Valois were disputing the throne of France, it was reduced to ashes. The inhabitants rebuilt it in a more commodious site, and fortified it with a wall and double ditch. Situate on a gravelly bank, between the Tees or Anton, and the Itching, it consists principally of one broad well built street, ending at a handsome key, on a bay, or arm of the sea, called Southampton water, which forms a capacious harbour, whence a considerable trade is carried on to Newfoundland, Portugal, and Jersey. This town was incorporated by Henry II. ; for its defence Richard II. built a good castle, now demolished ; and Henry VI. made it a county by itself. It is 78 miles S. W. of Cornhill. To the east there is a tract of 7 or 8000 acres of waste

waste land susceptible of improvement. That branch of the sea which goes four miles above the town to Redbridge was, it is said, a level plain or down, on which the army of Henry V. encamped at one of his embarkations from this port to France. Southampton contains 7913 inhabitants; and, during the summer months, it is frequented for the purpose of sea bathing. In time of peace packets sail regularly thence to Cherbourg. In time of war, a cutter sails every fortnight to Guernsey and Jersey. At this town it is high water on the full and change of the moon at 12 o'clock. About two miles from the town, on the Itching, there is a curious manufacture of ships' blocks.

Winchester, Venta Belgarum, Caer-gwent, Vintonia, Wintanceaster, was considerable in the Roman times; under the Saxon heptarchy it became a royal residence, and a bishop's see; under the Norman government it increased, but suffered several times by fire. At present it is a regular town, consisting of about 500 houses, pleasantly situate in a valley between hills, on the river Itching, 12 milles N. N. E. of Southampton, and 66 C. H. It is environed by an old wall about one mile and a half in circuit, and has one pretty broad street, but the rest are mostly narrow; the houses are indifferently built, and the wall greatly decayed. About the year 1387 Bishop Wickham began to build, in the south suburb, a college which still exists. In the meadows of St Stephen, opposite to the gate of the bishop's palace, a college for a provost, six chaplains, &c. was founded A. D. 1300, by Bishop de Pontoise. The present Cathedral was begun in the 11th century by Bishop Walkelyn. Edenton undertook to repair the nave, but Wickham entirely rebuilt it in 1394. The choir, under the tower, was vaulted in the reign of Charles I. This church, containing many things worthy of observation, is a large and magnificent structure, 545 feet from west to east, including Lady Chapel: the choir is 136 by 40 feet, the transept 186 feet in length, the central tower 150 high, the nave about 300 long, and, with the
aisles,

aisles, 87 wide. In it are interred several Saxon kings and queens. Near the west gate of the town are the ruins of a castle, where William Rufus was crowned, and which sustained many sieges, but was demolished in the civil war, except the old hall where hangs king Arthur's round table. King Charles II. appointed Sir Christopher Wren to build a royal palace here, which was never finished according to the original plan. The bishop has an elegant palace, and the see is one of the richest in the kingdom. In a register A. D. 1281, are enumerated within and without the walls of the city, 47 churches and chapels; but Bishop Andrews mentions 32 only. At present there are eight. King John frequently resided in this city, and his son Henry III. was born here, as were likewise Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII. and William Duke of Saxony from whom the present royal family of Great Britain descended. In 1780, it was made a garrison town by act of parliament. The history and antiquities of the city were published in 1773, 2 vols. 12mo. The history and antiquities of the abbey, begun by Henry Earl of Clarendon, were continued by Samuel Gale 1715, 8vo.

Lymington, a small but populous borough, 10 miles eastward of Christchurch, 15 S. W. of Southampton, and 93 C. H.; within a mile of the sea coast on an eminence which commands an extensive prospect. This place has a commodious harbour for ships of considerable burden. Four miles southward, on the extremity of a narrow peninsula opposite to the west end of the Isle of Wight, Hurst Castle was built by Henry VIII. for the defence of the coast of New Forest. This castle, and Calshot castle, on the west point of Southampton harbour, are only block houses with garrisons. Lymington contains 2378 inhabitants, and has a considerable manufacture of marine salt.

Christchurch was a considerable, populous and agreeable borough, now declined, containing 1410 inhabitants, near the S. W. extremity of the county, at the conflux of the Avon and Stour, near the bottom of a small

small inlet of the sea which forms a shallow harbour, 10 miles W. of Lymington, 103 C. H. The church is 302 feet in length, and 60 in breadth. At a small distance northward, on an artificial mount, stood the castle of no great extent, and now in ruins. Between the harbour and the sea a stone intrenchment 500 yards long has been raised across a little peninsula, the termination of which is formed by a bold head of land called Hengistbury Head. On St Catherine's hill, about a mile northward, on the right hand of the Avon, is an exploratory camp 55 yards square, and double trenched except on the north side. The cliffs between Christchurch and Lymington abound in curious fossils.

Ringwood, in Domesday Book *Rincvede*, a well built, populous, flourishing town, containing 3222 inhabitants, with a considerable trade in leather, stockings, druggets, narrow cloth and strong beer; 8 miles north of Christchurch, in a valley on the left bank of the Avon, 96 C. H. About ten miles northward is Charford, where Cerdic, founder of the west Saxon kingdom, defeated the Britons in the beginning of the sixth century. To the eastward, between the Avon and Southampton bay, lies an extensive territory called New Forest, which was depopulated by William the Conqueror, and converted into a forest for wild beasts. It was 30 miles long, and about 90 miles in circuit; but since the disafforestations by Henry III. and Edward I. its boundaries have been greatly reduced, being about 20 miles from N. W. to S. E. in breadth, containing 92,365 acres. Formal laws, enacted by William, invested the sole property of all the game in England in the king alone. Though the forest laws are now mitigated, yet from this root a bastard slip has sprung called the *game law*, founded on the same absurd notions of permanent property in wild creatures, and productive of the same tyranny to the commons, but with this difference, that the forest laws established only one mighty hunter throughout the land, whereas the game laws have raised a little Nimrod in every manor. (Blackstone's Comment. IV. 415, 8vo.)

Rumsey,

Rumsey, an ancient, not populous, manufacturing town, and the birth place of Sir William Petty, pleasantly situate on the river Tees, 10 miles westward of Winchester, in the road to Salisbury, 76 C. H. Its abbey was founded by king Edward the elder, or Ethelwald a Saxon nobleman; the church is a fine specimen of Saxon architecture. About $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of Rumsey, on Flackerly heath, is Dunwood camp.

Stockbridge, a borough by prescription, and a noted thoroughfare in the S. W. road from London, is a mean place, with some good inns, 8 miles N. W. of Winchester, 68 H. P. C. Houghton down in the neighbourhood is noted for horse races. To the eastward, on Sandy down, is Woolbury Ring. Stockbridge contains 643 inhabitants.

Andover, a considerable, handsome, populous town, and a great thoroughfare from London to Wiltshire, the Andaoreon of Ravennas, is pleasantly situate on the river Ande, that comes out of the forest of Chute; 12 miles N. N. W. of Winchester, 65 H. P. C. It consists of two long streets, containing 3300 inhabitants, and is noted for malting, and a manufacture of shalloons. A mile from the town is an oblong camp called Barksbury, and half a mile thence, in upper Clatford, S. W. of Andover, there is another large camp called Buryhill, double trenched. Six miles westward, on Quarley hill, is a great British camp, with quadruple works on the south side; five miles S. S. E. of which is a Roman camp called Dunbury.

Whitchurch, a small straggling borough, corporation and market town, with some trade in shalloons, serges, and other articles of the woollen manufacture, on the skirts of the forest of Chute; 7 miles E. N. E. of Andover, in the great west road from Basingstoke, 58 H. P. C. There are some vestiges of two British camps in that neighbourhood. About five miles southward in Cranborn wood is a camp on Tidbury hill.

Kingsclere, once the residence of the Saxon kings, a pleasant little town, on the downs which contain 10,000 acres, near the confines of

Berkshire; 9 miles N. W. of Basingstoke, in the road to Oxford, 55 H. P. C.

Silchester was anciently a large Roman walled town, destroyed in the Saxon wars, and now reduced to a farm house, 9 miles eastward of Kingsclere, and 6 N. of Basingstoke, on the border of Berkshire. The wall was about two miles in circuit, consisting of nine unequal sides, built of rows of stones and flints alternately, its greatest height being 18 feet, and its thickness 15. The ditch in some places is 10 or 12 yards over. There are four gates at which the principal streets terminate. Without the wall, and 150 yards from the N. E. corner, is an amphitheatre, now converted into a pond. Many coins, both Roman and British, have been found. A description of this place is inserted in Phil. Trans. No. 490, and an explanation of a Roman inscription in No. 474. A military road leads thence to Winchester, and another to Old Sarum; the former called Longbank and Grimsdyke, and the latter Portway.

Basingstoke, a considerable populous town, containing 2589 inhabitants, and thoroughfare from London to the west, with a great market for all sorts of corn, and a trade in malt, druggets, and shalloons; 22 miles N. E. of Stockbridge, and 46 H. P. C. This was the birth place of Richard White professor at Douay, and of John de Basingstoke a learned Grecian and intimate friend of Matthew Paris. Sir George Wheeler, the traveller, was vicar of the church. To the eastward lies Basing memorable for a battle, A. D. 871, between Ethelred and the Danes. In the year 1645 the spacious house of John Marquis of Winchester, made a garrison for Charles I. at Old Basing, was taken by treachery, and burned to the ground.

Odiham, formerly a free borough of the bishop of Winchester, now a small corporate town, and the birth place of Lilly a celebrated grammarian, 6 miles east of Basingstoke, and 42 H. P. C. This place was noted for a royal palace under the heptarchy. To the N. E. is Bagshot

heath, of which 2000 acres are in this county, of a light sandy soil fit for the plantation of firs.

Alresford, a small neatly built market town, consisting of two principal streets, and about 200 houses, on the Alre ; 7 miles E. N. E. of Winchester in the road to London, 60 H. P. C. In 1690 it was destroyed by fire, and again in 1710.

Petersfield, a small, tolerably built, populous market town, and thoroughfare from London to Portsmouth, 56 C. H. At Buster hill, two miles southward, are the remains of a great camp. There is a forest on the border of Surrey and Sussex containing about 15,493 acres, of which 6,799 are private property ; the remainder belongs to the crown.

Bishop's Waltham, an inconsiderable town, nine miles S. E. of Winchester, in the road to Farham and Portsmouth. The palace of the Bishops of Winchester was destroyed in the civil wars, and the weekly market is now discontinued. About two miles northward is Upham, the birth place of Dr Young, author of the Night Thoughts. Waltham chase contains 2000 acres waste land.

Havant, a small market town near the sea coast, 11 miles S. of Petersfield, in the road from Chichester to Portsmouth. About a mile and a half S. E. are some remains of Warblington Castle, built of brick and faced with stone. Opposite to Havant are two small inhabited islands called Haling and Thorney. The former, divided into two parishes, is of an irregular triangular form, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from north to south, and two in breadth, except near its southern extremity. There are several creeks on the east coast. The latter is likewise of a triangular form, and about six miles in circumference. It contains one village.

Farham, or Fareham, an inconsiderable market town, containing 3000 inhabitants, between Southampton and Portsmouth, pleasantly situated on the Hamble, about nine miles from Portsmouth, and near the N. W. extremity of the harbour. Here are manufactures of ropes, stockings, &c. and a considerable trade in coals imported.

Portsmouth,

Portsmouth, a sea-port town, and the key of England, in Leland's time consisting of one street lying from southwest to northeast, and one parish church ; now a considerable borough greatly improved, especially as to the extent, strength, and magnificence of the fortifications and docks, 72 C. H. It is situate in the island of Portsea, surrounded by the sea, except on the north side, where there is a river which runs from one arm of it to another. The houses of the town amount to about 7000, and the inhabitants to 32,000. Henry VIII. built South-sea castle to defend the entrance of the harbour, which is safe, commodious, deep enough for a first rate man of war, and one of the principal stations for the royal navy of Britain, a great part of which is built there. In the docks, yards and magazines of naval stores, every convenience is furnished for fitting out a powerful fleet. On the 3d of July, A. D. 1760, a fire broke out at midnight in the dock-yard, and raged with great fury. In the warehouses were deposited immense quantities of hemp, cordage, sails, tar and oil, which were consumed. But a more dreadful conflagration happened on the 27th of July 1770. The fire broke out in four different places, and the house where the pitch and tar were lodged and several other buildings were consumed. The rope-house was again destroyed, December 7th 1776, when the damage was estimated at L.60,000. The harbour has every characteristic of a perfect haven. It is secure from most winds, and so spacious as to contain the whole royal navy. A first rate ship can ride at the lowest ebb. The bottom is sound, and every where fit for anchorage. There are no bars to render the access difficult or dangerous. The entrance is well protected by forts, blockhouses, and batteries. The arsenal for building and repairing ships is large and commodious ; and the quantities of naval stores, ammunition, and provisions of every sort are immense. Thus it appears that nature and art have conspired to render this one of the completest harbours in Europe. The spacious road of Spithead, 20 miles long,

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long, and in some places three in breadth, capable of holding 1000 ships at a time, is defended from all winds by the hills on the opposite shores, and by sand banks in different directions. This is the usual rendezvous of the British navy. Beyond Spithead is the road of St Helens, the final rendezvous of fleets, and open to the ocean in every direction. The Motherbank is the usual station of Indiamen and of ships under quarantine. At the bottom of the harbour, and four miles by water from Portsmouth, is the castle of Portchester, a square of 440 feet, the walls six feet thick, and in many places 16 feet high, having 13 towers besides the keep which has four. It is used as a place of confinement for prisoners in war.

Bere Forest, within eight miles of Portsmouth, on the S. E. corner of the county, comprehends about 16,000 acres, one third of which is inclosed.

Gosport, a considerable market town, and a place of great trade, especially in time of war. It has a ferry over the mouth of the harbour to Portsmouth, and is mostly inhabited by sailors and their wives, and the warrant officers. The mouth of the harbour, which is not so broad here as the Thames at Westminster, is secured on this side by four forts, and a platform of above 20 cannon level with the water. Gosport town and parish contain 11,300 inhabitants. In time of peace packets sail thence every week to Havre de Grace and other ports of France.

Antiquities.—Bishops Waltham Castle.—Calshot Castle.—St Dionysius's Priory, founded A. D. 1124, two miles above Southampton.—Hyde Abbey, near Winchester.—Hurst Castle, built A. D. 1539.—Merdon Castle, four miles S. W. of Winchester.—Netley Abbey.—Oldian Castle.—Portchester Castle.—Rumsey Nunnery.—Selbourne Priory.—Smellwood Castle.—Titchfield House, built A. D. 1231.—Warblington Castle.—Beaulieu Abbey, founded in 1204.—Wolvesley Castle, built A. D. 1138.—Winchester Castle, of Norman origin.

7. BERKSHIRE.

BERKSHIRE, Berchiria, Berrocsyre Sax. of a very irregular figure, is bounded on the north by the Thames, on the east by Buckinghamshire and Surrey, on the south by Surrey and Hants, and on the west by Wiltshire and Gloucestershire; lying between $51^{\circ} 19'$ and $51^{\circ} 52'$ N. latitude, and between $1^{\circ} 50'$ west, and $0^{\circ} 13'$ east longitude from Greenwich; being 35--40 miles from west to east, and where broadest 30 miles from north to south, but in the meridian of Reading its latitude does not exceed eight miles; containing about 436,977 acres.

The river Thames, in a very winding course of 100 miles, flows eastward along the north border of the county, augmented by the Ocke below Abingdon, by the Kennet below Reading, and by the Loddon between Reading and Henley.

This county, though not very fertile except in the northern parts, is finely diversified with hills and vallies, and is one of the pleasantest territories in England. The predominant soil is a kind of fertile loam, in some districts mixed with sand and gravel. The tract lying north of the vale of White-horse is of an excellent quality. The greatest part of the south side of the county from Hungerford to Windsor consists of a gravelly loam. The hills and downs are chalk with a thin gravelly soil on the surface; but there are about 40,000 acres of waste land, which hardly yields any thing to the community.

Berkshire is divided into 20 hundreds containing 140 parishes, four boroughs, 12 market towns, about 20,573 houses, and 109,215 inhabitants, of whom 35,000 reside in the market towns. It sends six members to parliament.

The antiquities of Berkshire were published by Elias Ashmole in 1719, three volumes octavo, and afterwards reprinted with additions.

Saxton's

Saxton's map of this county is included in those of Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire, 1574. The hundreds are inserted in Speed's. Holler engraved a map on one sheet in 1666, which was reduced to a smaller scale in 1670. J. Rocque engraved a survey of this county 1761, in 18 sheets; reduced to a single sheet in 1768. Another was published by E. Bower, 1756.

Towns, &c.—*Reading*, the county town, considerable, irregularly built, and populous, is situate on two gentle eminences bathed by the river Kennet and near its influx into the Thames, $38\frac{1}{2}$ H. P. C. It is the birth place of Archbishop Laud, whose father was a wealthy clothier here, and of Lord Chief Justice Holt. It has several manufactures, and a good market for corn and malt. The Kennet here receives barges of 110 tons burden. The castle was destroyed by Henry I. or II. who founded a magnificent abbey, which, at the dissolution, was possessed of a great revenue. At Cotsgrove, near the town, a remarkable bed of oystershells has been discovered, of five or six acres in extent, lying in a stratum of green sand with bluish clay immediately above it. Reading contains 9,742 inhabitants. Of its abbey there is a particular account in Grose's antiquities. The environs are diversified with hill and dale, wood and water, and ornamented with handsome seats.

Lambourn, a small market town, near the source of a cognominal stream which runs S. E. to the Kennet, seven miles north of Hungerford, two from the border of Wiltshire, 67 H. P. C. containing 1200 inhabitants. Several miles northward on the bare side of a chalky hill facing the northwest, is the rude figure of a horse, cut in a galloping posture, in memory of a victory obtained over the Danes at Aston in 871. Lest it should be defaced, the neighbouring inhabitants once a year take some pains in retracing it. There is another white horse in Wilts of modern construction. On the top of the hill, whereon the horse is delineated, is a large oval encampment single trenched, called Woolston castle. About

bout half a mile lower, westward, on the brow of the hill near Ashbury, at the farm of Hardwell, is a camp fortified after the Saxon manner with a double ditch, and another circular camp 100 paces diameter, about a mile hence, behind the wood of Ashton park.

Faringdon, a small, well built, market town, containing 2000 inhabitants, and noted for its great horse fair, on an eminence, in the N. W. corner of the county, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ H. P. C. Its strong castle was demolished by king Stephen.

Hungerford, formerly Ingleford, a small market town consisting of two principal streets parallel to each other, and 2000 inhabitants, in a moist and moorish soil, 26 miles west of Reading, on the Kennet and border of Wiltshire, near the S. W. extremity of the county, in the road from London to Bath, 64 H. P. C. This is the birth place of Samuel Chandler.

Newbury, a flourishing manufacturing town, containing 4275 inhabitants, with broad streets and a spacious market place, built near the ruins of Spinae or Spinham-land, and noted for an excellent corn market, situate in a fruitful plain on the navigable Kennet, 18 miles W. S. W. of Reading, on the Bath road, 56 H. P. C. John Winchecomb, commonly called Jack of Newbury, was the greatest clothier in the reign of Henry VIII. He kept 100 looms at work, and marched to battle with 100 of his own men, clothed and armed at his own expence. At the barrows on the Wash, three miles S. E. of Newbury, two battles were fought in the civil war, viz. September 20th 1643, and October 27th 1644. Dennington castle, a place of great strength in the civil war, now lies in ruins.

East Isley, a village noted for an excellent sheep market, in a pleasant valley near the centre of the county, in the road from Newbury to Oxford, 53 H. P. C. This village and West Isley contain 1500 inhabitants. The annual average of sheep sold here is 250,000.

Wantage,

Wantage, anciently a royal seat, the birth place of king Alfred, and of Bishop Butler, now a neat market town with 2100 inhabitants, in the centre of the western division of the county, between Hungerford and Oxford, 60 H. P. C. Several miles southward, on the brow of a hill, is a large camp single trenched, 452 by 324 paces, called Letcombe castle; at no great distance from which is Cuckinslow, a large barrow on a plain overlooking White-horse valley.

Abingdon, formerly called Sheovesham, Abendon and Abendonae, a regularly built borough and market town, containing 4356 inhabitants, seven miles south of Oxford, on the Ock near its influx into the Thames, 52 H. P. C. It has a considerable trade in malt, and frequented fairs for horses and other cattle. In its neighbourhood are two camps, one N. E. called Serpenhill, and another a little westward called Barrow. About nine miles west in Charney parish, is a circular double ditched camp called Cherbury Castle, resembling Badbury Castle in Dorset. A mile thence, in Hinton Walridge parish, are traces of another camp now converted into an orchard.

Wallingford, Gual-hen-forde, *i. e.* the ford at the old fortification, was a borough in the Confessor's time, environed by a wall and ditch, and defended by a strong castle. In the 14th century it had 12 churches; now it is a small town of two streets and 1744 inhabitants. Some fragments of the wall and castle remain. It is 10 miles N. W. of Henley, and 45 H. P. C. At Sinodun, vulgarly Sandon, is a Roman encampment on an eminence bathed by the Thames.

Oakingham, or Wokingham, a small manufacturing and market town, containing 1380 inhabitants, 11 miles S. W. of Windsor and 32 H. P. C. About four miles S. E. near Esthamstead, on a hill, is a large irregular camp double trenched, called Caesar's camp. On Ascot heath, between Oakingham and Windsor, are four barrows on the south side of the turnpike road.

Maiden-head, by Leland called South Ailington, incorporated in the reign of Edward III. is a small town, containing 949 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in malt, meal, and timber. It was an inconsiderable place until a stone bridge was built over the Thames, 26 H. P. C. As this is a great thoroughfare from London to Bath, Bristol, &c. the adjacent wood has been the scene of many robberies. Three miles below the town, on the Thames, is Bray, noted for its vicar, who, in the reigns of Henry VIII. and his three successors, changed his religion four times, retaining only the principal of living and dying vicar of Bray.

Windsor, by Saxons called Windleshora, is a handsomely built town containing 4793 inhabitants, pleasantly situate on the gentle slop of a hill bathed by the Thames, opposite to Eaton, 21 H. P. C. It is chiefly famous for its magnificent castle, which is a royal palace, above the town, commanding a finely diversified prospect of 12 counties. This castle was given by Edward the confessor to the monks of Westminster, but was recovered by William the Norman who made it a hunting seat. Henry I. rebuilt the castle. Edward III. enlarged it, and built the royal palace, with the chapel and George's hall, the lodgings on the east and south of the inner court, the tower on the keep, the chapel of St George and the apartments for the dean and canons, with all the walls, towers, and gates. St George's chapel was rebuilt by Edward IV. Henry VII. added the stately fabric adjoining to the King's lodgings. Henry VIII. built the great gate of the outer court. Edward VI. and Mary built a fountain for supplying the whole castle with water from Blackmore park near Wingfield. Elizabeth formed the terrace. Charles II. gave the armoury, beside repairing and furnishing the whole castle. James II. and William III. adorned the apartments with paintings. George III. has built an elegant summer residence. The castle, standing on an eminence, covers somewhat more than 12 acres. The great park

is above 14 miles in circuit, and the little one three. To the north is an immense plain, chequered with corn fields, meadows, woods, villages, and seats, watered by the Thames; on the south side, hills covered with forest trees diversify the prospect. About half a mile from Windsor, towards the forest, is a mineral purging spring, called St Peter's well.

Antiquities.—Abingdon church and abbey.—Aldworth castle, near East Ilsley.—Bysham monastery, founded A. D. 1338, near the Thames, two miles north from the road leading from Maiden-head to Henley.—Burnham abbey, founded in 1165, five miles N. E. of Eton.—Dunnington Castle, on an eminence, a mile from Newbury.—Lambourne Church, westward of Reading.—Reading Abbey, founded A. D. 1121.—Sunning Chapel.—Wallingford church and Castle.—Windsor Castle.

8. SURREY.

SURREY, Southronia, or Suthrey, is bounded by Middlesex on the north, on the east by Kent, on the south by Sussex, on the west by Hampshire and Berkshire; lying between $51^{\circ} 5'$ and $51^{\circ} 32'$ north latitude, and between $0^{\circ} 5'$ E. and $0^{\circ} 50'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 39 miles from west to east, and 25—30 from north to south; containing 580,000 acres.

The river Thames, in a winding channel, flows eastward along the north boundary of the county; and in its progress is augmented by the Wandle, Wey, and Mole. The source of the Wandle is near Croydon turnpike; and thence it flows northward through Waddon, Beddington, Wallington, Carlshalton, Micktam, and Wandsworth, below which it loses itself in the Thames. The Wey rises in Hampshire, enters Surrey at Farnham, runs E. to Godalming, and thence N. to Guildford, Woking, &c. to the Thames, into which it falls below Weybridge. The first

first locks that were constructed were erected upon this river by a gentleman of the name of Weston. The springs of the Mole lie to the east and south east of Dorking. Below that town, at a place called the Swallow, it disappears and emerges two miles off at Leatherhead, whence it flows northward to the Thames at Hampton Court.

The borders of Surrey are extremely fruitful in corn and grass, particularly in Holmsdale, and along the south bank of the Thames; but the mid-land parts consist chiefly of barren heaths and ridges of hills. The commons and wastes are computed to be 96,000 acres. The upper soil is various, consisting of black mould, clay, sand, chalk, and loams of different depths; the under-soil is principally composed of chalk and gravel. In the interior of the county are many healthy and pleasant tracts, planted with seats of the nobility and gentry; but in the extreme parts, especially to the southwest, the soil is an entire sand and barren heath.

This county is divided into 12 hundreds, containing 11 market towns, 150 parishes, about 46,072 houses, and 269,043 inhabitants. It sends 14 members to parliament. The natural history and antiquities of Surrey were composed by John Aubrey, Esq; and revised by Dr Rawlinson, 1719, five volumes octavo. Nicolas Salmon, in 1736, published antiquities of Surrey, with some account of the present state of the natural history of that shire, in octavo. Saxton, 1575, included the map of this county in that of Kent. Speed's map was published in 1610. Hollar engraved a map with the hundreds in 1667. Senex published an actual survey, 1729, four sheets. Bowen's map is inserted in the English atlas. John Rocque, in 1762, engraved a topographical map in eight sheets, on a scale of two inches to a mile. Another was published about the same time in nine sheets, miserably etched. A new and accurate map by Thomas Bothley, in 1765, consists of eight sheets.

Towns, &c.—*Southwark*, the capital of the county, and a suburb of
E e 2 London,

London, is a large, irregularly built, populous borough, with an extensive trade, on the south bank of the Thames, in 1801 containing 67,448 inhabitants. (See Middlesex.)

Croydon, formerly Cradiden, a small populous market town, containing 5,743 inhabitants, and noted for a palace of the archbishops of Canterbury, 11 C. H. This palace existed in 1278. Archbishop Stafford built the east and west sides. Archbishop Parker entertained Elizabeth here seven days. Jux repaired the palace, and Wake rebuilt the gallery. It was sold in 1780 for L.2520. At Battlehill in that neighbourhood are vestiges of a Roman camp. Stretham, nearly midway between London and Croydon, is famous for its medical springs discovered A. D. 1660. Croydon common consists of 350 acres of a mixed soil; Waddon-marsh of 150 acres; Micktam common 550 acres. Addington-heath and Shirley common, 300 acres in extent, are covered with short heath and furze. There are several commons between Croydon and Lambeth, and in many other parts of the county.

Gatton, a mean borough, without either fair or market, eight miles S. S. W. of Croydon, and two N. E. of Reygate, on the side of a hill, 19 C. H. It has long sent members to parliament.

Reygate, or Ryegate, a neat market town in Holmsdale-vale, with hills on each side, 10 miles S. S. W. of Croydon, 21 C. H. Here are some remains of a Saxon Castle, and the neighbourhood abounds in fuller's earth, and medicinal plants and herbs.

Epsom, Ebbishem Sax. *i. e.* Epha's Home, a pleasant village, of a semicircular form, containing 2404 inhabitants, and long famous for its mineral waters discovered in 1630, on the north side of Bansted-downs, 16 C. H. in the road from London to Leatherhead and Dorking. On the neighbouring downs are annually horse races. Epsom and Leatherhead commons join together, and contain at least 1200 acres, the soil of which is loam and clay, covered with furze, brambles, hawthorn bushes, and

sour

sour wet pastures. Two miles northward of Epsom, near the little market town of Ewel, a farm house now occupies the site of *Nonsuch* an elegant palace begun by Henry VIII. and finished by Henry Fitz Allan, Earl of Arundel, who purchased of Queen Mary all that had been built. Charles II. gave it to the Dutchess of Cleveland, who pulled it down and sold the materials, with which the Earl of Berkeley built Durdans a handsome seat. *Nonsuch* had two courts, described in Hentzer's travels, but no vestige of it remains.

Darking, or Dorking, a small town, containing 3058 inhabitants, destroyed by the Danes, but rebuilt by the Normans, stands on a soft sandy rock near the river Mole, S. W. of the capital, 25 C. H. The streets are wide and paved, and the town, from its natural situation, is remarkably clean. In the rock are found springs at a great depth. This place is noted for its poultry market, and its trade in meal, lime, and pottery. The great Roman causeway called Stone Street, passes through its church yard. At no great distance, on a hill, is a Roman camp, triple trenched, except on the south side, and called Anstieburg, containing near 12 acres, and commanding an extensive prospect of Holmesdale-vale, diversified with corn-fields, meadows, villages, and plantations. The White Downs and Blackheath extend from Darking westward to Guildford. From the summit of Lith-hill portions of the following counties may be viewed, viz. Sussex, Surrey, Hants, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Bucks, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Kent, and Essex. Dennis the poet, who had seen the finest prospects in Italy, preferred this to all. This hill, lying between Darking and Oakely, has a gradual ascent from Wotton two or three miles southward, and a declivity about eight miles almost as far as Horsham in Sussex.

Guildford, or Guilford, a considerable, well built borough, corporation, and market town, containing 2634 inhabitants, and a thoroughfare from London to Chichester and Portsmouth, formerly noted for its clothing trade,

trade, and at present for its excellent inns, is pleasantly situate on the sides of two chalk hills, slopping to the river Wey which runs in a narrow channel between them. On the south side of the northernmost of those hills, on a small artificial mount, are the ruins of a castle, which, in the Saxon times, was a royal villa, and where Henry II. John, Edward III. and other kings of England used to pass the festivals. It appears to have been a square building, with considerable outworks round it. Roman coins have been frequently found in its vicinity, but that a Roman road proceeded from Dorking, through Guilford and Farnham to Chichester, is doubtful. Guilford, 18 miles S. W. of Kingston, and 30 C. H. is memorable for the murder of Prince Alfred and 600 of his train by Godwin Earl of Kent, in 1036. Blackheath, 4 miles eastward, consists of 1000 acres of sandy soil, partially covered with heath.

Haslemere, an ancient and small town, near the termination of a valley at the south west extremity of the county; 44 C. H. Between this place and Farnham lies Frensham, a village noted for its excellent mineral springs, reputed not inferior to those at Tunbridge.

Godalming, a small manufacturing and market town, containing 4405 inhabitants, on the Wey, 4 miles southward of Guilford, 34 C. H. famous for liquorice and carrots. Here are manufactures of kerseys and stockings. This place is rendered memorable for the grossest imposture ever practised on human credulity in an enlightened age. One Mary Toft was believed to have been delivered of 17 rabbits in Dec. 1726, but she afterward confessed the imposition. Between Godalming and Guilford is Peasemash, consisting of 803 acres, partly loam, partly clay, and partly marle.

Farnham, formerly Feornham, a considerable, handsome, populous borough and market town, containing 2508 inhabitants, situate on the river Loddon, in the Winchester road, near the border of Hampshire; 41 C. H. The castle was built by Henry Blois bishop of Winchester,
erased

erased by Henry III., afterward rebuilt, blown up by Waller in the civil war. The town is surrounded by plantations of hops, and by heaths covered with sand and fern. A few miles below it, on the Wye, are the ruins of Waverly abbey.

Woking, formerly a place of some note, now an inconsiderable market town, 5 miles N. E. of Guilford, on the Wey, $27\frac{1}{2}$ C. H. To the eastward of Send Heath is Oakham, the birth place of William de Oakham, a philosopher and founder of the Nominals. At the mouth of the Wye, below Weybridge, was situate Oatlands, a royal residence; and three miles southward, on St George's hill, is an oblong camp, 400 paces long and 200 broad, single trenched, with a road passing through it. Weybridge and Walton heaths consist of 3500 acres, covered with furze; but many spots in those wastes are susceptible of improvement. Below Weybridge, at Cowey Stakes, Caesar is supposed to have crossed the Thames in his second expedition. About a mile and a half from the ford is a camp on an eminence. "Remains of the stakes," says Bede, "driven into the bank and in the bed of the river, to defend the passage, are still to be seen, of the thickness of a man's thigh, and covered with lead."—(See Staines, Middlesex.)

Chertsey, a small market town, and birth place of Henry Hammond, near the river Thames, above the conflux of the Wye; 20 H. P. C. There are scarcely any remains of its abbey. At the west end of the town stood the brick house where Cowley died; and to the westward on a hill are vestiges of a British fortification. Bagshot Heath, in the north west part of the county, consisting of about 32,000 acres, is a miserable waste covered with short heath and pasture for sheep.

Kingston, formerly called Moreford and Cyngeston, was the residence of several Saxon kings, and afterward noted for a castle of the Clares, Earls of Gloucester; at present is a well built, populous, trading town, containing 3793 inhabitants, pleasantly situate on the Thames above Petersham,

tersham, 12 H. P. C. It has a wooden bridge of 20 arches over the Thames, which is navigable here by barges. Kingston common, 403 acres, is a good loam on gravel and clay, covered with furze and brambles. At Wimbledon, a few miles N. E. of Kingston, there is a circular fortification, containing seven acres, and environed by a single ditch, called Bensbury or Bnabensbury. South of Wimbledon, on the left hand of the Wandle, about six miles eastward of Kingston, is Mor-den, famous for the death of Kinulphus, king of West Saxons, killed here in the hut of a harlot.

Richmond, formerly Shene, is a handsome village, containing 4628 inhabitants, delightfully situate at the foot and on the ascent of a hill, from whose summit is one of the finest prospects in England ; 9 H. P. C. In that neighbourhood is a royal palace on the bank of the Thames. Charles I. inclosed the park and gardens with a brick wall of great extent. Over the Thames an elegant bridge was begun in 1774, which opens a communication with Isleworth on the opposite side of the river. Near the village were wells of purging mineral water, to which company formerly resorted in the summer. In the new park is a little hill, called king Henry's Mount, from which there is a prospect of London, Windsor, and six counties. Richmond and Richmond-hill are the subjects of two poems, the one published in 1771, 8vo, and the other by Charles Crawford, Esq. in 1777, 4to.

Kew, a village on the Thames opposite to Old Brentford, below Richmond. A fine seat on the green was the residence of the late Princess of Wales, and is now in the possession of his present Majesty, who has greatly enlarged the gardens, and thereby ornamented a spot which originally was a dead flat, of a barren soil, without wood and water. A description of Kew gardens, or Hortus Kewensis, was published by John Hill, M. D. 1768, 8vo. These are also the subject of a poem by Henry Jones in 1767, 4to.

Petersham, a small, well built village, between the foot of Richmond hill and the Thames, adjoining to which are several elegant seats; 10 H. P. C.

Putney, a neat village, and the birth place of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, beheaded July 1540, opposite to Fulham, on the declivity of a hill bathed by the Thames, 5 H. P. C.

The following are villages pleasantly situate in the N. E. corner of the county, viz. Wandsworth, on the Wandle; Battersea, by the Saxons called Patrick Sea, or Patrick's Isle, opposite to Chelsea; Newington Butts, which gives name to a peculiar kind of peach first cultivated here, almost adjoining to Southwark; Clapham Common surrounded by seats belonging to people of fortune; Camberwell, containing many handsome houses and seats; Dulwich noted for its college, founded and endued A. D. 1619, by William Allen a comedian.

Lambeth, a village on the Thames, between Southwark and Battersea, is divided into 8 precincts, which are about 17 miles in circumference, and contain upwards of 2000 houses. 1. The Archbishop of Canterbury's, who has a palace here.—2. The Prince's.—3. Vauxhall, formerly the seat of Sir Thomas Moreland, now a public garden.—4. Kennington.—5. The Marsh.—6. The Wall.—7. Stockwell.—8. The Dean's precinct. In the marsh and St George's fields are ditches that were constructed when London was besieged by the Danes. In those fields several rows of elegant houses have been recently built.

Antiquities.—Bermondsey Abbey, founded A. D. 1082.—Betchworth Castle, near Darking.—Comb Nevil, near Kingston.—Chertsey Abbey.—Croydon Palace and Church.—Esher Place.—Farnham Castle, built about the middle of the XIIth century.—Guildford Castle, built in the XIth century.—Horn Castle, near Burstow.—Lambeth Palace.—Martha's Hill, near Guildford.—Mother Ludlam's Hole, near Guildford.—Newark Priory, founded towards the end of the XIIth century, near Wok-

ing.—Quarry Hole, near Guildford.—Richmond Palace.—Robin Hood's Butts, near Guildford.—Ryegate Castle and Priory.—Waverley Abbey, founded in 1128, near Farnham.—Wircombe Place, near Kingston.

9. SUSSEX.

SUSSEX, or Suth-sex, is bounded on the north by Surrey and Kent, on the east and south by Kent and the Channel, and on the west by Hampshire; lying between $50^{\circ} 48'$ and $51^{\circ} 13'$ N. latitude, and between $0^{\circ} 53' 32''$ W. and $0^{\circ} 49' 28''$ E. longitude from Greenwich; being 18 miles from north to south, and 65—75 from west to east, containing 1,100,000 acres.

The springs of the Ouse, Adur, and Arun, are near the border of Surrey; the general direction of their courses is southward, and their termination in the English Channel; the first losing itself at Newhaven, the second near Shoredam, and the third at Littlehampton. The Rother originates at Rotherfield, and runs S. E. to Rye near Winchelsea.

An extensive tract of waste land, with some cultivated spots, occupies the northern part of the county, whose soil in general is a stiff loam on a brick clay bottom; but a considerable proportion of the higher grounds is a poor barren sand. The south downs form an extensive range of chalk hills, rising several hundred feet above the main level of the adjacent country, extending about 54 miles from west to east, and 4 in breadth, and containing 88,000 acres, which afford excellent pasture for sheep. At the north foot of those hills is a narrow slip of rich arable land, being a stiff calcareous loam on a bottom of clay. To the south of the hills an extensive vale of singular fertility reaches from Brighthelmstone to Emsworth 36 miles, and from 1 to 7 in breadth. Between the eastern extremity of the south downs and Kent, is a large tract of marsh land, whose soil is a composition of rotten vegetables, intermixed with sand

sand and other matter ; and below this is a heavy black silt mixed with marine shells. Water logs and stumps of trees have been dug out of this marsh. The wastes in the northern part of the county are not less than 90,000 acres, which, under proper management, might be highly productive. The principal commodities exported are corn, cattle, wool, iron, and chalk. There are few commodious ports on account of the rocky shore and its shelves and sand banks, which are gradually augmenting.

This county is divided into six rapes, viz. Chichester, Arundel, Bremeber, Lewes, Pevensey, and Hastings ; each of which had its castle, forest, river, and port. These rapes are subdivided into 65 hundreds, containing 1 city, 16 market towns, 342 parishes, 1060 villages and hamlets, about 25,500 houses, and 159,311 inhabitants. It sends 28 members to parliament.

Saxton's map of Sussex is included in that of Kent. Norden's is augmented by Speed. Hollar engraved one on a small scale. A survey by Richard Bugden, in six sheets, is neither accurate nor handsomely executed. A map by Charles Pine was published in 1730 ; and another at a latter period by E. Bowen. A topographical survey by Yeakell and Gardner, surveyors, in eight sheets, on a scale of two inches to a mile, is a performance of considerable merit.

Towns, &c.—*Chichester*, Coer-Cei Brit. Cicestria, Cissanceaster Sax. anciently a Roman station, afterward the residence of several Saxon kings, in the time of William I. contained 100 houses within the walls. At present it is a neat, regularly built, compact borough and bishop's see, of a circular form, in a plain near the south west extremity of the county, on two sides bathed by the small river Lavant, near the bottom of a small inlet of the sea, 5 miles from the coast, 64 C. H. Formerly environed by a wall 6963 feet in circumference ; it had four gates answering to the four cardinal points, from which the streets run in strait lines,

and intersect each other at right angles in the centre, which is the market place. The castle was not far from the north gate. The interval between the west and south gates is occupied by the cathedral, bishop's palace, &c. It has five churches, besides its cathedral which has been twice burnt, viz. in 1114, and again in the reign of Richard III. In the neighbourhood is Bosham, once a considerable port, where Swein, the eldest son of Earl Godwin, landed with the armament sent by the king of Denmark to invade England in 1049. Several miles northward is St Roch's Hill, on which is a circular camp above two furlongs diameter. To the west is another camp in the form of an oblong square, called Gonshill; not far from which is a Roman camp called the Bril, four furlongs two perches long, and two furlongs broad, in a low fat ground, with a rampart and single ditch. Chichester contains 4744 inhabitants.

Arundel, Earundle Sax. a small borough, corporation, and market town, containing 1855 inhabitants, on a declivity bathed by the Arun, 10 miles E. of Chichester, and not far from the sea coast, where considerable quantities of timber for the dock yards are shipped. This place is much resorted to for sea bathing, for which it is conveniently situated. The castle, both from its structure and site, has probably been one of the strongest in England. Originally of Saxon construction, it was rebuilt, after the arrival of the Normans, by Roger de Montgomery, thence called Earl of Arundel. From the hill on which it stood there is an extensive prospect.

Petworth, a small, tolerably built, populous market town, with narrow rectangular streets, on a gentle ascent, 13 miles N. E. of Chichester, 9 north of Arundel, and 51 C. H. There are several handsome seats in that neighbourhood.

Midhurst, i. e. Middlewood, a borough and market town, pleasantly situated on a declivity, bathed by a small stream which runs eastward to the Arun, 11 miles north of Chichester, in the road to Guilford.

Horsham,

Horsham, a considerable borough, with a fine church, in St Leonard's forest, 27 miles N. E. of the capital, 38 C. H. Here is a quarry of good stone.

Steyning, formerly a considerable now a mean borough with 266 families, in a fruitful territory, 13 miles south of Horsham, 5 from the sea-coast, and 51 C. H. It sends two members to Parliament.

Billinghurst, an agreeable village, several miles S. W. of Horsham, in the Roman military road called Stone Street Causeway, which proceeds thence to Stockbridge, Chichester, &c.

East Grinstead, a small borough and market town, containing 2659 inhabitants, where the assizes are generally held, 20 miles almost due north of Lewes, on an eminence, near Ashdown forest and the border of Surrey; 31 C. H. Near it is an hospital called Sackville College founded for 24 decayed persons.

New Shoreham, a little populous sea port town, with a tolerable harbour, below Steyning, above the mouth of the Adur, $57\frac{1}{2}$ C. H. The common tides rise 12 feet, with 3 feet at low water.

Bramber, an ancient, but inconsiderable borough, on the Adur, several miles above Shoreham. Here are vestiges of an ancient castle which belongs to the Duke of Norfolk.

Brighthelmstone, Bricthelmstun Sax. a small populous market town, and sea port, containing 7,339 inhabitants, between Shoreham and New-haven, on a declivity that slopes gently to the S. E. near a bay where is good anchorage, 51 C. H. To the north and northeast the town is sheltered by a ridge of hills called the South-downs. It is supposed there was formerly a battle in its vicinity, from the great number of men's bones that have been dug up on the west side of it for near a mile together. The French have several times attempted to demolish it without success; but, in process of time, it may be devoured by the sea which is continually encroaching on it, and in 40 years time has destroyed above

150 tenements. In the last century the sea demolished the block-house and several other buildings. Here the Prince of Wales has lately erected a handsome seat, where he sometimes resides during the bathing season. The adjacent country is agreeably diversified with hills and vallies. To the eastward the Bay terminates at Beachy-head, a promontory and beach dangerous to mariners. There was a bloody engagement off that promontory between the Dutch and English fleets, A. D. 1690. This is reckoned the highest cliff on the south coast, and on its extremity is a circular intrenchment. On the hills above the town are two camps, viz. Whitehawk and Hollingsbury.

Lewes is a considerable, well built populous town, pleasantly situate on the edge of the south downs, near the navigable Ouse, consisting of one principal street sloping down the side of the hill, with narrow streets and lanes on either hand, about eight miles from the sea coast and 51 C. H. It was formerly a walled town containing 12 parish churches, which are now reduced to six. From a wind-mill in that neighbourhood is a very extensive prospect. This place is famous for a bloody battle fought near it, wherein king Henry III. was defeated and taken prisoner by his barons. On the summit of Mount Caburn is a circular camp. Six miles N. W. is a square camp called Ditchling castle, to the westward of which is an oval camp called Poor Man's Walls. Near the village of Aldfriston, about eight miles S. E. of Lewes, several barrows are scattered on the downs. Lewes contains 3,309 inhabitants.

Pevensey, about 15 miles eastward of Lewes, and four N. E. of Eastbourne, was formerly a sea port where William the Conqueror landed; now it is near two miles from the coast. The castle, a circular inclosure of seven acres, has been a place of great strength, as appears from its ruins. Five miles northward is Hurstmonceaux a castellated mansion, which consisted of three courts built of brick. The south and north fronts were 206 feet, the east and west 214. It was the most complete work

work of the kind in England till the year 1777, when a great part of it was destroyed; but some of the outer walls, towers, and gateway remain. Pevensey contains 560 inhabitants.

Battel, anciently called Epiton, a small town consisting of one principal street, about seven miles N. N. W. of Hastings, 58 L. B. Here William Duke of Normandy defeated king Harold, October 14th A. D. 1066; and, in commemoration of this victory, built an abbey for benedictine monks, and richly endued it. Here were long preserved, King William's sword, his coronation robe, and a roll containing the names of his companions. Near Battel, is Beacon-hill, formerly called Standard-hill, where William the Norman is said to have erected his standard.

Hastings, a small borough and market town, with an indifferent harbour and little trade, in the S. E. corner of the county, 65 L. B. It is the chief of the Cinque Ports, which, with its members, Winchelsea, Rye, Romney, Hithe, Dover, and Sandwich, is obliged to find 21 ships within 40 days after the king's summons, with 21 able men in each ship, well furnished and well armed for the king's service, who are to stay 15 days in the said service at their own charge; but if their attendance be longer required, they are to be paid by the king. On the north side of the town are the remains of an ancient castle.

Winchelsea, one of the Cinque Ports, and a royal borough, containing 627 inhabitants, three miles S. W. of Rye, 69 L. B. The old town was swallowed up by the sea in 1250. The new town was regularly built on a rocky cliff, at the foot of which was a convenient harbour. But, deserted by the sea, it is now dwindled to a mean place, though it retains its privileges. Little more than a skeleton of the town remains; its market and trade are lost. The stone works of three gates were lately entire, with a number of fine vaults. Two miles N. E. of the town, and about half a mile from the sea, stood Camber Castle built by Henry VIII. at the expence of L.23,000. Six miles N. W. is Sedlescombe,

combe, a village noted for mineral waters of the same quality with those of Tunbridge.

Rye, a tolerably built borough, corporation, and market town, containing 2,035 inhabitants, on the north side of a steep cliff, in a peninsula at the S. E. extremity of the county, 66 L. B. On the decline of Winchelsea, it was fortified with walls by Edward III. ; and the sea afterward breaking in rendered its harbour commodious. A sand bank having again filled up the harbour, an attempt was made in 1726 to open another, wherein vessels of 360 tons burden might safely ride. It has some trade in hops, wool, timber, cannon, chimney backs, &c. which are cast at the iron works at Bakeley.

Antiquities.—Amberely Castle near Arundel.—Arundel Castle.—Battle Abbey, founded by William the Conqueror.—Bayaham Abbey, founded in the beginning of the 13th century.—Bodisham Castle, near the Rother.—Boxgrove Priory, founded in the reign of Henry I.—Bramber Castle, built before the conquest.—Brighthelmstone.—Blackhouse, built about 1539.—Chichester monastery and cathedral.—Halnacker house, built before the reign of Henry I.—Hastings Castle, one of the Cinque Ports.—Hurstmonceaux Castle, built before the middle of the 12th century.—St James's Hospital at Lewes.—Ipres Tower, built in the 12th century at Rye.—Knap Castle, built soon after the conquest.—Lewes Priory and Castle, built in the 11th century.—Michelham Priory, founded towards the end of the 12th century.—Petworth house, near Midhurst.—Pevensey Castle.—Shelbred Priory.—Stanstead Place.—Selsey Priory, near Chichester.—Winchelsea Priory, Castle, &c. built in the middle of the 16th century.

10. KENT.

KENT is bounded on the east and south by the sea, on the west by Sussex and Surrey, and on the north is divided from Middlesex and

Essex by the Thames ; lying between $50^{\circ} 48'$ and $51^{\circ} 30'$ N. latitude, and between $0^{\circ} 4' W.$ and $1^{\circ} 22' E.$ longitude from Greenwich ; being 30—35 miles from north to south, and 60 from west to east, except towards the south border, which terminates almost in a point at Dungeness near the mouth of the Rother ; containing 1300 square miles, or 832,000 acres.

The principal rivers are the Medway, Darent, and Stour. The Medway is composed of several streams which unite near the middle of the county, run northward by Maidstone, Rochester, &c. and fall into the mouth of the Thames. The Darent originates in Surrey, passes through the north-west part of Kent, and empties itself into the Thames below Dartford. At Ashford, two small streams unite to form the Stour, which flows north-east to the downs below Sandwich.

This county is nominally divided into three districts, viz. east, west, and south, or upper, middle, and lower Kent ; each of which has its peculiar quality. The first, that is east or upper Kent, is healthy, not rich ; the second is both healthy and rich ; the third rich not healthy. Two ridges of hills run through the middle of the county. The northern ridge or upper hills, and the territory northward to the Thames, are composed principally of chalk and flints, and the lower hills of iron and ragstone : but towards the border of Surrey gravel and clay prevail on the eminences. The Weald, an extensive and level tract, was anciently an immense forest belonging to the king. By degrees it has been cleared, cultivated, and peopled ; some woodlands, however, remain in their original state. Its boundaries are nearly as follows : viz. from Romney N. to Ashford, thence N. W. beyond the Medway to Teston and Watlingbury, S. along the border of Surrey, including Oxney island, and E. to Romney. The soil is various—clay, hazel mould, sand, ragstone and gravel. There are many commons and waste lands which produce very little, as Hothfield heath, Charing heath, Lenham heath,

Pinnenden heath, Cox heath, Barming heath, Dartford heath, East Malling heath, Sealchart, Hay's common, Bromley common, Bexby heath, Blackheath, &c. some of these are a good soil, but, in general, they are covered with sand, gravel, or stones. Most of the marsh land of this county lies along the margin, or at the mouths of the rivers, or has been formerly covered with the waters of ancient ports and havens, now in a great measure obliterated.

Kent is divided into five lithes, which are subdivided into 63 hundreds, containing two cities, 39 market towns, 413 parishes, 9000 freeholds, about 51,585 houses, and 307,624 inhabitants.

This county was surveyed and illustrated in a superficial work by Tho. Philipot of Clare-hall, Cambridge, 1659, folio; reprinted with corrections and additions by William Whittingham, bookseller at Lynne. The history of Kent, in five parts, was composed by Dr John Harris, 1719. The first volume only was published soon after the author's death. The history and topographical survey of this county, by Edward Hasted of Canterbury, 1778, with an accurate map, was reprinted in 12 volumes octavo in 1797—1801. In Saxton's map, 1575, the hundreds are omitted, which are supplied by Speed. Another was engraved by E. Bowen for the British Atlas. A philosophico-chorographical chart of east Kent was published by Dr Packe, physician, in 1739. This curious performance was printed on four sheets of atlas paper in 1743, wherein are described the vallies, the directions and elevations of the hills, and whatever is curious in art and nature that diversifies and adorns the face of the earth. These maps were accompanied with an essay entitled *Convallium Descriptio*. A topographical map of Kent was constructed by Jo. Andrews and A. Dury in 25 sheets, on a scale of two inches to a mile, and reduced to one sheet. This map is indifferently executed, and the orthography is very inaccurate.

Cities, &c.—*Canterbury*, Durovernum, Cantuaria, Caer-Kent, Cant'eshurh,

burgh, anciently the seat of the Kentish kings, at present the capital of the county, and the metropolitan see of England, is a large but inelegantly built populous city, in the form of a cross and environed by a wall, containing 9000 inhabitants, situate in a pleasant valley about four miles in breadth, on the river Stour, 56 L. B. The cathedral, a magnificent gothic edifice, once famous for the shrine of Thomas Becket, originally contained 37 altars, and has a tower 235 feet in height. There are 14 parish churches, a castle resembling that of Rochester, and several remains of antiquity. The castle, now ruinous, is nearly square, each side measuring about 87 feet and 50 high, divided into several stories, with windows irregularly placed. In the castle yard is the old arch of Worthgate, one of the most entire Roman arches in the kingdom. The antiquities of Canterbury were published by Somner, 1640; and a new edition with considerable additions, in 1703, folio. The history and antiquities of the cathedral church of Canterbury were composed by the Rev. John Dart of Greenwich, 1726, folio. Another historical description of this place appeared in 1772, octavo. Two miles from the city, is a large double trenched Roman camp, containing about eight acres, with the praetorium almost entire. Beyond the outer vallum is a plain intrenchment. In that neighbourhood and in the city have been found many urns, bottles, pateræ, Roman coins and pavements, &c. The city grounds, consisting of 2 or 3000 acres, yield hops of a superior quality. Thence to Dover lies an open district, whose soil is various, viz. chalk, loam, strong cledge, hazel mould, and stiff clay, with small tracts of flints, gravel, and sand.

Rochester, *Roffa*, *Ilrofeceaster Sax.* by Bede called a castle of the Kentishmen, has experienced a variety of revolutions and misfortunes. It is an indifferently built city and a bishop's see, in a pleasant valley on the right bank of the Medway, in the road from Canterbury to London, 30 L. B. The cathedral was built at different periods; the body and

west front is all that remains of Bishop Gundulph's construction. The runous castle fronts the cathedral, and is approached by a steep stone bridge and gateway defended by a strong tower. Part of it is kept in repair, and used as a magazine. Many parts of the city walls are standing, but the gates are gone. The bridge, built in 1392, and repaired in 1744, is above 560 feet long, and 14 broad, with 11 arches. Watling street passes through this city from Shooter's hill to Dover. The history and antiquities of the cathedral were published in 1717, octavo. The most venerable antiquity belonging to this church is *Textus Roffensis* written by Bishop Ernulf who died A. D. 1124, and published by Hearne at Oxford, 1720, octavo. Beside the affairs of this cathedral, it contains the laws of several Saxon kings, the Saxon forms of oaths, &c. the history and antiquities of Rochester, 1772, 12mo. This city contains 6,817 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament.

Chatham, a considerable, irregularly built, populous town, containing 10,505 inhabitants, separated by the river Medway from Rochester, of which it is a suburb, 31 L. B. The dock was begun by Elizabeth; and has been so much improved by her successors, that there is not a more complete arsenal in Europe. The houses of the officers are handsome, the public buildings are surprisingly large, and there are whole streets of warehouses. The mouth of the river, 10 miles below Chatham, is defended by the royal fort of Sheerness, built by Charles II. on the west point of Shepey island, and more commodiously situate than Queenborough castle built by Edward III. in 1364, and now demolished. There is a yard and dock at Sheerness as an appendage to Chatham. An old well at Queenborough Castle, being bored in 1729, more than 80 feet below its original bottom, which was at the depth of 200 feet, yielded excellent spring water, which in eight days rose 176 feet, and is considerably deeper than any part of the adjacent sea.

Shepey

Shepey Island, formed by a navigable arm of the sea, called the east and west Swale, is 11 miles long and six broad, lying from N. W. to S. E. and containing seven parishes. The land rises, from the shores of the Swale on the S. E. and W. boundaries, towards the centre of the island, but on the north side it seems to have extended much farther. The cliffs are in length about six miles, and gradually decline at each end. At the highest they are about ninety feet, consisting of clay, and are daily washed away by the sea. Some farms have lost many acres within these few years. About four-fifths of this island consist of grass land of two sorts, viz. marsh land and upland pasture. The inclosures on the hills are small, and surrounded with thick hedge rows of elm; and the whole face of the country is agreeable, being interspersed with hill and dale, cottages and hamlets. The ground is low and marshy on the south side, where two creeks form the islets of *Elmley* and *Harty*. *Minster* on the north coast was founded in 675—afterwards destroyed by the Danes—rebuilt in 1130 by William archbishop of Canterbury, who placed in it Benedictine nuns. At Leysdown, bones of an uncommon size were found, (See Phil. Trans. V. 48.). *Elmley* is an island separated from Shepey by a branch of the Swale. It is about three miles long and two broad, containing about 27,000 acres, of which 2600 are salt marshes. *Harty*, a small island yielding pasture, separated from the mainland by the Swale, and from Shepey by a narrow channel. The flat, low, marshy, semicircular island of *Grain*, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad; separated from Shepey by the west Swale, and from the mainland by a narrow branch of the Medway. At some distance from the mouth of west Swale, on the extremity of a sand bank, there is a buoy commonly called the Nore.

Milton, or Middleton, originally a royal villa, and residence of Alfred, now a tolerable market town, near the east Swale, midway between Dartford and the Downs, 40 L. B. The oysters on that part of the coast are the most famous of any in Kent.

Faversham,

Faversham was a royal demesne in 811, and in Kenulf's charter called the King's little town. Incorporated by Henry III. it is now a considerable place, and a member of the cinque port of Dover, consisting of two long broad streets, with a market house in the centre, between Milton and Canterbury, 47 L. B. King Stephen, in 1147, erected here an abbey for cluniac monks, the two gates of which, being its last remains, were some years ago taken down. The neighbouring territory is fertile; a small creek forms a communication with the east Swale, and gunpowder, madder, fruit, and oysters, are its principal articles of trade. Here James II. was apprehended by the populace, in 1688, as he was making his escape in disguise. The history of this town and port was published by Edward Jacob, Esq. 1774, 8vo. It contains 3364 inhabitants.

Reculver, Regulbium, Raculf Sax. was anciently a Roman station, within which Ethelbert, king of Kent, built a palace, and Basso, a Saxon, founded a monastery, now a mean place on the sea coast, 9 miles north-east of Canterbury. Cisterns, cellars, tessellated pavements, Roman bricks, coins, fibulæ, &c. have been discovered by the fall of the cliff. Half a mile thence a stratum of whitish shells appears in a green sand not above two feet from the beach. Part of the Roman inclosure has been undermined by the sea. The antiquities of Reculver were published by Dr Terry. (See Richborough.)

Thanet, or Tenet island, extends from Reculver eastward to North Foreland, being the north east corner of the county, bounded on the west by the Stour and the Wantsum, and on all other sides by the sea. The low ground, through which these rivers now flow, was formerly covered by the sea, and vessels from the coast of France sailed this way to London instead of going round the Foreland. The island is 10 miles long and 8 broad, containing about 45 square miles, or 28,800 acres. A considerable proportion of it is a thin light soil highly improved, and abundantly

abundantly fertile. There are about 3500 acres of excellent marsh, and 23,500 of arable land. Here the Saxons, under Hengist and Horsa, established a colony in the year 450. The history and antiquities of this island by the Rev. John Lewis, vicar of Mynstre, were published in 1723, 4to. The second edition of this work, greatly enlarged, appeared in 1736.

Margate, a small town on the north coast of Thanet, about 4 miles west of North Foreland, and 72 L. B. In the summer season this place is frequented for sea bathing, having become one of the principal watering places for the idle, the opulent, and the invalid. Vast quantities of corn are shipped here for London. The neighbouring cliff, at an opening called Newgate, is about 80 feet in height. The harbour of Margate has been much improved by a new pier.

North Foreland, the N. E. point of Thanet, is the promontory by act of parliament ascertained to be the southmost part of the port of London, which is thereby extended north in a right angle to the Nase on the coast of Essex, and forms what is properly called the mouth of the Thames. A sea mark was erected here at the public expence 80 feet in height.

Ramsgate, which in Elizabeth's reign consisted of 25 inhabited houses, is now a long neat town, in the form of a cross, whose east end opens to the pier, which extends near 800 feet before it forms an angle, and is 26 feet broad at top including the parapet. A bill was brought into parliament about 50 years ago to render this harbour capable of receiving 200 sail of ships. The town is a member of the town and port of Sandwich, about five miles S. S. E. of Margate, and is frequented in summer.

Sandwich, Sandvicius, is an ancient town, being mentioned in the Saxon chronicle 851, when Ethelstan defeated the Danes near it. In the Confessor's time it was one of the cinque ports, and owed its increase to the decay of Richborough and Stonar. It was burnt by the French
in

in 1216, and again in Henry VI.'s reign. The Waloons who fled hither from the persecution of the Duke of Alva, greatly improved its manufactures and trade, but when James I. established the merchant adventurers' company both these declined. At present it is a small irregularly built market town, containing 3 churches, 12 miles east of Canterbury, 2 miles above the mouth of the Stour and bottom of a bay, $68\frac{1}{2}$ L. B. The town wall is ruinous, and the harbour shallow. In that neighbourhood Hengist the Saxon defeated the Britons. Three miles westward at Ash, in 1737, were found several bodies placed separately in wooden cases, four feet deep, with a sword on the right side and a spear on the left, and several Roman medals in the graves. In the same places were dug up some utensils, ornaments, and weapons. Sandwich contains 6506 inhabitants, and sends 2 members to parliament. The ruins of Richborough, or Reptaceaster, can scarcely be traced. The town was situate on the slope of a hill, and the castle on higher ground impending on the sea, which is now shut out by accumulated sands. The site of the town is now a cultivated field, about two miles N. of Sandwich, near the mouth of the Stour, and its port, frequented by the Romans, is choked up. The outer wall was 12 feet thick, and of considerable height; the north side 560 feet long, the west 484, the south 540. A variety of antiquities, as urns, coins, &c. have been discovered.

Deal, or Dole, a considerable, tolerably built, trading town, containing about 5420 inhabitants in 1000 houses, which form three long and narrow streets, on a flat shore, 6 miles S. S. E. of Sandwich, $74\frac{1}{2}$ L. B. Between this place and Godwin Sands are the Downs, about 8 miles in length, 6 in breadth, and 8—12 fathoms in depth, the common rendezvous of the East India and other fleets. Deal carries on no manufacture, but has some foreign trade. To defend this open coast three castles were built by Henry VIII. A ridge of steep cliffs runs hence to Dover, and abounds in samphire. Beyond the Downs are Godwin Sands,

Sands, an extensive shoal or quicksand, which tradition supposes to have been the estate of Earl Godwin swallowed up by the sea. Those sands extend 10 miles; the north head being opposite to Ramsgate, and the south head to King's Down. At low water several parts of them are dry. In easterly winds they break the force of the waves, and render the Downs a safe station.

South Foreland is the S. E. point of the Kentish shore, 6 miles south of Deal, and almost opposite to Dunkirk. Its situation is of great security to the Downs, as it breaks the force of the sea when the wind blows fresh from the south and south west, while Godwin Sands shelter that road from an easterly wind.

Dover, Dofre, an ancient town, containing 14,845 inhabitants including its liberty, one of the cinque ports, and a frequented passage to France, is situate in a valley under a semicircle of chalky cliffs, with a secure harbour for small vessels, 4 miles west of South Foreland, 30 from Calais, 16 from Canterbury, 72 L. B. It had once seven churches, which are now reduced to two. On the side next the sea it was defended by a wall, some part of which in Cambden's time remained. On a neighbouring chalky hill stands the castle, which was so well fortified in the time of the Saxons that it was reckoned the key of England. Edward IV. expended L.10,000 upon it, and Elizabeth farther improved it. But it is too high to injure any ship at sea; and it could not stand a formal siege on the land side, though the area of its fortification be 30 acres. A well in it, 60 fathoms deep, is said to be the work of Julius Caesar. Great part of a rock called Shakespear's Cliff fell down, March 1771, and a portion of the castle wall gave way. The town was twice destroyed by fire, viz. soon after the conquest, and in the reign of Edward I. Its ancient harbour is now a beach at the mouth of the valley, to the westward of which is the pier built by Henry VIII. at the expence of L.63,000, forming a spacious harbour commanded by a

modern fort. Watling Street is the common road from Dover to Canterbury. A ridge of steep cliffs extends several miles west to Folkstone. That an isthmus between Dover and Calais anciently subsisted is highly probable, for the distance between these places does not exceed 30 miles—the strait is not so deep as the sea on either side—the soil and other appearances on both shores are nearly the same. Every where along the eastern coast of Britain there are marks and indications which render it evident that the surface of the German Ocean was more elevated at some remote period than at the present time. (See No. 275, Phil. Trans.)

Folkstone, Folcestan Sax. formerly a large town, but the greater part of it has been carried off by the sea. At present it is a considerable fishing town, and a member of the cinque port of Dover, irregularly built along the cliff, nearly opposite to Boulogne, and noted only for being the birth place of Harvey, an eminent physician. There was an ancient station on Castle hill, which is a small oval of about two acres, double ditched on the east, and triple on the north and west. Some vestiges of walls remain, and Roman bricks have been found. Several hills in that neighbourhood have sunk, and become lower in the course of the present century. To the westward of the town, Sandgate Castle was built by Henry the VIII. Folkstone contains 3257 inhabitants.

Hithe, a small cinque port town, pleasantly situate in a fruitful territory, 5 miles W. of Folkstone, 70 L. B. It formerly contained several parish churches, all of which are demolished, one excepted. As its rise was owing to the decay of Lyme and West Hithe, whose ports were choked up with sand, it has shared the same fate. In the reign of Henry IV. numbers of its inhabitants were cut off by pestilence, 200 of their houses consumed by fire, and five of their ships sunk at sea, with the loss of 100 men. Saltwood Castle, about a mile from the town, is of great antiquity, but has been repaired at different periods. It has an embattled

embattled wall with towers and a deep ditch. The town contains 1446 inhabitants, and sends 2 members to parliament. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Hithe is Ostenhanger House, formerly an eminent mansion, consisting, it is said, of 126 apartments, almost demolished A. D. 1701. A fragment of it is now converted into a farm house. In that neighbourhood the royal military canal extends from the foot of Shorncliff to Cliff End, a distance of 32 miles. The cut is 74 feet wide, and from 11 to 13 deep, with a rampart of 20 feet in thickness, and a military road behind it. It is fortified by flanks for cannon.

Limme, or *Lyme*, a mean village, but anciently a noted sea port, in a level tract, three miles W. of Hithe. There Caesar landed in his expedition against the Britons. A mile below the town, Studfall Castle, a British fortress, was situate on a declivity, inclosing about 10 acres within its walls.

Romney, a mean borough, corporation, and market town, containing 2167 inhabitants, one of the cinque ports, and formerly a place of note, stands on an eminence of sand and gravel in a marsh, 9 miles S. W. of Hithe, and 73 L. B. In William the Conqueror's time it had 5 parish churches, and was divided into 12 wards. Before the sea retired in the reign of Edward I. its harbour was spacious. The tower of the church is a fine remain of Saxon architecture. Old Romney, two miles inland, bears few marks of its ancient state. The land trends from the town 6 miles southward, and terminates in a gravelly point called Dungeness. Romney marsh, an acquisition from the sea, is a spacious level of low rich marsh land, yielding excellent pasture, in the south corner of the county, about 12 miles long and 8 broad, containing the small towns of Romney and Lydd, 16 other parishes, and 44,000 acres. It is defended from the sea by an immense wall 3 miles in length, the expence of repairing which and the sluices is about L.4000 a year. The Rother, which now falls into the sea at the S. W. extremity of the county, had

formerly another outlet at Romney, the dry channel of which is still visible. That river, immediately above its mouth, forms an island called Oxney, 10 miles in circuit, consisting of a ridge of upland running through its middle, and of low fertile marshes towards the river.

Newenden, a mean village, is supposed to be the ancient Anderida, *Caer-Andred* Brit. and *Andreds-ceaster* Sax. a town and harbour of great antiquity in the neighbourhood of *Andredswald*, destroyed by Hengist, rebuilt in the reign of Edward I. and called *Newenden*, *i. e.* a new town in a valley, on the Rother, in the road from Tunbridge to Rye. It would seem that in the time of the Romans the sea came up as far as this town. *Tenterden*, *Cranbroke*, &c. are inconsiderable towns in that corner of the county; the first of which is noted for its high steeple, said to have been by accident the cause of Godwin Sands.

Ashford, or *Esktisford*, a small town and corporation, the birth place of Dr John Wallis a mathematician, pleasantly situate on a gentle eminence at the conflux of the Ash and Stour, in the road from Hithe to London, 57 L. B. In the church is an ancient date (See No. 474, *Phil. Trans.*). The monument for a countess of Athol is near 400 years old. This town contains 1151 inhabitants.

Wye, a small market town, containing 1,200 inhabitants, on the Stour, 4 miles below, *i. e.* N. N. E. of Ashford, in the road from Folkstone to London, 57 L. B. Kempe, archbishop of York, was a poor husbandman's son of this place. On the same river, between Wye and Canterbury, is Chilham, or Julham, near which Julius Caesar is supposed to have defeated the Britons, and encamped 10 days. Below the town is a green barrow called Julaber's Grave, conjectured to be the sepulchre of Quintus Laberius Durus, a Roman general. Near Chilham Castle, Roman vessels, utensils, and the foundation of a very ancient building were found, with a kind of senate house built round with stone seats. This castle was fortified by Wilfrid, king of Kent, and destroyed by the Danes.

Maidstone,

Maidstone, *Caer-Megwad*, *Maidstane Sax.* was anciently a Roman station, has been a considerable town in all ages since, and is now a populous borough, consisting of one handsome principal street, intersected by another at the market place, agreeably situate at the confluence of the Len and Medway, near the centre of the county, 9 miles south of Rochester, 35 L. B. It is the shire town, containing 8027 inhabitants, has the custody of weights and measures, and carries on a flourishing trade in paper, hops, grain, fruit, and large bullocks brought from the Weald. The tide flows up to the town, and renders the Medway navigable by barges of 50 or 60 tons. About 5 miles from Maidstone, and half a mile from the Medway, was found a thin bed of shells 6 feet under ground, supposed to have been lapides sui generis, and not shells petrified. (No. 155 Phil. Trans.).

Ailesford, or *Eglesford*, a small town, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. N. W. of Maidstone, on the Medway, in the road from London to Ashford and Hithe, $31\frac{1}{2}$ L. B. Here the Saxons, under Hengist and Horsa, were defeated by the Britons: and Horsa was slain and buried at Horsted.

Tunbridge, *Tonebriege Sax. i. e.* a town of bridges, so called from the river Tun, and four other little streams of the Medway, over each of which there is a stone bridge, an indifferently built market town, 10 miles S. W. of Maidstone, 30 L. B. The castle, built in the reign of William Rufus, was frequently besieged in the barons' war, and once taken by king John, but now lies in ruins. The environs are agreeably diversified with villages and handsome seats. The wells, so much resorted to by the nobility and gentry, were discovered in 1606 by Dudley, Lord North. The water is impregnated with shelly particles and marine salt; and its weight in $7\frac{1}{4}$ ounces, is 4 grains lighter than the German Spa, and 10 lighter than common water. The first buildings were erected here in 1636, and there is now a number of good houses for lodgings, and a regular market. Those springs are 6 miles south of the

the town, at the bottom of three hills called Mount Sinai, Mount Ephraim, and Mount Pleasant. The rocks, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the wells, are in some parts 75 feet high, and their mean height 40, interspersed with cliffs and chasms, which lead through the midst of them by dark and gloomy passages. Tunbridge contains 4371 inhabitants.

Wrotham, or *Wortham*, so called from Wort, an herb growing there in great plenty, is a mean place between London and Maidstone, 25 L. B. About 4 miles westward is Oxford, noted for a great slaughter of the Danes, and for a palace built by Warham archbishop of Canterbury, which his successor Cranmer exchanged with Henry VIII.

Westerham, a small market town, the native place of Benjamin Hoadly bishop of Winchester, and General Wolfe; 12 miles S. of Bromley, on the border of Surrey.

Cliffe, a little town where several councils were held, 5 miles east of Gravesend, and 4 north of Rochester, near the mouth of the Thames. It was formerly called Bishop's Cliff, or Cliff at Hoo.

Gravesend, a considerable market town, containing 2483 inhabitants, and the first port on the Thames, is situate on the south bank of the river, and was incorporated with Milton by Elizabeth, $22\frac{1}{2}$ L. B. It was burnt by the French and Spaniards in the reign of Richard II.; but Henry VIII. fortified both sides of the river. Outward bound ships are visited here by custom house officers, but the homeward bound pass without notice, unless it be to put waiters on board. This place was burnt in 1727, but soon after was rebuilt, and a town house erected in 1764. In 1772 an act of parliament empowered the inhabitants to pave and light their streets. The tract eastward along the river is marshy and unhealthy. In 1799 an act of parliament was passed to form a subterraneous way underneath the river from the Kentish to Essex shore.

Woolwich, a considerable, well built, populous town, containing 9826 inhabitants, at the bottom of a hill on the south bank of the Thames, 5 miles

miles east of Greenwich, and 10 L. B. It contains several fine docks, rope yards, and spacious magazines. A royal academy is established here, under the board of ordnance, for the instructing of young gentlemen in the principles and art of fortification, and every branch of military science relating thereto, with the French and Latin tongues, writing, fencing, and drawing. The largest ships ride before the town even at low water. From the top of the hill, where handsome barracks are erected, there is an extensive and delightful prospect. In the neighbourhood is an ancient fortification, the area of which is inclosed with triple ramparts and ditches. In the year 1637 a ship was built at Woolwich 1637 tons burden, besides tonnage. It was 128 feet long and 48 broad; from the fore end of the beak head to the after end of the stern 232 feet; from the bottom of the keel to the top of the lantern 76 feet. It had 5 lanterns, the largest of which would hold 10 persons upright, 3 flush decks, a forecastle, half quarter-deck and round-house. The lower tier had 60 ports, the middle one 30, the third 26, the forecastle 12, half deck 14, beside 10 pieces of chace ordnance forward, and 10 right off, and many loop holes in the cabin for muskets. It had 11 anchors, one weighing 4400 lib. This ship was called the Royal Sovereign.

Greenwich, a considerable and well built town, the birth place and residence of several of our sovereigns, containing 14,339 inhabitants, is pleasantly situate on the right bank of the Thames, 5 L. B. The palace was founded by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, in the reign of Henry VI. and completed by Henry VIII. It was pulled down by Charles II. who built the first wing of another palace on a magnificent plan; but William III. in 1694, converted it into a royal hospital for aged and disabled seamen. The second wing, which was afterward added, stands on the spot where Henry VIII. held his feasts of tilting and tournaments. The chapel, which was one of the most elegant in Europe, the
great

great dining hall, and 8 wards for pensioners, were consumed by fire, January 1779. The dome was rebuilt about the year 1785, but the reparation of the whole damage is not yet completed. About 2000 seamen are maintained in this hospital, and there are out pensioners as at Chelsea. The extensive park, walled and planted by Charles II. is well stocked with deer. The royal observatory stands on an eminence in the park, and, by British geographers, is now reckoned the first meridian. On the south side of the park is Black Heath, an elevated tract of a light soil, planted with handsome seats. There Sir John Mordaunt, a Turkey merchant, in 1708, built an hospital for decayed merchants. In its vicinity a splendid seat was built by Sir Gregory Page, but was lately sold piece meal by act of parliament; 2 miles beyond which is Eltham, where was a royal palace frequented by the kings of England from Henry III. to Henry VIII. There are some remains of the gateway, and its magnificent hall, with a fine roof, has been used as a barn. South east of Eltham is an ancient camp on the summit of a hill covered with wood.

Bromley, a small market town, noted for a palace of the Bishop of Rochester, on the river Ravensbourn, which runs north to Deptford, in the road to Tunbridge, 9½ L. B. At Keston, 4 miles south of Bromley, are vestiges of a very ancient fortification. A chalybeate spring, near Bromley, is described in a treatise by Thomas Reynolds, surgeon, 1756, 8vo.

Dartford, or Darentford, a considerable town, and great thoroughfare from London to Canterbury and Dover, in a valley, near the influx of the Darwent into the Thames, 15 L. B. Here the insurrection of Wat Tyler first made its appearance—the first paper mill in England was erected by Sir John Spilman in the reign of Charles I.—and the first iron mill was constructed by Godfrey Box of Liege in 1590. There are some remains of a fine nunnery which Edward III. founded about
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the year 1355, and which Henry VIII. converted into a residence for himself and his successors. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile westward is Crayford, where Hengist the Saxon, eight years after his arrival, defeated the Britons, and established his kingdom in Kent. In the neighbourhood are many artificial caves.

Deptford, or Deepford, formerly West-Greenwich, was held by Hugh de Maminot, a Norman baron who built a castle there, but was of no estimation till Henry VIII. erected a storehouse for the navy and a dock. It is now a populous town, divided into upper and lower Deptford, both containing above 2000 houses, commodiously situate at the mouth of the Ravensburne, on the Thames, $3\frac{1}{2}$ L. B. It has a wet dock of two acres for ships, and another of an acre and a half, with vast quantities of timber and other stores. Here Peter the Great, Czar of Moscow, completed his knowledge in the practical part of naval architecture. The town and parish contain about 13,000 inhabitants, of whom 3000 are artists and traders. The society of Trinity-house, founded in the reign of Henry VIII. consists of a master, deputy master, 31 elder brethren, and other inferiour members, whose number is unlimited. The design of this institution was the increase and encouragement of navigation, the good government of mariners, and security of ships. There are two hospitals belonging to Trinity-house, one built in the reign of Henry VIII. and the other about 1685. The pensioners of both consist of masters of vessels, pilots past service, and their widows.

Antiquities.—Allington Castle, noted in the time of the Saxons, near Maidstone.—Aynsford Castle and Chapel.—Barnard Castle, near Milton.—Belfran's Palace, near Beaksbourne.—Boxley Abbey.—Castle Rust, near Milton.—Chilham Castle, of great antiquity.—Chiding Stone, 4 miles S. W. of Tunbridge.—Cowling Castle, 4 miles N. of Rochester, founded in the 25th year of Richard II.—Darington Priory, near Feversham.—Dartford Priory, 6 miles W. S. W. of Gravesend.—Deal Castle—

Dover Castle.—Eltham Palace.—Halling House, 3 miles from Rochester.—Howlet Palace, near Littlebourn.—Kit, or Cotty House, a few miles from Maidstone. Leeds Castle and Abbey, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. E. of Maidstone.—Lisness Abbey, near Plumstead. Lullington Castle.—Malling Abbey.—St Margaret's Abbey, near South Darent.—Minster Monastery, founded in the middle of the 7th century.—Mote's Bulwark, built by Henry VIII. and Mereworth Castle.—Otford Castle.—Queenborough Castle, founded in 1361.—Reculver Abbey, near Margate.—Richborough Castle, near Sandwich.—Romney Castle.—Saltwood Castle, near Hythe.—Sandgate Castle, built by Henry VIII. near Folkstone.—Sandown Castle, near Deal.—Shoreham Castle.—Starborough Castle, near Edenridge.—Stone Castle, near Greenhithe.—Tunbridge Castle and Priory.—Upnor Castle, built by Queen Elizabeth, near Upham.—Walmer Castle and Priory, near Deal.—Westenhanger and Oesterhanger House, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Hythe, founded before the reign of Richard I.—West-Malling Abbey, built about the beginning of the 12th century.

MIDDLESEX.

MIDDLESEX, *i. e.* the country of the middle Saxons, is bounded on the west by Buckinghamshire, on the north by Hartfordshire, on the east by Essex, and on the south is divided from Surrey by the river Thames; lying between $51^{\circ} 24'$ and $51^{\circ} 43\frac{1}{2}'$ north latitude, and between $0^{\circ} 0' 2''$ E. and $0^{\circ} 32'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 12—15 miles from north to south, and 22 from west to east; containing 240 square miles, and 153,600 acres.

The prevailing soils are gravelly loam and clay. The western part of the county is arable and well cultivated, except Hounslow-heath, and a small stripe along the Coln. The fields on the border of the Thames

are

are chiefly employed in raising plants and vegetables for the London market. In the vicinity of Enfield there is a considerable proportion of arable land. The middle of the county abounds in excellent pastures. There are several thousand acres of common, which at present lie waste and are of no value. Of these the most noted are Hounslow-heath between Brentford and Staines, and Finchley common north of Highgate.

Rivers.—The Thames approaches this county at Staines, and slowly winds along its southern boundary to London. The tide flows above Richmond, more than 70 miles from the sea, and the water continues fresh as far as Woolwich.

The Coln rises in Hartfordshire, runs southward by Uxbridge and Colnbrook, along the western border of Middlesex, and falls into the Thames.

The Lee forms the common boundary of Middlesex and Essex.

The new river, from the vicinity of Ware in Hartfordshire, is conducted in an artificial canal through a winding course of 38 miles, three-fourths of a mile, and 16 poles, to Islington. This great work was undertaken A. D. 1606, by Hugh Middleton citizen of London. In the course of the canal are 43 sluices and 215 bridges; and in some parts it is conveyed through subterranean passages. There is a navigable canal leading from Hartfordshire, along the bank of the Lea, with which it forms a junction in the neighbourhood of Bow. The Branston canal enters the county near Uxbridge, passes by Drayton, Cranford, near Osterely park, and approaches the Thames at Brentford.

This county is divided into six hundreds, containing about 200 parishes, and seven market towns, exclusive of London. It sends eight members to parliament.

Saxton's map of Middlesex is included in that of Kent, without the hundreds, which are supplied by Speed. Hollar engraved a large map of this county in 1667, and a smaller in 1670. Seale's map, contain-

ing the arms of the companies, is inserted in the British atlas, together with a delineation of the country 30 miles round London, from an actual survey by Kitchen. There is a map of the country 20 miles round the capital, on a scale of five inches to a mile, in 16 sheets, A. D. 1746, by Rocque, reduced to four sheets in 1763, and to one in 1766. Oliver's map was published in 1732. Another from an actual survey appeared in 1742. Mr Warburton, in 1749, published a map on two sheets of imperial atlas, with the arms of the nobility and gentry on the borders. A topographical survey, on a scale of two inches to a mile, was published by Rocque in four sheets, 1754, and reduced to one sheet in 1757.

Cities, &c.—*London*, the metropolis of the British empire, and the most renowned city in the world for extent, population, wealth, commerce, &c. is situate on several gentle eminences, bathed on the south by the river Thames, 378 miles S. S. E. of Edinburgh, and 269 N. N. W. of Paris. This city was anciently surrounded by a wall, and had seven gates by land, viz. Ludgate, Aldgate, Cripplegate, Aldersgate, Moorgate, and Bishopsgate, all of which were taken down in 1760—1761, and Newgate was also removed in 1776. London stone, anciently a miliary, was placed in the centre of the longest diameter of the city. This city, while a Roman colony, was reduced to ashes by the Britons; it was burnt by the Danes in 852, rebuilt by Alfred, and since that period has frequently suffered by pestilence and by fire. But the two last calamities which it has undergone were the most dreadful, viz. the plague, which broke out October 10th 1665, and in one year cut off 90,000 inhabitants; and the fire which began in a baker's house near the bridge, September 3d, 1666, and in three days consumed 87 churches beside St Paul's Cathedral, Guild-hall, the Royal Exchange, the Custom-house, many hospitals, schools, libraries, 52 companies halls, 15 wards, 400 streets and lanes, 13,200 dwelling-houses, the ruins covering 436 acres. The value of property destroyed was computed at L.7,335,000, exclusive of books estimated at L.150,000. Another calculation

calculation makes it L.10,730,500, but six lives only were lost. In memory of this event, a pillar called the monument, 193 feet high, was erected near the place where the fire began, by Sir Christopher Wren in 1677, at the expence of L. 13,000. There is an ascent to its summit by 345 steps of black marble. The city was soon rebuilt in a more substantial manner. In the 12th century the number of inhabitants within the bills of mortality was 40,000. In queen Elizabeth's reign, the far greater part of this metropolis was confined within the walls ; and even in that narrow space were many gardens now converted into streets and lanes. The buildings of London, on the west, were bounded by the monastery of St Catherine ; and East Smithfield was open to Tower-hill. The Minories were built only on the east side, which fronted the city wall. Goodman's fields were pasture grounds ; and Whitechapel extended not far beyond the bars, and had no houses to the northward. Spitalfields were then grass parks divided by hedges. Houndsditch consisted of a single row of houses fronting the city wall, and the gardens behind them opened into these parks. Bishopsgate Street, Norton-falgate and Shoreditch, had only a few houses and gardens on each side, and no streets or lanes on either hand. Moorfields, a marshy tract, were open to the village of Hoxton ; and in Finsbury-fields, which extended to the east side of Whitecross Street, were several windmills. Chiswell Street did not exist. The monastery of Clarkingwell and Cow-cross were the termination of St John's Street. At some distance from the city walls, the buildings were still less extensive. The houses in Holbourn, on the west side, opened into gardens and fields. Part of Gray's Inn Lane were the only houses that extended beyond the main streets ; most of High Holbourn was not built ; and St Giles's was a village contiguous to no part of London. The Strand had gardens on each side ; and fields extended northward beyond these gardens, except a few houses whose site is now occupied by the west end of Drury Lane. On the south:

south side of the Strand, the gardens generally extended to the Thames, though the nobility had some houses next the water. Covent-garden reached to St Martin's Lane, and the fields behind it to St Giles's. In that lane were few edifices besides the church; for, on one side, it was bounded by Covent Garden wall, and, on the other, by a wall that inclosed the Mews; and all the upper part was a lane betwixt two hedges, which extended a little to the west of the village of St Giles. Haymarket had a hedge on one side, and a few bushes on the other. Neither Pallmall, St James's Street, Piccadilly, nor any of the streets and fine squares in that part of the town, were built; and Westminster was a small town on the south-west and south sides of St James's Park. Lambeth was then a village, and there were no buildings on the south bank of the Thames till almost opposite to Steel-yard, where several streets began. Such was the state of London in the reign of Elizabeth, by whose order a proclamation was published, prohibiting all persons from building on new foundations. The number of inhabitants at that time did not exceed 200,000, but in the year 1800, it amounted to 747,043. Extending $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from west to east, and 1—3 from north to south, it is divided into 25 wards, containing 180 parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster, and upwards of 190 meeting houses for protestant dissenters of all denominations, beside 10 popish chapels, and three Jewish synagogues. Some of the most remarkable public buildings in the city, are—the Tower, anciently a palace, now a citadel, arsenal, and state prison, about a mile in circuit, environed by a wall and deep ditch.—The new mint a magnificent pile of buildings, environed by a high wall on Tower-hill.—London bridge, built in the reign of Henry II. and repaired in 1758, 946 feet long and 45 broad, with 19 arches. In 1582, the water of the Thames was, by a machine in one of the arches, conveyed into the city. One turn of the wheels of this machine makes 114 strokes; and when the river is at the best, the wheels go six times round in a minute,

so that the number of strokes in a minute are 684, and raise 2052 gallons, or, 46,896 hogsheads a day to the height of 150 feet. The river here is 900 feet broad.—The Royal Exchange, built by Sir Thomas Gresham in 1567, burnt in 1666, rebuilt in 1669 at the expence of L.66,000, a quadrangle of 144 by 117 feet.—The Mansion-house, a magnificent structure, founded in 1739, and finished in 1753.—The Bank of England, founded in 1693, by Paterson a Scotchman, who planned the Darien Colony.—St Stephen's Church, Walbroke, the master-piece of Sir Christopher Wren.—Guild-hall, a gothic structure, built in 1669, and repaired in 1789, the great hall of which is 153 feet long, 50 broad, and 58 high.—Leadenhall, erected by Sir Symon Eyre for a public granary.—St Paul's Cathedral, the most magnificent protestant church in the world, completed in 1710, according to a model formed by Sir Christopher Wren. It is 463 feet long, from east to west, exclusive of the portico, 344 feet high to the top of the cross; and its great bell weighs 4 tons and 400 lib. This edifice was begun and completed in the space of 35 years, and the whole expence of it amounted to L.736,752. 2s. 3d.—The inner and middle temple, which are both inns of court for the study of the law.—The Temple church founded in 1185, and one of the most beautiful gothic structures in England.—Blackfriar's bridge, begun in 1760, six days after the death of George II. and finished in 1770, at the expence of L.152,850.—Newgate the county goal, a massive building, which in 1780, by the rioters, received damage to the amount of L.80,000.—Temple-bar, a gate erected in 1670, which terminates the bounds of the city westward.

Westminster, now reckoned part of London, though under a distinct government, was a mile to the westward, and in that space were the villages of Charing, St Giles's, Holburn, with several seats of the nobility, viz. Bridewell, where Henry VIII. entertained Charles V. Buckhurst-house, or Salisbury Court, Essex house built by Lord Paget, Arundel-house.

house, also called Hampton place, Somerset house built by Seymour duke of Somerset, the Savoy dedicated by Henry VII. to the service of the poor, Durham house built by a Bishop of Durham, York-house, &c. The whole of that space, and the fields westward to Hyde-park-corner and Tyburn-turnpike, are now covered with spacious squares, streets, and elegant buildings. The principal squares are Finsbury, Bedford, Queen, Bloomsbury, Russel, Red-Lyon, Lincoln's Inn fields, Covent Garden, Soho, Leicester, Golden, Cavendish, Portman, Grosvenor, Hanover, Berkeley, St James's, &c.—Among the remarkable buildings in Westminster are the following, viz. The abbey church of St Peter, a venerable pile in the gothic taste, where most of our sovereigns have been crowned and buried. The present fabric, 489 feet long, 189 broad, and 92 high, was erected by Henry III. at the east end of which is the magnificent chapel of Henry VII. begun in 1502, and finished for L.14,000. The abbey contains monuments of many great and illustrious personages, philosophers, poets, &c. In its neighbourhood was a college of 12 canons, dedicated to St Stephen, which Edward III. handsomely repaired. Westminster-hall is a gothic structure built by Richard II. in 1397, being 230 feet long and 70 broad, with a roof not supported by pillars; here the law courts are held, and adjoining are the houses of Lords and Commons.—Westminster bridge, a masterpiece of art, founded in 1738 and completed in 1750, at the expence of L. 389,500. It is 1223 feet long and 44 broad, consisting of 13 large and two small arches, the central one being 76 feet wide. The value of L.40,000 in stone and other materials is always under water.—Whitehall, a royal palace designed by Inigo Jones, and burnt in 1697, except the banqueting house now used as a chapel. The Admiralty office, where maritime affairs are transacted, on the west side of Parliament Street. The Treasury, a massy stone building of a quadrangular form, opposite to the parade in St James's park.—The Horse Guards, a noble modern edifice, consisting of a cen-

tre and two wings.—Northumberland-house, the largest in London, and built at different periods.—Somerset place, in the Strand, lately rebuilt on an elegant plan, containing the halls of the royal and antiquarian societies, and many public offices.—The Savoy, or Lancaster palace, west of Somerset house, between the Strand and the Thames, founded A. D. 1245, afterwards enlarged, and esteemed one of the finest palaces in England, in 1363, burnt in 1381, converted into an hospital by Henry VII.—The Adelphi, founded on the ruins of Durham house.—Exeter Change, built by Robert Earl of Salisbury.—St Clement's Church, designed by Sir Christopher Wren.—Lincoln's Inn, one of the four Inns of Court.—Gray's Inn, on the north side of Holborn.—Drury Lane Theatre.—The Opera House at the lower end of Hay-market. Covent Garden Theatre, destroyed by fire September 20th 1808.—Covent Garden Church by Inigo Jones, in September 1795 destroyed by fire, but rebuilt in the same form.—Russel Square, on the site of Bedford House.—The British Museum, formerly Montagu house, in great Russel Street, where are 50,000 volumes of books and MSS. with a valuable collection of medals, coins, &c.—Hunter's Museum, containing a grand collection of anatomical preparations, books, medals, coins, &c., is now removed to Glasgow.—The Foundling Hospital, erected in 1739 for the reception of exposed children, in Lamb's Conduit Fields.—St Clement's Inn on the north side of Wych Street, Lion's Inn on the south side of that street, Staple's Inn on the south side and Furneal's Inn on the north side of Holborn, are Inns of Chancery.—Carlton house, the magnificent residence of the Prince of Wales, in Pall-mall.—Buckingham house, built A. D. 1703, now the Queen's Palace, in St James's Park, noted for its valuable library and fine paintings.—St James's, the royal palace, a large, old, irregular building, resembling a convent, built by Henry VIII. on the site of an hospital.—Many elegant houses belonging to the nobility and gentry.—Several places for amusement and diversion

in the city and suburbs, beside those already mentioned, as the Little Theatre in Hay-market, Vauxhall Gardens, Hughes's Circus, Astley's Royal Grove, and Sadlers Wells. The Pantheon in Oxford Street, an admirable structure, was lately destroyed by fire.

Southwark, a suburb of London, and now one of the city wards, large, irregularly built, populous, on the south bank of the Thames, in the county of Surrey, contains St Thomas's and Guy's hospitals, two of the noblest endowments in England, King's Bench Prison, Magdalene hospital, Lock-hospital, the churches of St Saviour, St George, &c.

In a MSS. in the Harlien library, 7017, p. 14. is the following calculation of the number of houses in London, Westminster, Southwark, and Middlesex, viz. in the city and liberty of London, 21,040, in Westminster 15,687, Middlesex, within the bills of mortality, 26,588, Southwark, 19,189—total, 82,504, of which many were at that time uninhabited. In 1634 Captain Bailey, an old sea officer, set up four hackney coaches to ply in the streets of London; and his success encouraged others, so that 20 were sometimes employed, beside about 1900 coaches to be let for hire. Cromwel limited the number of hackney coaches to 200. In 1662 a tax was laid on them, and their number was 400—in 1694 they were increased to 700—in 1710, to 800—in 1771, to 1000.

According to a late, but vague enumeration, there are in and near London 100 alms-houses, 20 hospitals and infirmaries, three colleges, 10 public prisons, 15 flesh-markets, one market for live cattle, two others for herbs, 23 for corn, coals, hay, &c. 15 inns of court, 68 squares, three bridges, 55 halls for companies, eight public schools, 131 charity schools, 207 inns, 450 taverns, 560 coffee-houses, 6000 ale-houses, 8000 streets and lanes, 131,000 families. The following articles of provisions, &c. were annually consumed, A. D. 1725, &c. viz. 98,244 black cattle, 711,123 sheep and lambs, 194,760 calves, 186,932 swine, 52,000

52,000 pigs, poultry and wild fowl innumerable, 14,740,000 mackerel sold at Billingsgate, 115,536 bushels of oysters, 1,398 boats loaded with cod, haddock, whiting, &c. beside great quantities of fish brought by land carriage, 16,000,000 pounds butter, 20,000,000 pounds cheese, 7,000,000 gallons of milk, 1,172,494 barrels strong beer, 798,495 barrels small beer, 3,644 tons of foreign wines, 11,000,000 gallons of rum, brandy, &c. 11,000,000 pounds weight of candles, 766,880 chalders of coals. Since that period, the consumption of provisions has increased at least in proportion to the number of inhabitants.

The trade of London to every part of the globe is immense. The river is always crowded with vessels, and forms an excellent port. But instead of an open quay, the banks of the river are covered with buildings on either side, so as not to admit of a foot path along them. On full and change days, it is high water at London bridge at three o'clock.

Many accounts of London have been published. The earliest was written in Latin by William Fitz-Stephen who died in 1191, and translated in 1772, quarto, with a commentary annexed. Stow published a survey of it in 1598. That industrious tailor, leaving his own particular profession, devoted himself to the study of English antiquities. In order to procure materials for his annals, he travelled over the kingdom on foot, and obtained variety of information. By his researches he was involved in pecuniary difficulties, and died of poverty, the gout, and the stone, in his 80th year, 1605. John Strype published a survey of London and Westminster, in two volumes folio. The next compilation was Hatton's new view of London in 1708, octavo, in many parts defective, and in others erroneous. Robert Seymour's survey of London, Westminster, and Southwark, in 1735, two volumes folio, was followed by Maitland's history of London, 1739, folio; London and its environs described in six volumes, 1760; Entick's history of London, &c. 1766, in four volumes, octavo, an abridgement of Stowe and Maitland; Noor-

thouck's new history of London, 1773, quarto, a judicious work; a new and complete survey of London, &c. from the earliest times to the year 1770, by a society of gentlemen, revised, corrected, and improved by Henry Chamberlain of Hatton Garden, folio, a bookseller's job. Some erroneous calculations of Sir William Petty, concerning the magnitude and population of London, are inserted in Phil. Trans. No. 185. Colquhoun's police of the metropolis and the Thames are two works of singular merit. Dart published the history and antiquities of Westminster in two volumes folio, 1740, a pompous but inaccurate work. Newberry's historical description of Westminster, in 1753, is a tolerable abridgement of former publications.

Kensington, a neat populous village, containing several genteel houses and boarding schools, in the western road from London, $1\frac{1}{2}$ H. P. C. In its vicinity is a royal palace built by Lord Chancellor Finch, and purchased by William III. who greatly improved it, and formed a royal road to it through Hyde Park. Queen Mary enlarged the gardens. Queen Anne carried on, and Queen Caroline completed the design. The gardens are about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circuit, are kept in great order, and lately become a fashionable Sunday promenade. The palace is an irregular structure, containing elegant apartments.

Chelsea, a considerable village, pleasantly situate on the bank of the Thames, 2 H. P. C. Here is a noble hospital, founded by Charles II. and completed by William and Mary, at the expence of about L.150,000, for disabled soldiers and superannuated veterans. The number of ordinary pensioners is upwards of 400, besides officers of the house, and 9000 out-pensioners. In the town is a botanical garden.

Fulham, Fulingham Sax. a village S. W. of Chelsea, and opposite to Putney, on the Thames, noted for a bishop's palace in its vicinity. Here the Danes wintered in 879. In 1729 a bridge was built between Fulham and Putney.

Cheswick,

Cheswick, a village on the Thames, 6 H. P. C. In that neighbourhood is an elegant villa of the Duke of Devonshire, formerly a seat of the Earl of Burlington.

Hampton Court, a magnificent palace, built chiefly of brick, by Cardinal Wolsey, who put up 280 silk beds in it for strangers only; but in 1525 he presented it to Henry VIII. who enlarged it to five courts, now reduced to three. It is pleasantly situate on a flat territory, near the south west corner of the county, $12\frac{3}{4}$ H. P. C. The buildings, gardens, and two parks, are about 3 miles in circuit, bathed by the Thames. The famous Cartoons of Raphael Urbin, which William III. brought into England, were lately removed from this palace to Windsor Castle. Since the accession of his present Majesty, Hampton Court has been neglected. The village of Hampton is in the vicinity of the palace.

Twickenham, a pleasant village on the Thames, between Isleworth and Teddington, $10\frac{1}{4}$ H. P. C. and noted for Pope's villa, which stands nearly opposite to Richmond.

Brentford, the county town, and a great thoroughfare to the west, but indifferently built, containing 1443 inhabitants, is situate at the influx of the Brent into the Thames, 7 H. P. C.

Sion-House, near Brentford, on the left hand, was anciently a monastery founded by Henry V.—suppressed by Henry VIII.—given by Edward VI. to his uncle, the Duke of Somerset, the Protector, who built the house in its present form, viz. that of a hollow square, with four fronts.—Confiscated to the crown A.D. 1552, it was given to the Duke of Northumberland, who was beheaded in the following year. Once more it reverted to the crown; but James I. consigned it over to the Earl of Northumberland and his heirs for ever. On the right hand, not far from Brentford, is *Sion-Hill*, a seat of the Duke of Marlborough; and about a mile and a half northward is Osterley Park, a seat of the Earl of Westmoreland.

Hounslow,

Hounslow, a village on a heath, containing 4293 acres, and noted for highway robberies, $10\frac{1}{4}$ H. P. C. The tract between Hounslow and the Thames, and westward to Staines, was, before the reign of Henry II. called the Warren or Forest of Staines.

Edgware, or Edgworth, a small market town, consisting of one mean street, N. N. W. of the capital, in the road to St Albans, $8\frac{1}{2}$ T. T. P. In its neighbourhood was Canons, the magnificent seat of James Duke of Chandos, which, with the ponds, &c. cost L.250,000, but was pulled down and sold piece meal for the benefit of his creditors.

Staines, so called from a boundary stone placed here to mark the jurisdiction of the city of London over the river, a small populous market town, at the south west extremity of the county, on the Colne, $16\frac{1}{2}$ H. P. C. Near it is Runningmead, Renimed, or Runnemide, in the road thence to Windsor, where the barons assembled in a body A. D. 1215, and compelled King John to sign the famous deed commonly called the *great charter*. On Greenford common there is a small square double camp, with an irregular outwork on the east. Cowey Stakes, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Staines, is supposed to be the place where Caesar passed the Thames; but their direction across the river from south to north, and not along the bank, is decisive against their having served any other purpose than to make a fishing wear. But, in confirmation of the tradition, there is a large Roman double trenched camp containing near 30 acres, within a mile and a half of the ford.

Chertsey, a market town, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Staines, has a considerable trade in malt, bricks, iron hoops, &c. On the site of a monastery, founded here in the 7th century, an handsome mansion has been built. About a mile westward, on St Ann's hill, is a seat lately occupied by Mr Fox.

Uxbridge, formerly Wexbridge, a market town, near a mile in length, on the Colne, N. W. of Brentford, in the road from London to Oxford,
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on the border of Buckinghamshire, 15 T. T. P. This place is famous for a treaty between Charles I. and the parliament, Jan. 30. 1645. At Hedgerly is a British camp like that at Oswestry in the county of Salop.

Enfield, a small, well built market town, pleasantly situate on the New River, in the N. E. corner of the county, 10 S. D. C.; noted in the reign of Henry VII. for a royal palace, said to have been built by an Earl of Worcester. The chace near it is a part of the dutchy of Lancaster. In the civil wars this chace was stripped both of the game and timber, and let out in farms; but after the restoration it was laid open again, woods and groves were planted, and the whole chace stocked with deer. There are many handsome country seats in that neighbourhood.

Hampstead, a village formerly resorted to for its mineral waters, is pleasantly situate 4 miles N. N. W. of London, on an acclivity, the top of which is a heath, whence there is an extensive prospect into Kent, Surrey, Bucks, and other counties. Near this place is Kenwood, formerly the seat of Lord Chief Justice Mansfield.

Islington, formerly Hisledon, a large village, containing above 2000 houses, with a handsome church, contiguous to the north side of London. Here are some remains of a royal mansion, a villa of Sir Walter Raleigh, and another of the Fowler family. To the westward is Pancras church, said to be as ancient as St Paul's. In Pancras parish are some traces of a Roman camp called the Brill, *q. d.* Burgh Hill, supposed to be one of those formed by Caesar after he crossed the Thames. The praetorium, 50 by 40 paces, may be discerned on the foot path over against the church. Fleet river runs through this camp. In the S. W. part of the village is the reservoir which receives the New River from Hertfordshire, and whence the water is conveyed to London.

Hackney, a neatly built village, and the birth place of Dr South, 3 miles N. E. of London. From this place, in the last century, coaches
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let for hire to the people in London who resorted thither, first received their name.

Stepney, an old village, the birth place of Dr Mead and John Strype, is a suburb of London, beyond White Chapel.

In the isle of *Dogs*, two docks for the West India trade have been lately built. The northern dock, for unloading, covers the space of 30 acres, and is capable of receiving 2 or 300 sail of ships; the other, covering 24 acres, is appropriated solely to loading outwards. To both docks large ware-houses are attached. The East India docks are constructed in the same island. In the angle formed by the Thames, between Hermitage dock and Shadwell dock, one immense dock, called St George's, covers the space from Virginia-Street almost to Old Gravel-Lane in one direction, and in the other extends from Artichoak-Lane to the south side of Penington-Street. This dock is capable of containing 200 ships, and Shadwell dock will hold about 50. The entrance to these docks is from the Thames by three basons.

Antiquities.—Beside those in London and Westminster, there are Waltham Cross, near Edmonton.—Tottenham Cross.—Hampton Court.—Sion House, near Brentford.—Canonbury House, near Islington.—Pancras Church.—Kensington Palace.—Holland House.

12. ESSEX.

ESSEX, or East-Sexscire, a peninsulated county, is bathed on the north by the Stour which separates it from Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, on the west by the Stort and the Lee which divide it from Hertfordshire and Middlesex, on the south by the Thames, and on the east by the German Ocean; lying between $51^{\circ} 28'$ and $52^{\circ} 11'$ N. latitude, and between $0^{\circ} 3' 32''$ W. and $1^{\circ} 19' 28''$ E. longitude from Greenwich; being 30—40 miles from north to south, except toward the Nase and Harwich

wich where it terminates in two points, and 35—45 miles from west to east.

In general level, there is great variety of soil, from the most stubborn to the mildest loam. The inland parts consist of sand, gravel, chalky clay and light soil; the northern districts are fertile and well cultivated; rich fens and marshes extend along the bank of the Thames and the sea coast. In the north west corner of the county, the land, after bearing saffron three years, will yield good barley 18 years successively without any manure. The waste lands, including forests, may amount to 15,000 acres. The principal products are corn, saffron, cattle, and fowl, with abundance of fish in the rivers, and on the sea coast.

Rivers.—The Stour rises at Sturmer, on the border of Cambridge-shire, runs E. S. E. by Sudbury, along the northern boundary, and falls into the sea at Harwich.

The springs of the Colne are near Clare, on the border of Suffolk, and the direction of its course is S. E. to Colchester, below which at Mersey island it discharges itself into a bay of the ocean.

The Blackwater originates near Saffron Walden, flows S. E. by Braintree, Coxal, Braxted, receives the Chelmer at Maldon, and loses itself in a small cognominal bay.

The Lee, a sluggish stream, rises near Luton, Bedfordshire, runs S. E. to Hertford and Ware, forms the western boundary of the county, and flows into the Thames below the isle of Dogs.

The source of the Rhodon is westward of Dunmow, and its influx into the Thames 4 miles below Leemouth.

The Chelmer, from the vicinity of Thaksted, proceeds southward to Chelmsford, and thence east to Maldon and Blackwater bay, below Maldon.

Essex is divided into 14 hundreds, and 5 small districts called half hundreds, containing 425 parishes, 24 market towns, 38,371 houses,

and 226,437 inhabitants. The number of square miles is computed to be 1353, which are equal to 865,920 acres. This county sends eight members to parliament.

Towns, &c.—*Colchester*, supposed to be the birth place of Helena mother of Constantine the Great, in Cambden's time contained 15 churches and a decayed castle. It is now a large, indifferently built, populous town, and the capital of the county, containing 11,520 inhabitants, pleasantly situate on the side of a hill bathed by the Colne, 8 miles from the sea coast, and 51 W. C. C. It is about 3 miles in circuit, and has 8 or 10 parish churches and several meeting houses within its walls. Its extensive manufactures of baize and says were introduced by the Dutch and Flemings in the reign of Elizabeth. Vast quantities of excellent oysters are conveyed thence to the London market. Great part of the walls of this place was destroyed by General Fairfax in 1648. On an elevated site, north of the high street, are the ruins of the castle. The river is navigable for small craft up to the Hithe, where there is a quay. Roman bricks appear in all the public buildings. Two miles west of the town, on Lexden-heath, are certain stupendous irregular works, whose utmost extent seems not to have been fully traced. They are called Gryme's Dycke, and were either Roman fortifications, or a British circus. About 9 miles S. E. of the town, on the left hand of the Colne, near the sea coast, is St Osyth, or Chich, where a daughter of Redoald, king of the East Angles, built a church and nunnery. The history of Colchester was published by Morant, in 1748, folio.

Mersey Island, at the mouth of the Colne, was seized by the Danes in the reign of king Alfred for their winter quarters, and had eight parishes, now reduced to two, containing 896 inhabitants. It is 5 miles in length and 2 in breadth. The soil is capable of producing most kinds of grain. It is well wooded, and diversified by hill and dale. On the sea coast the shore is bold, but northward it is flat, shelvy, and skirted

skirted by salt marshes. In a church yard was discovered a beautiful tessellated pavement $21\frac{1}{2}$ by $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The road from the mainland lies across Pyefleet Creek, over a causeway called the Strode, covered by the sea at high water. The island had a block house garrisoned by 1000 men in the Dutch war.

Barking, anciently Berecing, a nunnery founded by Erkenwald bishop of London, or Berging, *i. e.* the fortification in the meadows, is now a small market town in the S. W. corner of the county, at the confluence of a cognominal rivulet and the Roding, 2 miles above their influx into the Thames, 7 W. C. C. Of its abbey scarce any vestige remains. This town was destroyed by the Danes in 870, and rebuilt in the reign of William the Conqueror. About 5 miles N. W. of Barking, at the village of Leyton, Roman pavements, urns, and coins have been found.

Rumford, a tolerably built market town of one long street, and a great thoroughfare to Harwich, $11\frac{1}{2}$ W. C. C.

Brentwood, a small town on an eminence, in the road from London to Chelmsford, Colchester, and Harwich, 18 W. C. C. To the eastward, near Burstled and Bellericay, is Ashdown, or Assington, famous for a desperate battle between Edmund Ironside and the Danes.

Chipping-Ongar is an ancient market town, chiefly of one long street, within the area of an extensive intrenchment, on the Rodon, between Epping and Chelmsford, 23 W. C. C.

Epping, a market town, consisting of one long and wide street, containing 1726 inhabitants, on a ridge of hills that extends from north to south, in the road to Newmarket, 16 W. C. C. The forest of the same name is an extensive tract of wood-land, formerly called Waltham Forest, and more remotely the forest of Essex.

Waltham, an inconsiderable market town and a thoroughfare, on the Lee, opposite to several small islands formed by branches of that river, $12\frac{1}{4}$ S. D. C. The church is the only remain of its abbey said to have

been built by king Harold, who was buried there. The adjacent forest anciently comprehended the greater part of the county. In the reign of Henry III. it extended from Stratford Bridge to Cattawad Bridge, and from the Thames to Stane Street, but at present it is confined to a part of Waltham hundred. About 3 or 4 miles from Waltham is an oval camp called Ambresbury Banks, containing near 12 acres, surrounded by a ditch, and a bank now covered with wood. The history of Waltham by Farmer, in 1735, 8vo.

Chelmsford, a considerable, tolerably built populous market town, containing 3755 inhabitants, and a great thoroughfare in the road from Colchester to London, is situate near the centre of the county, in a plain at the influx of the Cann into the Chelmer, which suddenly changes the direction of its course from south to east. This place was formerly famous for a little priory founded by Malcolm king of Scotland ; but no remains of great antiquity have been found, though Caesaromagus, a Roman station, was somewhere in that neighbourhood. Here the county sessions and courts are held ; 29 W. C. C. Five miles west from Chelmsford stood the castle, or fortress of Pleshey, also called Plesingchou, Belhouse, Bowels, and Tumblestoun, the seat of the high-constables of England from the earliest times of that office to the year 1400. It is supposed to have been a considerable place long before the conquest. At present nothing remains but a high mount, 45 paces in length, and 25 in breadth, in an area of about 2 acres surrounded by a high rampart and ditch.

Witham, a neatly built town, and the birth place of Sir John Suckland, is pleasantly situate between Chelmsford and Colchester, in the great road to Harwich, and noted for its mineral waters ; 37½ W. C. C. In its vicinity are vestiges of a circular camp on Cheping Hill, defended by a double vallum, and in the church steeple are great quantities of Roman bricks.

Dunmow,

Dunmow, a small market town, containing 1828 inhabitants, with a handsome church, on the top of a gentle ascent bathed by the Chelmer, 13 miles N. N. W. of Chelmsford, 36 W. C. C. Some vestiges of a Roman way have been traced thence to Colchester. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile eastward is Little Dunmow, the convent of which, and, after its dissolution, the lord of the manor, was to deliver a gammon of bacon to every married couple that could swear they had no cause of complaint against each other. A similar custom was observed in the manor of Wichenor in Staffordshire, where corn, as well as bacon, was given to the happy pair; but this ceremony is now abolished.

Thaxted, a small market town, and the birth place of Samuel Purchas compiler of the voyages, was incorporated by Philip and Mary, and is remarkable for its fine church, built in the reign of Henry III.

Braintree, called Raines in Domesday Book, a straggling market town on the Blackwater, nearly opposite to the large village of Bocking, between Dunmow and Colchester, 41 W. C. C. This place had formerly a palace of the bishops of London, and was noted for a great manufacture of baize and says, which it owed to the Netherlanders driven out by the Duke of Alva's cruelty. Braintree contains 2800, and Bocking 2680 inhabitants.

Saffron Walden, formerly Chipping Walden, and Walden Burgh, is a considerable, irregularly built, market town, incorporated by Edward VI. containing 3181 inhabitants, pleasantly situate on the east slope of a hill, and in a valley, near the N. W. extremity of the county and border of Cambridgeshire, 26 miles N. N. W. of Chelmsford, and 42 W. C. C. On the summit of the hill are some vestiges of Magnaville's castle. On the green behind the castle is a singular work called the Maze, consisting of a number of concentric circles, with 4 outworks issuing from the 4 sides, all cut in the chalk, and supposed to be a British cursus. At the south side of the town, below the hill, are two sides
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of an oblong camp called Peddle Ditches. The south bank is 730 feet long and 20 high, 50 broad at the base and 6 or 8 at top; the west bank is 588 feet in length. Near the town Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, erected a magnificent building called Audley Inn, from his grandfather, who was chancellor to Henry VIII. It consisted of two courts, said to have cost L.190,000, but was entirely taken down about 75 years ago, except the hall which formed the centre of the courts. The saffron which grows in the neighbourhood of Walden is accounted the best in England. Five miles N. N. E. are four large barrows called Barton, or Battle Hills, on the border of Cambridgeshire, raised in commemoration of a battle between the Danes and Britons.

At Chesterford, about three miles north of Walden, the foundation of the walls of a Roman town was visible not many years ago, of an oblong form, inclosing about 50 acres. Roman coins, with instruments and utensils, have been found. Besides the large camp, or city, a smaller one may be traced near the church. The name of Burroughfield comprehends the adjacent grounds, particularly all between the great camp and the river, in which is supposed to have been an amphitheatre; but no vestige of it can now be traced, except in the barrenness of the soil. Another camp half a mile from the great one, is called Hingeston barrows. There is a fourth on the Ickleton and Duxford side of the river; a fifth, probably in Barton-wood, two miles distant; and Ringhill, opposite to Audley, makes a sixth. There are several Roman roads near this ancient station. Just by Chesterford are Ickleton and Streethall, and the great road runs between them. Ickneld Street is the common boundary of Essex, Hartfordshire, and Cambridgeshire, and at Royston is crossed by Ermine Street. Another Roman road runs from Ickleton toward Newmarket. It is the London road as far as Hogmaggog hills, a little beyond which, on an eminence, it is crossed by the ditch called Fleemsdyke, where is a small square fort. To the eastward
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of Wandlebury, or Hogmagog hills, is to be seen the Roman road to Grandchester, an elevated ridge for 200 yards together, running north-west to the river above Cambridge, and S. E. to Colchester.

Halsted, a manufacturing and market town, containing 3400 inhabitants, on the side of a hill near the Colne, 13 miles N. W. of Colchester, six N. N. E. of Braintree, 47 W. C. C. Three miles eastward of Halsted is Earls Coln, which belonged to the Earls of Oxford, and where one of them founded a priory of black canons in the reign of Henry I. and became monk himself.

Coggershall, or Coxall, a market town, containing 2469 inhabitants, formerly noted for a manufacture called Coggershall whites, partly situate on a low ground, and partly on a gentle acclivity, near the Blackwater, nine miles west of Colchester, 44 W. C. C. Roman antiquities have been found; and there are some remains of an abbey.

Harwich, Herewic Sax. is a small, well built, populous town, containing 2761 inhabitants, with a good maritime trade, on a peninsula at the mouth of the Stour, in the N. E. corner of the county, nearly opposite to Helvoetsluys at the distance of 90 miles across the German ocean, 71 W. C. C. It is the station of the packet boats for Holland. The harbour, formed by the influx of the Stour from Manning Tree, and the Orwell from Ipswich, is so spacious, that, in the Dutch war, 100 sail of men of war have been there at one time, with their tenders, beside 200 or 300 sail of colliers. The entrance into the harbour is commanded by Landguard fort on a bank at the south-east extremity of Suffolk, whence there is an extensive prospect of the coast, and near which was a sea fight between the Danes and Saxons in the 9th century. The town was formerly fortified on the land side; but in the reign of Charles I. the fortifications were demolished. In its vicinity is part of a Roman camp; and corn, bricks, pavements, &c. have been found. The adjoining cliff yields great variety of fossil shells and other petrifications.

Nase-

Nase-point, on which is a noted sea mark, lies six miles due south of Harwich, and forms, with north Foreland in Kent, a large bay opposite to the mouth of the Thames.

Maldon, Mealdune Sax. a considerable and populous town of one principal street, containing 2,358 inhabitants, on an eminence, at the conflux of the Chelmer and Blackwater, 15 miles S. W. of Colchester, 37 W. C. C. Here the kings of the Trinobantes sometimes resided. Below the town there is a convenient haven on an arm of the sea for vessels of 400 tons ; and a good trade is carried on in coals, iron, corn, and deals.

Rochford, a small, meanly built, market town, containing 1,228 inhabitants, on a rivulet that falls into the mouth of the Crouch, about 11 miles south from Maldon, and 40 W. C. C. This town is noted for a court held on the Wednesday morning after Michaelmas day, on King's hill, in the open air, where all the business is transacted in whispers, and a coal used instead of pen and ink. Absentees forfeit double the rent for every hour's absence. Foulness, Potten, and other low fenny islands, are formed by narrow inlets of the sea, to the eastward of Rochford, between the mouths of the Crouch and Thames. The soil of these islands is a deep rich loam on a sea sand.

Leigh, a small place noted for its excellent oysters, four miles S. S. W. of Rochford, opposite to the eastern extremity of Canway, near the mouth of the Thames, 39 W. C. C. Leigh road is convenient for shipping. Six miles eastward is the village of Shoebury on the coast, formerly a town which the Danes fortified when they were driven out of Beamfleet. Canway, a low flat island, five miles in length and a little elevated toward the middle. It is separated from the mainland by narrow creeks of the sea, and yields excellent pasture for sheep.

West Tilbury, a mean village, near which, opposite to Gravesend, a strong fortress was built by Charles II. for the defence of the river. It

is a regular fortification, planned by Sir Martin Beckman, with bastions the largest of any in England. It has a double moat, the innermost of which is 180 feet broad, a platform on which 106 cannon are placed, and other works. Here is a high tower, called the Blockhouse, said to have been built in the reign of Elizabeth. Near East Tilbury are several spacious caverns artificially formed in a chalky rock. Derham measured three of the most considerable, and found one 50, another 70, and a third 80 feet deep.

The history and antiquities of Essex were published by Philip Morant, rector of St Mary's, Colchester, and abridged by Peter Muilman, Esq; in six volumes octavo, 1769. There is an account of some Roman antiquities in Colchester, inserted in vol. 2d and 3d of *Archæologia*. The stupendous earthen works on Lexden-heath were surveyed and delineated by Stukeley in 1759. The history and antiquities of Harwich and Dovercourt were published by Samuel Dale, 1730, quarto. The nature, virtues, and uses of Watham Spa, are explained in a small work, octavo, 1737, by James Taverner, late of Clarehall, Cambridge. There is an account of Roman antiquities at Wansted, in *Archæologia*, volume I. Saxton's map of Essex, with the hundreds, was published in 1576. In Ogilvy and Morgan's map the roads are measured. A new map was constructed by John Warburton about the year 1749. E. Bowen's map is inserted in the British atlas. An accurate map was published by John Chapman and Peter André, in 1774, on a scale of one inch to a mile, in 25 sheets, and afterward reduced to one sheet.

Antiquities.—St Ann's Castle, near Great Lees.—Barking Nunnery.—Bickinaire Priory, near Danbury.—Bileigh Abbey, near Malden.—Birch Castle, near Colchester.—Blackamoor Priory, near Ingatestone.—Bredon Priory, near Clavering.—Coggershall Castle and Abbey.—Colchester Castle.—Hadley Castle, near Leigh.—Havering Palace, near Rumford.—Hedingham Castle and Nunnery, near Halsted.—King John's Palace, at

Writtle Green, near Chelmsford.—Laton Priory, near the Rodings.—Laver-Marney Castle, near Colchester.—Lee's Priory, near Braintree.—Little Dunmow Priory, founded A. D. 1104.—Ongar Castle.—St Osyth's Priory, near the mouth of the Colne.—Plashy Castle.—Raleigh Castle.—Stratford Abbey, founded about 1135.—Stansted Montfichet Castle.—Thaby Priory, near Bishop's Stortford.—Triptree Priory, near Witham.—Tiltey Abbey, a few miles south of Thaxted.—Walden Castle, founded in the reign of William the Conquerour.—Waltham Abbey, built in 1062.

13. SUFFOLK.

SUFFOLK, *i. e.* Southfolk, a maritime county, is bounded on the north by the Ouse and Waveny which divide it from Norfolk, on the east by the ocean, on the south by the Stour which separates it from Essex, on the west by Cambridgeshire; lying between $51^{\circ} 56'$ and $52^{\circ} 37'$ N. latitude, and between $0^{\circ} 16'$ and $1^{\circ} 45'$ E. longitude from Greenwich; being 47 miles from west to east, and 28 from north to south; containing 1269 square miles, and 812,160 acres.

Rivers.—The Ouse and Waveny rise in the northern part of the county, and their courses, being in opposite directions, form its north boundary, the one running westward to the greater Ouse near Downham, and the other north-east to the Yare above Yarmouth.

From Debenham the river Deben flows southward by Woodbridge to Bawdsey-haven.

The Gipping, or Orwell, from the neighbourhood of Mendesham, proceeds south-east by Ipswich to the German ocean, into which it falls at Orwell-haven.

The Stour bathes the south boundary, and mingles with the Orwell at Ipswich.

The Blyth, composed of two small streams, runs N. E. to the vicinity of Halesworth, and thence eastward to the sea near Southwold.

The

The Larke, from the S. W. district, runs N. to Bury, a mile below which it becomes navigable, shapes its course N. W. to Mildenhall, and joins the great Ouse near the N. W. angle of the county.

The soil is various. A strong loam on a clay marle bottom predominates through the greatest part of the county. The maritime district is sandy, but well cultivated. A rich loam prevails in the angle formed by the rivers Orwell and Stour. The N. W. corner is fenny, and adjoining to it is a poor sandy district between Bury and the Little Ouse. There are wastes to the amount nearly of 100,000 acres, under the denomination of sheep-walk, common, warren, &c. The turnip husbandry was first introduced into Suffolk and Norfolk, and soon after was adopted in other parts of the kingdom. In Suffolk carrots were commonly cultivated two centuries ago for the London market, and are now raised chiefly for feeding horses.

This county is divided into 22 hundreds, containing 30 market towns, about 509 parishes, 95 vicarages, 1560 villages, and 210,431 inhabitants. It sends 16 members to parliament.

Towns, &c.—*Ipswich*, Gippeswich, the chief town of the county, and birth-place of Cardinal Wolsey, and of Lady Jane Grey, was formerly a large town containing 19 churches, which, in Cambden's time, were reduced to 14, and now to 12, situate on the bank of the Orwell, 12 miles N. W. of Harwich, 69 W. C. C. Though the number of its inhabitants be diminished and its trade decayed, it is still a considerable town, with an indifferent harbour. The gateway of the college, founded by Cardinal Wolsey, remains, with several of the town-gates, but there is no vestige of the castle built by the Normans. Corn is shipped off here for London, and timber for the king's yards at Chatham. Ipswich contains 11,277 inhabitants. The tide rises to the height of 12 feet, but the harbour is almost dry at low water; vessels of large size stop below the town. The principal trade of this port is the Greenland fishery.

Mildenhall, a considerable, tolerably built, populous market town, containing 2,283 inhabitants, on the Larke, a branch of the Ouse, 12 miles below, *i. e.* N. W. of Bury, near the border of Cambridgeshire, $69\frac{1}{2}$ W. C. C.

Newmarket is a considerable market town, the north part of which is in this county, 61 W. C. C. (See Cambridge.) In that neighbourhood is Ixning, or Exning, formerly distinguished for being the birth place of Ethelreda daughter of Anna; for the conspiracy of King Radulphus Earl of East Anglia, against the Conqueror; and for a road thence to Ely made by the first bishop of that see.

St Edmund's Bury, Villa Faustina, Eadmundesbyrig Sax. styled the Montpelier of England, is an ancient, considerable, well built town, containing 7,655 inhabitants, pleasantly situate on a gentle ascent bathed by the Larke, 14 miles E. of Newmarket, 74 W. C. C. A magnificent abbey was founded here in honour of St Edmund, and was one of the richest in England. The great church was 500 feet long and 183 broad; the transepts were 212 feet long, and the west front 240 in breadth. The monastery consisted of an abbot, 80 monks, 15 chaplains a decanus christianitatis, an archdeacon, 40 clergymen, &c. In 1447 a parliament was held here, and Humphry Duke of Gloucester was murdered. Three miles northward, at Farnham, in 1173, Richard Lucy, chief justice of England, defeated Robert Earl of Leicester, and put 10,000 Flemings to the sword. Dr Batteley's account of St Edmund's Bury abbey was published at the end of *Antiquitates Rutupinae*; also remarks on that abbey in *Archaeologia*, volume 3d. A description of the ancient and present state of the town and abbey was revised by Sir John Cullum, 1771, 12mo.

Clare, a mean and dirty market town, with a castle in ruins, above Sudbury, on the Stour, near the south-west extremity of the county, $55\frac{1}{2}$ W. C. C. This place gave the title of Duke to Lionel, third son of

of Edward III. who, marrying into the family of Clare, had the title of Duke of Clarence conferred on him by his father. Some account of Saxon coins found at Hundon, three miles from Clare, is inserted in Phil. Trans. No 189.

Sudbury, Suthberig Sax. an ancient and considerable borough and market town, containing 3,283 inhabitants, 18 miles westward of Ipswich, on the Stour, over which it has a handsome bridge leading into Essex, 55 W. C. C. This is said to have been one of the first towns in which the woollen manufacture was established by the Flemings, in the reign of Henry III. Five miles S. E. of Sudbury, is Buers, on the Stour, where king Edmund was crowned.

Lavenham, or Lanham, an indifferent market and manufacturing town, with a handsome church, on a gentle ascent, about 15 miles westward of Ipswich, and six north of Sudbury, on the Breton a small stream which runs S. E. and falls into the Stour below Nayland. This place has still a considerable manufactory of serges, shalloons, seys, stuffs, and spinning fine yarn, 62½ W. C. C.

Long Melford is one of the largest villages in England, on the Stour, three miles above Sudbury in the road to Langham, 58 W. C. C.

Stratford, a little trading town, and a thoroughfare from Ipswich to London, 58½ W. C. C. below Nayland.

Hadley, or Hadleigh, a considerable, tolerably built, manufacturing town, with a handsome church, in a bottom, on the Breton, nine miles W. of Ipswich, 64½ W. C. C. Several miles northward is Ofter, *i. e.* the town of Offa king of Mercia, where, on a clayey hill, are the ruins of a castle said to have been built by Offa, after he had murdered Ethelbert, king of East Angles, A. D. 793.

Stowmarket, a considerable market town, noted for its fine church and a manufacture of sacking, ropes, and twine, near the centre of the county, 12 miles N. N. W. of Ipswich, on the Orwell, 14 miles eastward

ward of St Edmund's Bury, 73—77½ W. C. C. At Wulpit, 6 miles W. N. W. of Stowmarket, is a manufacture of white bricks; and Roman coins have been found in that neighbourhood. The village of Ixworth, where Roman coins have been found, 7 miles N. N. W. of Wulpit, and 6 N. N. E. of St Edmund's Bury, is remarkable for some walls made of flint stones dug up in the neighbouring chalk pits.

Needham, a little market town consisting of one long street, on the Orwell, 4 miles S. S. E. of Stow, in the road to Ipswich, 74 W. C. C. Its woollen manufactures are declined.

Buddesdale, or Botesdale, a long, meanly built, straggling town, north of Stow, near the border of Norfolk, in the road to Yarmouth, 85½ W. C. C. About 4 miles south of this place was a stately mansion of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, which is now entirely demolished.

Eye, or Aye, a mean, ill built market town, containing 1754 inhabitants, with a handsome church, 21 miles N. of Ipswich, in the road to Norwich, 91 W. C. C. The castle was destroyed by the Conqueror. In 1781, in a sand pit, several coins of the Roman emperours were found in the finest preservation.

Debenham, a small market town, on a rising ground, bathed by the Deben, 12 miles north of Ipswich, in so dirty a country that it is little frequented, 82 W. C. C.

Woodbridge, an indifferently built market town, consisting of one principal street, containing 3000 inhabitants, 7 miles eastward of Ipswich, in the road to Yarmouth, on the navigable Deben, 77 W. C. C. It drives a good trade to London, Newcastle, Holland, &c. In that parish are found beds of sea shells, which are used for manure.

Framlingham, a market town, pleasantly situate on a clay hill in a fruitful soil, 7 miles E. of Debenham, near the source of the Ore, which runs south east and falls into Orford-haven 87½ W. C. C. The castle is supposed to have been built by some of the first kings of the East Angles.

The

The walls inclose an acre of ground, and are 44 feet high, and 8 thick, with 13 towers 14 feet above them. To this castle the Princess, afterward, Queen Mary I. retired, when Lady Jane Grey was her competitor for the crown. The walls, part of which remains, were surrounded by a double ditch.

Bungay, a small, handsome market town, was almost destroyed by fire in 1689, but has since been rebuilt, on the Waveney, and border of Norfolk, 109 W. C. C. Here Hugh Bigod fortified a castle during the rebellion in the reign of Henry II. which, together with a Benedictine nunnery and priory, now lies in ruins.

Beckles, a meanly built market town, 7 miles S. W. of Leostoff, on the Waveney, which is navigable hither from Yarmouth by barges, 109 W. C. C. Eighty houses in this town were burnt with fire about 1585, and the loss estimated at L.20,000.

Leostoff, Laystoff, Lowestoff, Leofstoff, or Lestock, a straggling town, containing 2332 inhabitants, on an elevated bank of the sea coast, in a sandy territory, 113 W. C. C. It has no pier, but in the opposite road is good anchorage for vessels. The principal trade of this place is catching and curing herrings for exportation, and mackarel and soals for the London market. A peninsula called Lothingland, formed by the Waveney and the sea, extends northward to Yarmouth. On the west border of that peninsula, at the conflux of the Waveney and Yare, about 3 miles W. of Yarmouth-haven, are the ruins of Burgh, or Cnobersburg Castle, supposed to have been originally a Roman station. It is an irregular parallelogram, containing somewhat less than $4\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The principal, or east wall, is 14 feet high, and 214 yards long; the north and south walls are of the same height, but not exceeding 100 yards in length; the west side, having no traces of walls, was probably defended by the river. Several towers were added after the wall was built. Both the walls and towers are composed of flints with strata of bricks. Roman

man coins, urns, utensils, &c. have been found in a field eastward of the castle.

Halesworth, formerly Healsworda, an old market town, 8 miles south of Bungay, on the river Blythe which runs eastward and falls into the sea below Blythborough, 101 W. C. C.

Southwold, a sea-port and market town, incorporated by Henry VI. is tolerably built, pleasantly situate on a peninsula formed by the Blythe and the sea, and defended by some guns on the cliff, 105½ W. C. C. Southwold-bay, commonly called Sowl, or Sole-bay, affords good anchorage, and is sheltered by the promontory of Easton-ness. It is likewise noted for two desperate engagements between the English and Dutch fleets in 1666 and 1672. There are some traces of a Danish camp near the town. Since the Conqueror's time the sea has gained on the land here above a mile. Along the coast immense flocks of swallows assemble about the beginning of October, and thence take their flight to another climate. In spring they return to the same coast.

Dunwich, in the Saxon chronicle called Domuc, and by Bede Dun-moc, was anciently the most considerable town in the county. In the Conqueror's time it had 236 burgesses. On the east and west sides it was fortified with a rampart and ditch, of which a small part remains. In Edward I's. reign it maintained 11 ships of war. But the greatest part of it, together with its forest, has been long ago swallowed up by the sea. It had a mint established by Henry VI. and sent members to parliament ever since that constitution existed. It had three churches in Domesday-Book, afterward eight, which are now reduced to one. This mean town, situate on the sea coast, between Southwold and Aldborough, 99 W. C. C. contains 184 inhabitants.

Aldborough, or Aldburgh, a small borough and market town, pleasantly seated in a dale, north east of Orford, near the isthmus of a peninsula called Slaughden Vale, which extends S. W. to Orford Haven,

on the one side bounded by the river Ore, and on the other by the sea. The harbour is indifferent, and defended by a fort. The town was formerly more considerable, but the sea has taken away whole streets; 94 W. C. C. by Farnham.

Orford, formerly a large and populous, but at present a decayed borough, near the mouth of the Ore, by which it is separated from Slaugden Vale, 89 W. C. C. It had a convenient harbour before the sea retired. Of its castle there remains only the keep, flanked by three square towers and double ditched. The church is a sea mark for colliers and coasting vessels; and a light-house at Orford Ness is also of great use to seamen. There are still some ruins of a nunnery near the quay. This town contains 751 inhabitants.

No particular account of Suffolk has been published. The Suffolk traveller, or a journey through this county in 1735, 12mo. is a superficial compilation. This work, with additions and corrections, was reprinted in 1764, 8vo. A map with the hundreds, by Saxton, was published in 1575.—Another by Speed, in 1610.—A map from an actual survey by John Kirby in 1736.—E. Bowen's map is inserted in the British Atlas.—That of Corbridge has circular meridian lines round Bury and Norwich.—An accurate topographical map, by J. Hodkinson and A. Dury, on a scale of one inch to a mile, was published on nine sheets imperial paper, and afterward reduced to one half sheet.

Antiquities.—Blyborough Priory, founded in the reign of Henry I.—Bungay Castle.—Burgh Castle, 3 miles from Yarmouth.—Butley Priory, founded about 1171, near Orford.—Clare Castle, founded during the heptarchy.—St Edmund's Bury Abbey.—Eye Abbey.—Flixton Abbey, near Bungay.—Flixton Castle.—Framlingham Castle, founded in the time of the Saxons.—Haughley Castle, near Stow-market.—Hoxton Abbey, near Eye.—Ipswich Castle and College, founded by Cardinal Wolsey.—

Leiston Abbey, built about 1182.—Linsey Priory, near Hadley.—Mendham Priory, near Harleston.—Mettingham Castle and College, near Bungay.—Offron's Castle near Needham.—Orford Castle, of Norman origin, near Aldborough.—Ousden Castle, near Cheavely.—Rumburg Abbey, near Halesworth.—Snape Abbey, near Aldborough.—Stone Castle, near Landguard Fort.—Walton Priory.—Wingfield Castle, near Eye.—Woodbridge Castle.

14. NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, of an oval form, is bounded on the south by Suffolk, on the west by Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, on the north and east by the German Ocean; lying between $52^{\circ} 30'$ and $53^{\circ} 10'$ N. latitude, and between $0^{\circ} 4'$ and $1^{\circ} 45'$ E. longitude from Greenwich; its greatest extent from north to south being 40, and from east to west, 60 miles; containing 1710 square miles, and 1,094,400 acres.

The surface of this county, except in the neighbourhood of Norwich and on the coast near Sherringham and Cromer, is mostly a dead flat. The soil, north and north-east of the capital, is a rich sandy loam, resembling the best parts of the Austrian Netherlands. The districts, N. and N. W. of that town, compose the greatest proportion of the county, and are of an inferiour quality. To the south-west lies a light sandy district, abounding in warrens. Marshland is an extensive tract on the west border, surrounded by the Ouse, Nen, and the sea, formerly recovered from the ocean, and liable to be again inundated. In some places it is 9 miles in breadth, and has upwards of 100 bridges on the rivers. There are about two-thirds of the whole county arable and well cultivated, 80,000 acres of unimproved commons, 63,000 of warrens and sheep-walks, 10,000 in woods and plantations, 65,000 marshy and swampy.

swampy lands, and the remainder is occupied by towns, roads, rivers, meadows, parks, &c. But improvements are carried on with great spirit and success, so that all the waste lands may soon be in a state of cultivation. Of grain there is annually exported to the amount of L.900,000; and the profits arising from cattle, wool, herrings, &c. may be estimated at L.275,000.

Rivers.—The Yare rises near Attleborough, runs N. E. to Norwich, where, augmented by the Winsder or Wentsum, it becomes navigable, and discharges itself into the sea below Yarmouth.

The rivers Great Ouse and Nen flow northward through the marshy territory on the confines of Cambridgeshire, and fall into Lynn-deep and the Wash, near Lynn Regis.

The Little Ouse and Waveney, which form the south boundary, have been already described. (See Suffolk.)

This county is divided into 32 hundreds, containing 1 city, 32 market towns, 755 parishes, upwards of 57,930 families, and 273,371 inhabitants. It sends 12 members to parliament.

Sir Symonds D'Ewes collected materials for a history of this county, which are among his papers in the Harleian library. *Icenia, sive Norfolciae descriptio typographica*, by Sir Henry Spelman, was printed among his *Reliquiae*, 1698, fol.—A topographical history was composed by Francis Blomefield, rector of Fersfield, 1739, 3 vols. fol.—A new and complete history of Norfolk was published by W. Whittingham, Lynn, 1778, 8vo; and another in numbers by a society of gentlemen.—Saxton, Speed, Hollar, and Bowen, constructed maps of this county, the first in 1574, and the last in 1749.—James Corbridge published a map from an actual survey, on two sheets of atlas, also on one sheet, which was republished in 1776.

Cities, &c.—*Norwich*, Norvicum, the birth place of Mathew Parker, Samuel Clark, and other learned men, was first mentioned in the Saxon

chronicle A. D. 1004, when Suené the Dane destroyed it, and seven years after refortified the castle. In the Confessor's time it had 1320 burgesses, but under the Conqueror there were scarce 560 left in it. When the see was transferred from Thetford hither it gradually revived. The cathedral was founded in 1096. In the 17th year of Stephen's reign the town was rebuilt, and became a corporation. In 1309 it was fortified with a flint-stone wall and 40 towers, except toward the east, where the river defends it with its deep bed and steep banks. In 1348 a great proportion of the inhabitants were cut off by a pestilence; and in 1505 it was almost entirely consumed by fire. It gradually recovered from those calamities. Many of the Netherlanders who fled from the Duke of Alva's persecution settled here, and introduced the worsted manufacture for which it has been long famous. In Cambden's time it was a square $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from north to south, and half as much in breadth, containing 30 parishes. At present it is a large irregularly built city, about 6 miles in compass, situate on the side of a hill, in the angle formed by the conflux of the Yare and Winsder or Wentsum, containing 36 churches beside the cathedral and dissenting meeting-houses, and about 36,900 inhabitants, 41 miles N. of Ipswich, and 110 W. C. C. The manufacture of crapes, bombazines, and stuffs of various kinds, is very considerable, though somewhat declined on account of the rivalry of the cotton branches, and the prohibition in foreign countries to which the goods were sent. A history of Norwich was published by Thomas Eldridge, in 1738, 8vo.—Also a history of this city and county, from the earliest accounts to the present time, in 1768, 8vo.—Some account of the chalk-hills near it, by Mr Arderon, is inserted in No. 486. Phil. Trans.

Castor, or *Caistor*, 3 miles S. of Norwich, was anciently a camp or station, of which nothing remains but the walls, inclosing a square of 30 acres, and vestiges of houses, where a few Roman coins were found.

A description of this place was published by Mr Arderon in No. 493. Phil. Trans. At Tasborough, 8 miles S. S. W. of Castor, is a square fortification of 24 acres, supposed to have been a Roman camp.

Yarmouth, a sea-port town, was originally built on the south bank of the Yare, but the situation being unhealthy, it was removed to the opposite shore, and founded on a peninsula called Cerdicksand. It is a regularly built handsome town, in the form of an oblong quadrangle of 133 acres, encompassed on the south and east by the sea, on the north by the mainland, and on the west by the river Yare, containing 14,845 inhabitants; 124 W. C. C. It was incorporated by king John; walled in 1340; and made a mayor-town by Charles II. in 1684. It is conveniently situate for trade, which chiefly consists in the exportation of woollen goods, corn, and herrings. The harbour is commodious, but requires great expence to prevent it from being choked up with sand and mud. Yarmouth road is frequented by vessels that pass and repass between London and the northern parts of the kingdom. The history and antiquities of Yarmouth were published by Henry Swinden in 1772, 4to. Three miles north of the town is Castor, a castle built of brick by Sir John Fastolf, about the beginning of the reign of Henry VI. The court forms a rectangular parallelogram, and to the eastward is a larger court, surrounded on three sides by buildings. There are traces of an ancient fortification near the light-house of Castor.

Winterton, 7 miles northward, is a mean place. On a neighbouring promontory, called Winterton-ness, is a light-house, which, with that of Castor, directs vessels through the dangerous channel north of Yarmouth road. The coast, northward to Happisborough, is defended by a ridge of sand-hills.

Worsted, or Wursted, a small market town, 12 miles N. N. E. of Norwich, 8 from the sea coast, and 123 W. C. C. is famous for that sort of woollen yarn and thread now called worsted, the manufacture of which was introduced here by the Flemings in the reign of Henry I.

Cromer

Cromer was formerly a tolerable town, but part of it being washed away by the sea, it is reduced to a mean fishing village, containing 676 inhabitants, with an indifferent port, on the north east coast of the county, 23 miles N. of Norwich, 133 W. C. C. There is a light-house in its neighbourhood. Great quantities of lobsters are caught on its rocky coast, where shipwrecks frequently happen.

Allesham, or *Aylsham*, a small market town, containing about 130 houses, noted for a linen manufacture in the reigns of Edward II. and III. now for weaving, and in summer frequented for the vitriolic purgative Spa, 12 miles N. of Norwich, in the road to Cromer, on the Bure, a small stream which runs S. E. receives the name of Thirn, and falls into the Yare at Yarmouth.

Windham, or *Wymondham*, is a pleasant little market town, which gave birth to the family of Windhams, and is noted for its wooden ware manufacture, nine miles S. W. of Norwich, in the road to Thetford, 100 W. C. C. This place was wilfully burnt in 1615 by Gipsies; and the loss sustained amounted to L.40,000.

Attleborough probably took its name from some ancient burgh or fortification in the neighbourhood, and is by some supposed to have been the capital of the county. It is now an inconsiderable town, seven miles S. W. of Windham, and 94 W. C. C.

Walsingham, a small market town, where are the ruins of an abbey, in the northern part of the county, seven miles S. S. W. of Clay-harbour, in the road to Fakenham, 114 W. C. C. The adjacent fields are noted for producing good saffron. A few miles north of the present town, was old Walsingham, whose chapel, built in 1061, was famous for an image of the Virgin Mary, brought by Cromwell to Chelsea and burnt. In a neighbouring field about 50 urns were discovered A. D. 1657. Between this place and the coast are the remains of a large Danish camp, treble trenched, with ramparts 30 feet high.

Cley,

Cley, a mean market town, four miles north of Holt, on the Thyrn, nearly opposite to Blakeney. The haven, formerly frequented by German merchants, is now exceeding bad. The fishermen of this place apprehended James, son of Robert Bruce king of Scotland, off Flamborough-head on his way to France, and sent him to Henry IV. who imprisoned him in the tower, where he remained 17 years. Between Cley and Cromer, on Warborough-hill, is a circular camp.

Fakenham, a small market town on the Winsder, six miles S. of Walsingham, and 22 N. W. of Norwich, containing 1,236 inhabitants.

Burnham, an appellation formerly given to seven places in this county. The small market town now so called is situate six miles N. W. of Walsingham, and 20 N. E. of Lynn, not far from the coast. In that neighbourhood, at Brancaster, are the remains of a Roman station, where coins have been found. Twelve miles W. of Burnham, are Hunstanton-lights, and St Edmund's-point, so called from King Edmund, who landed with a retinue in some port not far thence, called Maidenbower. St Edmund's-point is the N. W. extremity of the county.

East Derham, or Market Dereham, twice almost consumed by fire, viz. in 1581 and 1679, now a well built handsome market town, in the centre of the county, 15 miles W. of Norwich, 101½ W. C. C. When the see of the West Angles was divided in the 7th century, one bishop resided at Elmham, five miles N. of Dereham, and another at Dunwich. They were united in 870, and removed to Thetford. It contains 2505 inhabitants.

Hingham, a small market town, destroyed by fire in the beginning of the present century, but handsomely rebuilt, eight miles S. of Dereham, five N. W. of Windham, 98 W. C. C. At this town, in the reign of Edward I. was a famous itinerant, called Ralf de Hingham.

Thetford, anciently a seat of the kings of East Angles, was sacked by the Danes in 870, a second time in 1004, and a third time in 1009. In the Confessor's reign it was a hundred of itself, and had 947 burgesses.

In

In the Conqueror's time it contained 722 houses, of which 224 were empty. The bishop's see was removed from Elmham hither in 1075, and hence to Norwich in 1094, after which the town gradually declined. However, Cambden observes, that, "till within these two, (now three) centuries, the town on one side of the river, had seven churches." Here was a mint from the time of Canute to Henry II. that produced a great number of Anglo-Saxon and English coins. In the reign of Edward III. Thetford had 20 churches, five markets, 24 streets, besides lanes, six hospitals, and eight monasteries, now in ruins; and of all the churches only two remain. Its extent is still considerable, but thinly inhabited, on the river Thet, several miles above its influx into the Ouse, S. W. of Norwich, 80 W. C. C. An account of Thetford was published by Francis Blomefield, 1739, 4to. It contains 2,256 inhabitants.

Swaffam, a small and handsome market town, pleasantly situate on a rising ground, in a champaign country, and noted for its manufacture of spurs; 12 miles W. of Dereham, 15 S. E. of Lynn, 93 W. C. C. On the N. W. side of the town is a spacious heath. Five miles northward is Castle-acre, built by Earl Warren, who entertained Edward I. in it A. D. 1297, and who had 140 lordships in this county. This seems to have been a Roman station on the military road that led from Thetford to Brancaster. Eight miles N. E. of Swaffam, is Milchan, famous for being the birth place of Sir Edward Coke, an eminent lawyer; and in its vicinity is an oval encampment of 12 or 15 acres, double ditched.

Downham, so called from its hilly situation, a little market town on the right hand of the Ouse, 12 miles S. of Lynn, and 84 W. C. C. This place is remarkable for the great quantity of butter that is brought hither, and sent by water to Cambridge, and thence to London.

Castle-Rising was the seat of the Albinies till Henry III. and afterward the residence of the Montalts till Edward III. At present it is a mean borough, containing a few families, with no trade; but was a considerable

siderable place till the harbour was choked up with sand. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. and sends two members to parliament; 4 miles N. E. of Lynn, 106 W. C. C. The learned Spelman was born at Congham, a village two miles east of Castle-Rising.

Snetsham, once a royal demesne, with considerable privileges, now a mean place on a rivulet, near the coast, 13 miles N. of Lynn, five S. of Hunstanton-lights, and 115 W. C. C.

Lynn Regis, a place of some trade at the conquest, now a large, well built, flourishing town, containing 10,000 inhabitants, is situate in a marshy tract, on both sides of the Ouse, chiefly surrounded by a wall and ditch. The north point towards the sea is defended by St Ann's Fort which commands the harbour. It appears to have been strong, by the ruins of the works demolished in the civil wars, when, viz. in 1643, it held out above three weeks for Charles I. against an army of 18,000 men. By means of the Ouse, and other navigable rivers, it has extended its trade into eight different counties, and is the greatest port for the importation of coals and wine on the eastern coast of Britain. A greater quantity of corn is thence exported than from any other port, Hull excepted. Its foreign trade to Holland, Norway, Spain, and Portugal, is also considerable. The harbour is safe, but the entrance into it is difficult, on account of the flats and shoals in the passage; 97, 102, 110 W. C. C. by different roads. On the east side of the town is our Lady's Mount, anciently appropriated to the use of pilgrims visiting the celebrated convent of our Lady of Walsingham, now included among some modern fortifications. North-Lynn has long ago been swallowed up by the sea. The history and antiquities of Lynn Regis, or King's Lynn, were published by Mr Benjamin Mackerell, in 1638, octavo.

Antiquities.—Barsham Monastery, near Walsingham.—Bicklington House.—Bingham Priory, near Walsingham.—Broomholm Priory, near Cromer.—Buckingham Castle.—Burgh Castle, near Yarmouth.—

Castle-acre monastery, founded in the end of the 11th century.—Castle-hall, founded by Sir John Fastolff, near Norwich.—Castle-Rising Castle.—Coxford Abbey, near Rainham.—Creak Priory.—Kitt's Castle, near Norwich.—Malton Constable.—Thetford Priory, built A. D. 1107.—Walsingham Priory and Castle.—Widmonham Abbey.

15. CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, an inland county of a very irregular form, is bounded on the north by Lincolnshire and Norfolk, on the east by Norfolk and Suffolk, on the south by Essex and Hartfordshire, on the west by the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, and Lincoln; lying between $52^{\circ} 2'$ and $52^{\circ} 40'$ N. latitude, and between $0^{\circ} 16'$ W. and $0^{\circ} 25\frac{1}{2}'$ E. longitude from Greenwich; being 30—40 miles from north to south, and 15—30 from west to east; containing about 700 square miles, and 448,000 acres.

The south part of the county is champaign, well cultivated, and tolerably fertile. The middle districts consist of a chalky gravelly loam and tender clay. On the banks of the rivers, N. and N. W. of the capital, lies much drowned and waste fen capable of being reclaimed. In the northern parts are rich pastures and cultivated fens. On the east are fine downs called Newmarket-heath and Gogmagog-hills; and on the west, towards Royston, are others no less extensive, intermixed with corn-fields. There are about 147,000 acres arable land, of which 15,000 are inclosed—of waste and unimproved fen 150,000—of improved fen, woodland, meadow, common, and pasture land 146,300 acres.

The northern division of this county is a fenny tract called Bedford level, containing 300,000 acres, extending into the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln. This tract is supposed

posed to have been originally firm dry land, partly covered with wood and inhabited, but afterward entirely destroyed by an inundation of the sea. The first idea of draining it was suggested in the reign of Elizabeth, but discouraged in that of James I. and the feasible schemes of Sir Cornelius Vermuiden, a Hollander, in the reign of Charles I. were frustrated by English prejudices. Soon after, a corporation of adventurers was formed under the auspices of Francis Earl of Bedford; and, in seven years, the level called after his own name was drained; but Charles withdrew his countenance, and took every method to oppress those generous adventurers. The Earl died in 1641; and the scheme was involved in the confusion of the time, till his son received the concurrence of parliament in 1649, which was confirmed after the restoration. The adventurers were incorporated in the reign of Charles II. and the level, by recent improvements, has been rendered abundantly fertile.

Rivers.—The Ouse traverses the county from S. W. to N. E. and approaches the border of Suffolk below Ely. In the progress of this river, and of the Nen through the N. W. corner, many canals have been cut, which subdivide that whole territory called Bedford level into small irregular islands.

The Cam originates near Ashwell in Hertfordshire, enters Cambridgeshire seven miles W. of Royston, flows northward to Cambridge, and falls into the Ouse below Ely.

One of the Roman military ways, now called Ermin Street, passes through the south-west part of the county, from the vicinity of Huntingdon to Royston, where it is intersected by Ickening Street, which proceeds along the S. E. frontier to Suffolk.

Cambridge is divided into 17 hundreds, containing one city, one borough, eight market towns, 178 parishes, 19,262 houses, and 89,346 inhabitants. Six members are returned to parliament.

The history of this county was compiled by Edmund Carter, school-master in Cambridge, 1753, octavo. Saxton's map is included in that of Northamptonshire, 1576, and the hundreds were supplied by Speed in 1610. A faulty map was published by E. Bowen, and inserted in the British Atlas; another was engraved by Jeffreys. The late Dr Mason finished a map from his own survey, but I know not if it be yet published.

Cities, &c.—*Cambridge*, Cantabrigia, rose out of the ruins of Cam-boriturum, now Grandchester, in that neighbourhood. It was destroyed by Roger de Montgomery, but soon after revived and flourished. Henry I. established a corporation in it, and John honoured it with a mayor. It is a large, indifferently built town, containing 14 parish churches, 1691 houses, and 10,087 inhabitants including the university, situate in a low and fertile tract, on the navigable Cam, 52 S. C. D. The university consists of 12 colleges and 4 halls. 1. St Peter's, founded by Hugh Balsam about the year 1284, is composed of 2 courts separated by a cloister and gallery, and lately repaired, where are now a master, 22 fellows, &c. 2. Clarehall, on the bank of the river, consisting of one court 150 by 111 feet, was founded by Elizabeth de Burg, Countess of Ulster, in 1340, and has a master, 20 fellows, and 74 scholars. 3. Pembroke-hall, founded in 1347 by a wife of the Earl of Pembroke, consists of 2 courts, with an elegant chapel designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and has a master, 9 fellows, and 20 scholars. 4. Corpus Christi, or Bennet College, founded in 1356, for a master, 12 fellows, and 40 scholars, has a mean appearance, but is possessed of a valuable collection of ancient MSS. 5. Trinity-hall, founded in 1353, has a master, 12 fellows, and 14 scholars. 6. Caius' College, consisting of 3 courts, near the middle of the town, was founded in 1557, for a master, 12 senior, and 14 junior fellows, and 75 scholars. 7. King's College

College is a noble foundation, endued by Henry VI. for a provost, 70 fellows, and 120 scholars. The old court resembles a decayed castle; the new building is elegant, and near 300 feet in length. The chapel, a fine piece of Gothic architecture, is 304 feet long, 73 broad on the outside, and 91 high, with painted glass windows in fine preservation.

8. Queen's College was founded in 1446 by Margaret, consort to Henry VI. for a master, 19 fellows, and 45 scholars. It consists of 2 courts near the bank of the river.

9. Catherine-hall, one court 180 by 120 feet, founded in 1474, has a master, 7 fellows, and 22 scholars.

10. Jesus' College, originally a Benedictine convent, and converted to its present use in 1497, is situate at the east end of the town amidst groves and gardens, and has a master, 16 fellows, and 30 scholars.

11. Christ's College, founded by the mother of Henry VII. in 1516, and lately repaired, has a master, 13 fellows, and 55 scholars.

12. St John's College, founded by the same lady for a master, 54 fellows, and above 80 scholars, consists of 3 courts, and has a large library.

13. Magdalene College, on the north side of the river, was founded in 1520, for a master, 16 fellows, and 31 scholars.

14. Trinity College, founded by Henry VIII. in 1546, for a master, 3 royal professors, 65 fellows, 91 scholars, &c. consists of 2 large quadrangles. The first, or outer court, is 344 by 280 feet, with a chapel 204 feet long, 34 broad, and 44 high, and a hall above 100 feet long, 40 broad, and 50 high. The inner court is the finest in the university, with an elegant cloister of stone-pillars supporting grand apartments. On the west side is the library, 190 feet long, 40 broad, and 30 high, erected by Sir Christopher Wren, at the expence of about L. 20,000.

15. Emmanuel College, founded in 1589, and lately repaired and embellished, has a master, 14 fellows, and 16 scholars.

16. Sydney Sussex College, noted for its elegant hall, was founded by Frances Sidney widow of Thomas Radcliff, 3d Earl of Sussex, who died in the end of the 16th century, and has 12 fellows

and:

and 28 scholars. Collections relating to the university, town, and county, were published by Francis Blomefield in 1751, 4to. At the end of Fuller's church history of Briton in 1655, is the history of this university since the conquest.

A few miles S. W. of the town is Grandchester, anciently a Roman station, now a mean village. Sturbridge is an inconsiderable place in a plain, where a noted annual fair is held in the month of September. A fine road for four miles from Cambridge to Gogmagog hills was made a few years ago for the benefit of the students and inhabitants. On the summit of those hills is a British camp treble trenched, with two ditches rudely circular, and 246 paces diameter. To the eastward there are several large ditches, probably the work of the East Angles. The first begins at Hinkston, 6 miles S. E. of Cambridge, and runs E. through Hildersham to Horsheath, above 5 miles. The 2d, called Brentditch, runs from Melborne, 2 miles N. of Royston, through Fulmer. The 3d begins at the east bank of the Cam, 4 miles N. of Cambridge, passes through Fen-ditton, eastward to Balsham, and is commonly called Seven Miles Dyke. About 9 miles N. of Cambridge is the 4th line of ditch, the largest of all, and called Rech-dyke and the Devil's Dyke. From the Cam it runs eastward through Newmarket-heath, and terminates near Catlidge. It was the boundary both of the kingdom and bishopric of the East Angles. A few miles N. of Cambridge at Arbury, in Chesterton parish, is a large camp, where Roman coins have been found.

Ely, Elig Sax. an ancient, considerable, but indifferently built city, containing 3779 inhabitants, and a place of some trade, situate on a gentle rising ground in a fenny tract called the island of Ely, below the conflux of the Ouse and Cam, 17 miles N. of Cambridge, 69 S. D. C. The principal street is well paved, but the rest are mean and dirty. This city stood a long siege against William the Conqueror. It had anciently

a rich monastery subject to the bishop of Lincoln. There are some remains of a Saxon church built in 673. A bishopric was erected here by Henry I. and the bishops were counts Palatine through the whole island of Ely till the reign of Henry VIII. The cathedral, a lofty and beautiful fabric, was begun in 1093 and finished in 1106, but several additions have been made to it in succeeding periods. It is 535 long, 190 broad, 112 high, and the west tower and steeple is 270 feet. It was long famous for four things, viz. the lanthorn on its top, supported by eight pillars; the chapel of the Virgin Mary; an artificial hill on the south side, called the Mount; and a fruitful vineyard of which no vestige remains. The palace was built by bishops Alcock and Goodrich. The environs are covered with gardens. The isle of Ely contains 32,600 inhabitants.

Newmarket, a considerable and well built town, consisting principally of one long street, partly in this county, containing 485 inhabitants, 13 miles N. E. of Cambridge, and 60½ W. C. C. The adjacent heath is the finest race course in England, and greatly frequented by nobility and gentry in April and October. The greater part of this town is in Suffolk.

Catledge, or Kirtlington, a small village S. E. of Newmarket, famous for being the principal seat of the barons North, and for a council held here in 977.

Royston, a considerable and populous market town, partly in Hertfordshire, consisting of four streets, the principal of which runs down a hill from south to north, 13 miles south of Cambridge, on the border of the county, in the post road to London, 39 S. D. C. Two Roman military ways here intersect each other, and some Roman coins have been found.

Caxton, an inconsiderable market town, noted only for being the birth place of Matthew Paris the historian, and of William Caxton, the first

first printer in England, who died in 1486, about 9 miles west of Cambridge, in the road to St Neots and Oxford, 49 S. D. C.

Wisbeach, or Wisbich, a considerable well built town, divided into 2 parishes, containing 5000 inhabitants, with a good trade, is situate among the fens, near the north border of the county, on the river Nen, about 36 miles north of Cambridge, $88\frac{1}{2}$ S. D. C. In its vicinity there is a brick castle belonging to the bishop of Ely, erected in 1478. The sea broke in A. D. 1613 and 1614, and overflowed the whole town and adjacent country.

Thorney Abbey, formerly Ankeridge, in the N. W. corner of the county, was founded by Saxulph, first abbot of Peterborough, and the church was rebuilt A. D. 1085.

From a recent and accurate survey it appears that the present rent of the whole county is L.226,000 ; and that the draining 150,000 acres of fen, together with inclosing the arable land, meadows, and common, would produce to the proprietors an additional revenue or augmented rent of L.146,262.

Antiquities.—Anglesey Abbey, near Waterbeach.—Barnwell Priory, near Cambridge.—Cambridge Castle, erected by William the Conqueror.—Castle Camps, near Linton.—Denny Priory, near Waterbeach.—Grantchester, near Cambridge.—Incledon Nunnery, near Foulmere.—Soham Church, near Ely.—Spiney Abbey, near Soham.—Thorney Abbey, near Peterborough.—Whittlesea Church.

16. HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE is bounded on the north and east by Northamptonshire and Cambridgeshire, on the south and west by the counties of Cambridge, Bedford, and Northampton ; lying between $52^{\circ} 15'$ and $52^{\circ} 45'$ N. latitude, and between 0° and $0^{\circ} 30'$ W. longitude from Greenwich ; being 24 miles from north to south in the meridian, and

23 miles from west to east in the latitude of the principal town, but gradually decreasing in length and breadth toward the extremities; containing about 330 square miles, and 211,000 acres.

The fens in the N. and N. E. parts of the county, which are not properly drained, may amount to 44,000 acres. The borders of the Ouse and Nen are rich meadow land. The skirts of the fens approach to a moorish soil. The southern districts are hilly, agreeable, and tolerably fertile, consisting of deep clay, or gravel, with a mixture of loam.

Rivers.—The Ouse enters the county at St Neots, runs N. E. to the capital, and thence east by St Yves into Cambridgeshire, joins the Cam above Ely, and is navigable to Lynn.

The Nen flows from two sources, north and south of Daventry, winds round the northern border, and forms several lakes or meers in its progress, traverses Bedford level, and loses itself in the Ouse.

This county is divided into 4 hundreds, containing 6 market towns, 107 parishes, 8150 houses, and 37,568 inhabitants. Four members are returned to parliament.

Saxton's map, included in that of Northamptonshire, was published in 1576, without the hundreds, which were supplied by Speed in 1610. An actual survey of the county by William Gordon, in 1730 and 1731, was engraved by E. Bowen, who published another map in concentric circles. In 1770 Jeffereys published a new map from his own survey, on a scale of 2 inches to a mile, in 6 sheets.

Towns, &c.—*Huntingdon*, Huntadun or Huntersdune Sax. an ancient, considerable, tolerably built, populous town, and a great thoroughfare to the north, consists principally of one long street, beginning at the north bank of the Ouse, and extending near a mile to a certain place called Baum's-hole, on the great north road, 59 S. D. C. Some ages ago it had 15 churches, which in Leland's time were reduced to 4, and since, by the civil wars, to two. Near the bridge is the site of the castle,

built by Edward the elder in 917, enlarged by David king of Scots, and demolished by Henry II. The original chamber where Oliver Cromwell was born is still shewn in a house at the north end of the town. This place contains 350 houses, and 2,035 inhabitants.

Godmanchester, or Gormanchester, anciently a Roman station, now a small town, incorporated as a borough by James I. on the south bank of the Ouse, opposite to the capital, 58 S. D. C. A few miles southward, near the great road, was a tree commonly called Beggar's-bush.

Yaxely, a neat little market town in the fens, to the westward of Whittlesea-meer, or lake, 3 miles N. E. of Stilton, in the road to Peterborough, 73 S. D. C.

Stilton, a mean village, on a Roman road called Ermine Street, which leads from Huntingdon northward to a Roman station between Chester-ton and Castor, near the Nen, where Roman coins have been found. The cheese for which Stilton is famous is made in Leicestershire, and sold there in great quantities, 71 S. D. C.

Ramsey, a small market town, consisting principally of one long street, almost surrounded by fens, 10 miles N. N. E. of the capital, 69 S. D. C. A fire happened here in 1731 which destroyed above 80 dwelling houses. Part of the gate-house of its once famous wealthy abbey remains. About 4 miles southward is the village of Warboys, famous for its witches. From Ramsey 10 miles north to Peterborough a causeway was anciently paved at great expence, and is now called Kingsdelf, Swerdesdelf, and Steads-dyke. This road occurs in records before Canute's time, and might have been the work of some rich abbot, like that from Deeping to Spalding.

Whittlesea-meer, or Wittles-mere, is a lake 5 miles long and 3 broad, formed by the Nen, between Ramsey and Peterborough, and in calm weather is agitated as if by a tempest. On the same river are Ugmeer, Ramsey-meer, and Benwick-meer, the last of which is now drained and converted into tillage.

Bugden,

Bugden, an inconsiderable town, about 5 miles S. W. of Huntingdon, on the left hand of the Ouse, in the road to the north, 61 H. H. In its neighbourhood is a palace of the bishop of Lincoln, founded in 1480, a mean building consisting of a double court and square tower.

Kimbolton, a small, neat market town, in a bottom, about 9 miles W. of the capital, near the confines of Bedfordshire, 64½ H. H. The castle, a magnificent seat of the Duke of Manchester, has been recently improved, or rather rebuilt. Queen Catherine, after her divorce from Henry VIII. resided sometime in this castle, wherein she was jointured.

St Neots, vulg. Needs, so called from the monument of a saint of that name, which was destroyed by the Danes, is a considerable well built town, pleasantly situate on the border of Bedfordshire, 8 miles S. S. W. of Huntingdon, and on the right bank of the Ouse, 56½ H. H. The church and steeple are handsome edifices. At South Hailweston, in that neighbourhood, are two medicinal springs.

St Ives was formerly a flourishing town, noted for its medicinal springs, and pleasantly situate on the Ouse, 5 miles below, *i. e.* eastward of Huntingdon, 59—64 S. D. C. A great part of this town was sometime ago consumed by fire, but has been rebuilt. Holywell, a village below St Ives, takes its name from a remarkable well there, and is of great antiquity. To the northward, in the road to Woodhurst, is a large square stone with an ancient inscription now defaced.

Antiquities.—Bugden Palace.—Connington Castle—Godmanchester Bridge, and Hinchinbrooke Priory, near Huntingdon.—St John's Hospital, Huntingdon.—Ramsey Abbey.—Somersham Palace.

17. BEDFORDSHIRE.

BEDFORDSHIRE, of an oval form, is bounded on the north by Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire, on the east by the counties of

Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Hartford, on the south by those of Hartford and Buckingham, and on the west by Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire; lying between $51^{\circ} 48'$ and $52^{\circ} 19'$ N. latitude, and between $0^{\circ} 9' 32''$ and $0^{\circ} 39' 32''$ W. longitude of Greenwich; being 15—30 miles from north to south, and 12—20 from west to east; containing about 390 square miles, and 249,600 acres, of which about 54,000 are inclosed pasture, meadow, and arable land, 18,000 wood-land, and 171,200 waste lands, open fields, and commons.

Little progress has been made in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. Extensive tracts of waste land are planted in the neighbourhood of noblemen's and gentlemen's estates. Some grain, oak-timber, and fuller's earth are exported; the imports are coal, timber, and salt. Thread-lace and women's hats are the principal manufactures.

There are great varieties of soil from the strongest clay to the lightest sand. In the northern and western districts, clay and deep loam prevail. From Leighton and Wooburn a sandy tract extends N. E. across the county to Potton. In the neighbourhood of Ampthill and Shefford the soil is a red loam.

Rivers.—The Ouse, a sluggish stream, originating in two branches not far from Brackley and Towcester, enters the county on the west side, in a very winding course runs eastward to Bedford and Great Barford, and thence north to St Neots. The Ivel rises in Hartfordshire, flows northward to Biggleswade, and falls into the Ouse at Temesford.

Bedfordshire is divided into 9 hundreds, containing 10 market towns, 143 parishes, about 13,980 houses, and 63,393 inhabitants. It sends 4 members to parliament.

Saxton included this county in his map of Northamptonshire in 1574, without the hundreds, which were supplied by Speed. Emmanuel Bowen published a map with concentric circles. Jeffreys, from an actual survey, engraved a map in 8 sheets, on a scale of two inches to a mile, and reduced

duced to a scale of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to a mile in one sheet. This survey was made by Ainslie and Donald.

Towns, &c.—*Bedford*, Bedanaford Sax. the capital, was ruined in the Danish wars, and repaired by Edward the elder, but suffered great calamities under the Normans. It is a well built and populous town, containing 3948 inhabitants, with a handsome market place, divided by the navigable river Ouse. It has 5 churches, the principal of which, called St Paul's, is noted for a beautiful octagon spire. Here Offa, king of Mercia, resided and was interred; but his tomb has been swept away by the floods. Its castle, built by de Beauchamp after the conquest, was several times besieged, and at last demolished by Henry III. The site of it forms a parallelogram, divided by a lane on the east side of the town, and the keep is now a bowling-green. Not far from the town, on the bank of the river, are traces of a large castle called Risingho. Bedford, 31 miles from Cambridge, 55 from Oxford, and 50 from Hick's-hall, is surrounded by common fields of very improvable nature. Elstow, one mile from Bedford, is the birth-place of John Bunyan.

Ampthill, a small market town, consisting principally of two streets, pleasantly situate between two hills S. S. W. of the capital, 45 H. H. Its castle stood on an eminence with 4 or 5 towers of stone in the inner ward. In that neighbourhood is Haughton Conquest, a seat built after a model designed in Sidney's Arcadia.

Wooburn, or Woburn, a small market town, rebuilt since the fire in 1724. On the site of the abbey, founded for Cistercians in 1145, the Duke of Bedford has built an elegant house forming two squares, in a park about 13 miles in circuit; 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ H. H. An antique coffin, with a Runic inscription, was found at the abbey, and described in the gentleman's magazine for 1749. This place is famous for the fuller's earth dug up in its vicinity.

Tuddington, is an inconsiderable market town, between Wooburn and Dunstable, in the S. W. corner of the county.

Dunstable,

Dunstable, or Dunstaple, an irregularly built, thinly inhabited town, and a thoroughfare to the north, noted for a great manufacture of straw hats, situate on a chalky eminence, at the termination of the Chiltern hills, and intersection of two Roman ways called Watling and Ickneld Streets, near the south border of the county, $33\frac{1}{2}$ H. H. This town consists of one principal street, and two branching to the right and left in the form of a cross. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile westward, is an ancient fortification called Maiden-bower, consisting of a vallum nearly circular, inclosing an area of nine acres. On the downs west of the town, above Totternhoe, is a strong fortification overhanging Standbridge village. The Mount is high, and, besides a circular ditch, is encompassed by another that is square, and takes up the whole breadth of the ridge. Dunstable town and parish contain 1,296 inhabitants.

Luton, an inconsiderable, but neat market town, with an elegant seat in its neighbourhood, 18 miles S. of Bedford, four S. E. of Dunstable, eight from St Albans, and $31\frac{1}{2}$ H. H. It is the birth place of John Pomfret the poet.

Leighton Beaudesert, or Buzzard, a little market town, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. of Dunstable, near the border of Bucks, 41 H. H. Its church is remarkable for the height of its spire. Near it is a Roman camp.

Biggleswade, formerly famous for its horse fair and stone bridge, a small, meanly built, market town, in the great road between London and York, pleasantly situate on the navigable Yvel, which runs due north to the Ouse, 45 H. H. This place suffered considerably by a fire in 1785; the loss was estimated at L.24,000.

Potton, a little market town pleasantly situate in a sandy territory, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. of Biggleswade, near the confines of Cambridgeshire. This town was burnt the same day as Biggleswade. Here Stillingfleet wrote his *Origines Sacrae*.

Temesford, or Tempsford, a small town seven miles E. of Bedford, at

at the confluence of the Yvel, or Ivel, and Ouse, near the border of Cambridgeshire, 51 H. H. Here a camp of the Danes was formed in 921. Four miles southward, on the Ivel, at the village of Salndy, the Salinae of Ravennas, are the traces of a camp called Chesterton, where Roman coins, urns, seals, and British antiquities have been found. At a small distance is Gallyhill, and, across a valley, Caesar's camp as it is called. Gallyhill was perhaps the Roman fortress. About 30 acres are here inclosed by a rampart and ditch. The form of this fortification suiting the summit of the hill is irregular. The north and east make two sides of a square, but the west juts out towards the Yvel. In the middle is a tumulus. About 20 acres consist of hillocks and cavities, which are supposed the foundations of a city.

Antiquities.—Bedford Bridge, 116 yards long and $4\frac{1}{2}$ wide, on the Ouse, partly constructed, it is said, with the materials of the castle demolished by king Henry III. A. D. 1224.—Bedford Priory.—Chicksand Abbey, near Shefford.—Dunstable Priory, founded after the year 1131, near Luton.—Eaton Park House, or Eaton Bray.—Five Knolls, near Dunstable.—Newnham Priory, near Bedford.—Northill Church, three miles from Biggleswade.—Summeris Town, near Luton.—Warden Abbey near Shefford.—Woburn Abbey.—Odhill Castle, near Harewood.

10. HARTFORDSHIRE.

HARTFORDSHIRE, or Hertfordshire, an inland county, is bounded on the north by Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire, on the east by Essex, on the south by Middlesex, on the west by Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire; lying between $51^{\circ} 37'$ and $52^{\circ} 5'$ N. latitude, and between $0^{\circ} 44' 32''$ W. and $0^{\circ} 12' 30''$ E. longitude from Greenwich; being 15—25 miles from north to south, and 15—28 from west to east, containing about 782 square miles, and 500,500 acres.

The

The surface of the county is uneven, but well cultivated and improved. The prevailing soil is strong red clay on a chalky bottom. The other soils consist of the various gradations of loam from the strongest to the weakest kind, more or less intermixed with gravel. There is a small quantity of moss in the beds of some rivers and low meadows, and an inconsiderable proportion of a poor clay or loam mixed with blue pebbles. Almost the whole of the soil being arable land, this is reckoned the first corn county in the kingdom, and is agreeably diversified with fertile fields, groves, pastures and meadows. The western districts are hilly, and deeply indented by the neighbouring counties.

Rivers.—The Lee rises near Leegrave in Bedfordshire, flows S. E. by Hertford, near which it receives the Maran, Beane, and Rib; and, augmented by the Stort below Ware, it proceeds southward along the border of Essex to the Thames. The Gade originates near the border of Buckinghamshire, runs S. E. by Hamstead, and falls into the navigable Colne near Rickmansworth, in the S. W. corner of the county.

The Verlam, Verulam or Muse, rises in the Dunstable road near Marget Street, and runs S. E. by St Albans, below which, near Colney Street, it falls into the Colne. The source of the Colne is at Kits-end in Middlesex, and the direction of its course is S. W. by Watford, Rickmansworth, &c. to the Thames near Staines.

The springs of the Stort lie in the north part of the county and in Essex. Running S. S. W. from Stortford, where it becomes navigable, and separating this county from Essex, it falls into the Lee below Stansted. The Ash rises near Upperwick, and flows S. W. to the Lee between Stansted and Ware.

The head, or source of the new river, lies between Hertford and Ware. Elizabeth and James passed several acts enabling the city of London to bring a river from any part of Middlesex, or Hertfordshire. This licence was transferred to Sir Hugh Middleton, who had acquired a considerable

fortune

fortune by some Welsh mines. He began February 20. 1608, and carried on his work from the united streams of Amwell and Chadwell, in a winding course of 39 miles, and under 800 bridges, now reduced to 215, and 43 sluices. The projector's fortune having suffered greatly by this undertaking, notwithstanding the assistance of the crown, James incorporated him, his brother, and son, with five more of the same name, and 19 others. The profits of the work were at first divided into 72 shares, which, some years ago, were computed at L.30,000 annually, and the expence was said to amount nearly to half that sum.

The grand junction canal from Branston Wharf, on the Coventry canal to Old Brentford, where it joins the Thames, enters this county above Berkhamstead, and follows the course of Bulburn and Gade to Rickmansworth, and from thence the course of the Colne.

Hartfordshire is divided into eight hundreds, containing 151 parishes, 18 market towns, about 13,980 houses, and 97,577 inhabitants. It sends six members to parliament.

Historical antiquities of this county, by Sir Henry Chauncy, serjeant at law, were published in 1700, folio,—and the history of it by Nathaniel Salmon appeared in 1728, folio. A map by Saxton with the hundreds was published in 1577; another by Seller, Oliver, and Palmer, in 1676. Warburton's map was engraved by Nathaniel Hill. Kitchen's map is inserted in the British atlas. An actual survey by J. Andrews and A. Drury was published A. D. 1766, in 10 sheets, on a scale of one inch to a mile, afterward reduced to one sheet.

Towns, &c.—*Hartford*, Hertford, Heortford, Sax. the capital, and formerly the royal residence of the East Saxons, is pleasantly situate in a plain, near the S. E. corner of the county, at the confluence of the Lee, Maran, and Beane, 21 S. D. C. At the survey it had 146 burgesses and two churches, afterwards it had five churches, now reduced to two. It is built in the form of a Roman Y, and is thinly inhabited. Its cas-

tle is supposed to have been built by Edward the Elder in 903, and was enlarged by the Clare family, to whom it sometime belonged. Afterwards it was in the crown, and Edward gave it, together with the town and manor, to his son John of Gaunt. In this castle John king of France, and David king of Scotland, were confined. The town contains 3,360 inhabitants.

Bishop's Stortford, a small, well built, market town, containing 2,305 inhabitants, in the form of a cross, on a hill declining to the river Stort, in the road from London to Cambridge, 12 miles N. E. of Hartford, and 30 W. C. C. Its castle, built on an artificial eminence, was given by William I. to the bishops of London, but was destroyed by king John. This place has a considerable trade in corn and malt.

Buntingford, a little market town on the post road to Cambridge and the north, and the birth place of Seth Ward a mathematician and astronomer, between Royston and Ware, not far below the source of the Rib, a small stream which runs southward, and falls into the Lee below Hartford $31\frac{1}{2}$ S. D. C.

Standon, an inconsiderable market town, five miles north of Ware, successively belonged to the Clares, Clarences, Edmund Duke of York, and Sir Ralph Sadler, who took the Scotch royal standard at Musselburgh, affixed to his tomb here, $21\frac{1}{2}$ S. D. C.

Barkway, a little market town, and a thoroughfare in the road to Lynn, four miles from Royston, near the N. E. extremity of the county, $34\frac{1}{2}$ S. D. C.

Royston, founded in the Norman times, where Roisia's cross was first erected, is a well built, handsome, populous town, on the north border of the county, 38 S. D. C. The environs are fertile and agreeable. In the town a kind of well was discovered in 1742, which Stuckely endeavoured to prove an oratory of Lady Roisia, and which Parkr affirms to have been the oratory of a hermitage long before Roisia's time.

Ashwell,

Ashwell, formerly a market town, at present a populous village in a low site, near the source of the Rhee, and border of Cambridgeshire, seven miles W. of Royston. Between this place and Hinxworth, a neighbouring village, several Roman antiquities were dug up A. D. 1724.

Baldock owes its origin to the knights templars, to whom Gilbert Earl of Pembroke gave it in the reign of Stephen. It is a small and populous market town in the form of a Roman L, with a handsome church, eight miles S. W. of Royston, in the road from London to Newcastle, 37 T. T. P. The environs are of a chalky soil, but abundantly fertile. From the top of a gentle ascent on the south side of the town, there is an extensive prospect into Bedfordshire. Baldock contains 1,233 inhabitants.

Stevenage, formerly Stigenhaght, a mean market town in the post road to the north, consisting of one unpaved street, 31 H. H. Here are six artificial hills, the origin of which is not known.

Hitchin, formerly noted for the staple commodities of the kingdom, is reckoned the second town in the county for number of streets, houses, and inhabitants. It is situate in a pleasant valley between two hills, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. of Stevenage, 34 H. H. The church is an ancient structure, 153 feet in length, and 67 in breadth, containing many curious monuments. Here Edward II. founded a house of Carmelites about the year 1316. To the northward, on Wilbury-hill, is a camp of seven acres, but a great part of the vallum is defaced. Ickneld Street runs thence N. E. towards Baldock. Hitchkin contains 3161 inhabitants.

Ware was but a village until the high road was turned through it in the barons wars with king John. In 1241 a tournament was appointed here by Gilbert Mareshall Earl of Pembroke. At present it is a tolerably built town, consisting of one principal street, in a valley watered by the Lee, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of Hartford, 21 S. D. C. At the Crown

Inn here, was the great bed, 12 feet square, so much visited by travellers. A spring, in the meadow behind the town, called Chadwell, augmented by a cut from the Lee, supplies the New river. The Lee was made navigable in the reign of Henry V.; but the channel being afterwards obstructed, a new one was cut in Elizabeth's reign, at the expence of L.80,000 to the city, which, however, has not been found to answer. About nine miles south of Ware, in the S. E. corner of the county, is Theobald's House, built by Lord Burleigh, and where he frequently entertained Queen Elizabeth. James I. had this house in exchange for Hatfield. Charles II. granted the whole manor to General Monk; and William III. gave it to the Duke of Portland. The site of the house was sometime ago let out for building. In the same parish, viz. of Cheshunt, coins of Hadrian and Constantine have been found. Cardinal Wolsey often resided at Cheshunt House.

Bishop's Hatfield, a small market town on a declivity, in the great road to the north, 19 H. H. In the neighbourhood is Hatfield House, formerly a royal residence, but exchanged by James I. for Theobald's with Sir Robert Cecil, who was created Earl of Salisbury. The town contains 2,442 inhabitants.

Barnet, Bergnet Sax. A small straggling market town, and the first stage from London northward, on an eminence, 11 H. H. A little north, near the junction of the St Alban's and Hatfield roads, is Gladsmore-heath, famous for a decisive battle fought there on April 14, 1471, between the houses of York and Lancaster. On that field, which lies in the county of Middlesex, a stone column was erected in 1740, with an inscription perpetuating that action.

St Albans, a considerable, tolerably built, populous market town, containing 3,038 inhabitants, and a great thoroughfare, six miles W. of Hatfield, 21 H. H. Verolanium, the Roman city, stood on the hill sloping

sloping gently to the east, fortified with strong walls, a double rampart, and deep ditches to the south, and on the west watered by a rivulet anciently forming a marsh. In Nero's time it ranked as a municipium. Under the same emperor, when Boadicea Queen of Icenii stirred up war against the Romans, it was destroyed by the Britons. Afterward it recovered and rose to eminence. Being the birth place of Alban, a person of uncommon sanctity, and the first martyr in Britain, a church was erected to his memory. In the wars between the Britons and Saxons the town was almost destroyed; but Offa King of Mercia, about 795, having founded a spacious monastery in honour of St Alban, a town arose in its vicinity, and obtained ample revenues and privileges. The site of the ancient city is now corn-fields. The abbey-church remains, and in it were buried several persons of royal blood, particularly the famous duke Humphrey, whose body was discovered not many years ago. There was in the church a font of solid brass, in which the children of the kings of Scotland used to be baptised, and was brought from Edinburgh by Sir Philip Lea, but, in the time of the civil wars, was taken away and lost. Two battles were fought here between the houses of York and Lancaster in 1455 and 1461. In the Roman station near St Albans, very large human bones were found in an urn; for the dimensions of which, see No. 333. Phil. Trans.

Hempsted, or Hemsted, a little town seven miles W. of St Albans, on the river Gade, 23 T. T. P. It was lately one of the greatest markets for wheat in this county, if not in England, L.2,000 a week being often returned in it for meal only. It contains 2,722 inhabitants.

Watford, a mean market town, consisting of one long street, containing 3,530 inhabitants, seven miles S. of St Albans, eight W. of Barnet, 15 T. T. P. Between Watford and Hemsted are King's Langley anciently a royal seat, and Abbot's Langley, the birth place of Pope Adrian IV.

Rickmansworth,

Rickmansworth, or Rickmeresworth, a market town containing 2,975 inhabitants, in a low, barren, and unwholesome tract, on the Colne, four miles W. of Watford, near the S. W. extremity of the county.

Berkhamsted, Berghamstedt, or Berkhamsted, a neat town with a handsome church, on a declivity bathed by the rivulet Bulburn, four miles W. of Hemsted, near the border of Buckinghamshire, 26 T. T. P. The conqueror gave this town to Robert Earl of Moreton and Cornwall, who fortified it. But his issue failing, Edward III. conferred the castle and town on his eldest son Edward, whom he created Duke of Cornwall. The castle is now in ruins. It was an oval form, surrounded by a double ditch and ramparts of earth, the whole site of which measures about eleven acres.

Tring, a neat little market town, five miles N. W. of Berkhamsted, near the border of Buckinghamshire, 31½ T. T. P. It has a good weekly market for corn.

At *Hexton*, about five miles westward of Hitchin, in the N. W. corner of the county, there is an oval camp called Ravensborough Castle, of about 16 acres, encompassed by a vallum and a steep hill, almost inaccessible to an army.

Antiquities.—St Alban's Abbey.—Baldock Church.—Bennington Castle, ruins of, five miles S. E. of Stevenage.—Berkhamstead Castle.—Bishop Stortford Castle.—Cheshunt Nunnery.—Gaddesdon Cloysters, near Tring.—King's Langley Church.—Offley Palace, S. W. of Hitchin.—Royston Church and Cave.—Rye-house, near the bank of the Lea, in the parish of Stansted Abbot.—Sawbridgeworth Church.—Sopwell Monastery.—Standon House.—Ware Church, near Hertford.—Wymodesley Priory.

19. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, a small inland county, of a very irregular form, is bounded on the west by Oxfordshire, on the north by Northamptonshire, on the east by Bedfordshire, Hartfordshire, and Middlesex, on the south is separated from Berkshire by the Thames; lying between $51^{\circ} 25'$ and $52^{\circ} 3'$ N. latitude, and between $0^{\circ} 27'$ and $1^{\circ} 6'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being in its greatest extent 50 miles from north to south, and 16—22 from west to east; containing about 420 square miles, and 268,800 acres.

The soil is principally composed of rich loam, strong clay, and chalk and loam upon gravel. The southern part, called the Chiltern, is hilly, and consists of a stony, but tolerably fertile, soil, in many places covered with thick woods. The soil of the northern division, or the Vale, is marle, or chalk, and mostly employed in pasture. There are not more than 6000 acres of waste land in this county.

Rivers.—The Thames, flowing eastward by Great Marlowe, forms the south boundary. The Colne, on the south east, divides this county from Middlesex.—The Ouse rises in Northamptonshire, and runs northeast by Stony Stratford, Newport-Pagnel, &c.—The Wickham, Agmonpesham, &c. are rivers of little note.

This county is divided into 8 hundreds, containing 242 parishes, 6 boroughs, 11 market towns, 23,384 houses, and 107,444 inhabitants.

Saxton's map of this county is included in that of Oxfordshire and Berks, and wants the hundreds, which are added in Speed's, 1610. Bowen's map was published in 1756.—Jefferies, from a survey taken by Ainslie and Donald, engraved a map A. D. 1770, in four sheets, from a scale of one inch to a mile.

Towns, &c.—*Buckingham*, Bukingamia, was fortified by Edward, who built two castles in 918, one of which was situate on an eminence
in

in the middle of the town. After the conquest this place became the property of its first earl, William Gifford, and was a flourishing wool-staple in the reign of Edward III. At present it is a considerable borough, in a low site, on the right bank of the Ouse, by which it is almost surrounded, in the N. W. corner of the county, 56 T. T. P. The spire of the church fell down in 1609, and its tower in 1776. In March 1725 a fire happened here, by which 138 families lost upwards of L.30,000. The history and antiquities of this town were published by Browne Willis in 1755, 4to. Three miles northward is Stow, a handsome seat, of whose elegant gardens several descriptions have been published. Buckingham contains 531 houses, and 2605 inhabitants.

Winslow, a small market town 7 miles S. E. of the capital, was given by king Offa to the abbey of St Albans, in a council held at Verulam in 794.

Colnbrook, an inconsiderable market town, at the S. E. extremity of the county, in the road to Bath, on four channels of the river Colne, with a bridge over each, 17 H. P. C. The river here forms several small islands on the left hand of the Thames, to which the Danes are said to have retired when pursued by king Alfred.

Eaton, or Eton, a neat village, pleasantly situate on the left bank of the Thames, opposite to Windsor, and famous for its college founded by Henry VI. in 1441, for the maintenance of a provost, 7 fellows, 2 schoolmasters, 8 clerks, 70 king's scholars, 10 choristers, &c. The college consists of two quadrangles, containing the chapel, the school, the library, and apartments for the provost, masters, and fellows. This is one of the principal seminaries of education in England, and has a revenue of about L.5000 a-year; 21½ H. P. C. Grey has published a beautiful ode on a distant prospect of Eton college, disapproved of by Johnson.

Beaconsfield, a little market town about 8 miles N. of Eton, and 8 westward of Uxbridge, in the road to Wycombe and Oxford, 23 T. T. P.

In the church-yard Waller, an eminent poet, was interred. The town contains 240 houses, and 1149 inhabitants.

Great Marlow, a borough and market town, with a handsome church and a flourishing military academy, in a marly soil at the foot of Chiltern hills, on the left bank of the Thames, 31 H. P. C. It has a manufacture of bone-lace, and there are frequent horse races in the neighbourhood. Little Marlow is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile eastward.

Chipping Wycomb, or Wickham, an ancient, well built market town, consisting of one main street, with a few branches, between two hills, 5 miles N. of Marlow, 6 W. of Beaconsfield, on the Wick a small stream which runs S. E. to the Thames, 29 T. T. P. The market is frequented by corn-factors from London. To the northward is Pen, the highest eminence in those parts. About 8 miles N. N. W. of Wycomb is Prince's Risborough, near which, on a hill, is a camp called the Black Prince's Palace, whence there is an extensive prospect. Not far from Risborough, Whiteleaf-cross, 100 feet high, 15—20 broad, with a beam 70 feet long, is cut in a chalk hill, to commemorate some victory over the Danes in the beginning, perhaps, of the 10th century.

Amersham, or Agmondesham, a small borough, consisting of a long street, divided about the middle by a shorter cross street, with a handsome town-hall, in the road from Uxbridge to Buckingham, on a small cognominal stream which falls into the Colne, 26 H. P. C.

Ailesborough, or Alesbury, a considerable well built borough and market town, where the assizes are sometimes held, near the centre of the county, on a rising ground bathed by a gentle stream, near the extremity of a rich cognominal vale, $40\frac{1}{2}$ T. T. P. It contains 3186 inhabitants.

Wendover, an inconsiderable market town, containing 1397 inhabitants, 5 miles S. E. of Ailesborough, gave name to Roger the historian,

and Richard bishop of Rochester. It is situate in a bottom among the Chiltern hills, $35\frac{1}{2}$ T. T. P. To the westward are two places of great antiquity, viz. a fortification called Belinus' Castle, on a round hill near Ellesborough, and Kymble supposed to take its name from king Cunobelin.

Stony Stratford, a populous market town, with two churches, anciently a Roman station, on a military way called Watling Street, in the road to Chester, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. of Buckingham, on the south bank of the Ouse, and border of Northamptonshire, 53 H. H.

Fenny Stratford, an inconsiderable market town and thoroughfare, bathed by the Lowsel, on Watling Street, 7 miles S. E. of Stony Stratford, in the road to Dunstable, 46 H. H.

Newport-Pagnel, a small market town, formerly more considerable, and a staple for bone-lace, 6 miles N. of Fenny Stratford, 9 N. N. W. Wooburn, $51\frac{1}{2}$ H. H. on the Ouse, at the influx of the Lowsel, in the road from Buckingham to Cambridge.

Oulney, a market town of one long street, noted for the fine spire of its church, and for a manufacture of bone-lace, on the left bank of the Ouse, in the N. E. extremity of the county, 59 H. H.

Antiquities.—Aylesbury Church.—Balbec Castle, near Winslow.—Chey-ness Church, near Amersham.—Colnbrook Chapel.—Eaton College, near Windsor.—Medenham Abbey, near Great Marlow, founded about the beginning of the 13th century.—Notteley Abbey, near Winslow.—Oulney Church, near Newport-Pagnel.—Stukeley Church, near Monks Risborough.

20. OXFORDSHIRE.

OXFORDSHIRE, of a very irregular figure, is bounded on the north by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire, on the east by Buckinghamshire, on the south by Berkshire, and on the west by Berks, Gloucestershire, and Warwickshire; lying between $51^{\circ} 25'$ and $52^{\circ} 5'$ N. latitude, and between $1^{\circ} 40' 30''$ and $0^{\circ} 50'$ W. of Greenwich; being 20—26 miles from north to south, and 24—26 from west to east, except towards the northern border, and to the S. E. of Oxford where its extent does not exceed 8—14 miles. From N. N. W. to S. S. E. it is 48 miles in length; containing 703 square miles, and 450,000 acres.

The soil of a considerable part of this county is shallow, with rich loam, sand, and clay interspersed. The north corner is chiefly strong deep land partly arable and partly pasture. The next district, which includes Deddington, Chipping Norton, Charlbury, Woodstock, Chesterton, and Ardley, is shallow on the higher grounds, but on the declivities of the hills and low tracts are found good loam and clay. The southwest corner contains the forest of Whichwood. Great part of this tract is woodland, but Bampton hundred is of a gravelly soil. The district N. and N. E. of Oxford, including the common of Otmoor, is a rich and deep soil, part arable, part pasture, and part meadow land. The territory S. and S. E. of the capital to the river Thame, consists of various soils, viz. light, sandy, deep, and rich, some being arable, some in pasture, and a considerable proportion woodland. On either hand of the small river Thame lies a tract of deep land, chiefly in pasture. Thence eastward near Icknild Street, and the bottom of the Chiltern hills, the soil is good, and mostly in an arable state. The Chiltern hills, which cover the S. E. corner of the county, are a mixture of chalk, loam, pebbles, and clay, partly covered with beech.

Rivers.—The Isis and Thame, which unite at Dorchester, form the southern boundary of the county. The Cherwell originates near Cherwellton, in the S. W. part of Northamptonshire, enters Oxfordshire near Banbury, runs southward, and falls into the Isis at Oxford. The Windrush and Evenlade are inconsiderable streams.

Oxfordshire is divided into 14 hundreds, containing 1 city, 12 market towns, about 270 parishes, 23,750 houses, and 109,620 inhabitants. It sends 9 members to parliament.

There is no complete description of this county. Dr Plot's natural history in 1677, folio, republished with additions in 1705, slightly touches on its antiquities.—Saxton's map in 1574 wants the hundreds, which are added in Speed's, 1610.—A survey was published by Overton 1715;—and an improved map by Kitchen for the British atlas.—Jeffereys, in 1769, engraved a new map from a scale of one inch to a mile.—An accurate topographical survey by Richard Davis, engraved by Carey, will speedily be published.

Cities, &c.—*Oxford*, Oxonium, Oxenford Sax. is a large, regularly built city, on an eminence gradually rising from its extremities to the centre, at the confluence of the Cherwell and Isis, 58 H. P. C. The city, properly so called, formerly surrounded by a wall with bastions, is of an oblong form 2 miles in circuit: but, including the suburbs, it is a mile from west to east, and almost as much in breadth, of an irregular figure, containing many elegant public buildings. It was frequently ravaged and burnt by the Danes. Harold Harefoot was crowned here in 1035. William the Conqueror stormed the town in 1067, and gave it to Robert d'Oili, who in 1071 built a castle, some ruins of which are extant. The palace built by Henry I. on the west side of the town, is still called Beaumont, and was the residence of several succeeding princes. In this palace Richard I. was born. The mad parliament assembled in 1258, and Charles I. held another parliament in 1625. This town was erected into a bishopric by Henry VIII. in 1538.

The

The university, founded by Alfred, consists of 20 colleges and 5 halls.—1. Baliol College was founded in 1263 by John Baliol, father of Baliol, king of Scotland, and in great part rebuilt by Henry VI. and VII. It consists chiefly of one court, and has a master, 12 fellows, 14 scholars, and 18 exhibitioners.—2. Merton College, composed of three courts, was founded by Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, in 1276, and consists of a warden, 24 fellows, 14 postmasters, 2 chaplains, 2 clerks, 4 scholars.—3. University College, founded by Alfred, and endued by William, Archdeacon of Durham, has an handsome front 260 feet long : and its present members are a master, 12 fellows, 17 scholars, &c.—4. Exeter College, founded in 1316 by William Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, has a rector, 25 fellows, 2 chaplains, 1 scholar, 2 exhibitioners, &c.—5. Oriel College, one regular quadrangle, was founded by Adam de Brome A. D. 1323, in the reign of Edward II. and maintains a provost, 18 fellows, and 14 exhibitioners.—6. Queen's College, an oblong square, whose area is 300 by 220 feet, founded by Robert de Eglesfield in 1340, now consists of a provost, 24 fellows, 8 taberdars, 20 scholars, 2 clerks, 40 exhibitioners. Its chapel is 100 feet in length, and 30 in breadth.—7. Winchester, or New College, was founded by William Wickham in 1379, with an endowment for a warden, 70 fellows, 10 chaplains, 2 clerks, and 16 choristers. The painted windows and organ in the chapel are much admired.—Canterbury hall, founded by Simon Islip, Archbishop of Canterbury, is now part of Christ Church College.—8. Durham College was founded by Richard Horton, prior, and the monks at Durham, 1290, and farther endued by Richard de Bury, bishop of that see. On its site Sir Thomas Pope founded Trinity College in 1556, consisting of 2 courts, with an elegant chapel and extensive gardens. Its present members are a president, 12 fellows, and 12 scholars.—London College was founded by Richard Clifford, Bishop of London, 1421, but suppressed by Henry VIII.—St Mary's College was founded by

by Thomas Holden and his wife in 1421. Nothing now remains of it but part of the gatehouse.—9. Lincoln College, consisting of 2 courts, was founded by Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1429. Its members are a rector, 12 fellows, &c.—10. Worcester College, formerly called Gloucester Hall, was endued by Thomas Coke in 1714, and has a provost, 20 fellows, 17 scholars, &c.—11. St John's College, originally called St Bernard's before the reformation, is composed of 2 large quadrangles with extensive gardens. At the dissolution it was purchased and re-endued by Sir Thomas White, alderman of London, in 1557. It maintains a president, 50 fellows, 2 chaplains, 6 choristers, &c.—12. All Soul's College, consisting of 2 courts, with a library 200 feet long, 30 broad and 40 high, was founded by Archbishop Chicheley in 1438 for a warden, 40 fellows, 2 chaplains, 9 clerks, &c.—13. Magdalen College, near the Cherwell, at the east end of the town, was founded by William Patten, Bishop of Winchester, in 1458, for a president, 40 fellows, 30 scholars, 4 chaplains, 8 clerks, 16 choristers. The tower, 150 feet high, was erected by Cardinal Wolsey.—14. Brazen-nose College, which forms the west side of Radcliff-square, was founded by William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton of Presbury in 1513. Its present members are a principal, 20 fellows, 32 scholars, and 4 exhibitioners.—15. Corpus Christi College, an elegant quadrangle, begun by Bishop Fox in 1516, now consists of a president, 20 fellows, 20 scholars, 2 chaplains, 4 exhibitioners.—16. Christ's Church College, founded by Cardinal Wolsey, consists of 4 courts, the west front of the great quadrangle being 382 feet long, with a beautiful tower containing the great bell called Toim, a magnificent hall, library, cathedral, &c. It maintains a dean, 8 canons, 101 fellows called students, 8 chaplains, 8 chanters, 8 choristers, &c.—17. Jesus College was begun and endued by Hugh Price, treasurer of St Davids, in 1571. It has a principal, 19 fellows, 18 scholars, &c.—18. Wadham College, consisting chiefly of one quadrangle

130 feet square, founded by Nicolas Wadham in the beginning of last century, has a warden, 15 fellows, 15 scholars, 16 exhibitioners, 2 chaplains, 2 clerks.—19. Pembroke College, 2 small courts, was founded by Thomas Teesdale of Berkshire, and Richard Wrightwick of Baliol in 1624, for a master, 14 fellows, 30 scholars and exhibitioners.—20. Harthall, erected into Hartford College by Richard Newton, consists of a principal, 4 senior and 8 junior fellows, 32 students, &c. The town and liberties of Oxford contain 11,694 inhabitants. The whole collection of marbles at Oxford consists of 167, with many Greek, Egyptian, Palmyrene, and Roman inscriptions. The ancient and present state of Oxford, collected by Anthony Wood, with additions by the Reverend Sir John Peshall, was published 1773, 4to. There is a full account of the University, in Wood's *Histor. et Antiq. Univers. Oxon.* 2 vols. fol. 1674. In the *Athenae Oxon.* is a history of all bishops and learned men who have had their education in this university, 2 vols. fol. by Wood. Radcliff library is described by James Gibbs, archit. 1747, fol. in 23 copperplates, with explanations.

Henley, formerly *Hanleganz*, an ancient market town and corporation, containing 2,948 inhabitants, with a considerable trade in malt and other corn, partly on a declivity, and partly in a bottom between 2 hills, on the Thames, at the S. E. extremity of the county, in the Oxford road to London, 35 H. P. C. There is a hill and moat near the east end of the church. The prospect eastward along the banks of the river is delightful. Thence the Chiltern-hills extend northward almost in a continued ridge, separating Oxfordshire from Bucks. At the foot of this ridge are many small towns, the most considerable of which is Watlington, a little market town, formerly belonging to Robert d'Oyli, and fenced with hurdles, 9 miles N. N. W. of Henley, near Icknild way. It contains 1,276 inhabitants. Thame, or Tame, a small market town on a cognominal river, 10 miles E. of Oxford, near the confines of Bucks, 44 T. T. P. About 3 miles westward is Aldbury, anciently a Roman station.

Dorchester,

Dorchester, Cair Dauri, a mean village, formerly a considerable town, containing 3 parish churches. By the altars, coins, and medals frequently dug up, it appears to have been an ancient city of the Britons, and a Roman station. It was long a Bishop's see, which under William the Conqueror was removed to Lincoln. It is situate 9 miles S. E. of Oxford, at the confluence of the Isis and Tame, or Thames, 49 H. P. C. The bishop's palace was at the west end of the town. On the south side of the church, was a castle of which there is no vestige. The church is a massy pile, 77 yards from west to east, 70 in breadth, and 55 feet high. Near this place is a double entrenchment called Dykehills, consisting of 2 banks running from one part of the Isis to another, in a direct line, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long, 20 yards asunder at bottom and 40 at top, the perpendicular height being about 20 feet. The Isis was made navigable from Burcot in that neighbourhood to Oxford by act of Parliament James I.

Bensington, or Benson, a village which has often changed its masters, 3 miles S. E. of Dorchester in the road to Henley, 46 H. P. C. Near it, at Newelm, was a palace of Offa, which, in Cambden's time, was in a state of decay.

Islip, the birth place of Edward the Confessor, an ancient and small town, pleasantly situate among delightful meadows, 5 miles N. N. E. of Oxford, at the conflux of the Rea and Cherwell, 59—36 T. T. P. By the late inland navigation, this place has a communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends 500 miles. The chapel, where Edward was baptized, was desecrated during Cromwell's government, and converted to the meanest offices of a farm yard. At present it has a roof of thatch. It is 15 by 7 yards, built of stone, with traces of an oblong window at the east end.

Bicester, or Burcester, a straggling market town, noted for its manufacture of leather slippers, about 12 miles N. N. E. of Oxford, in the
 1 road

road to Cambridge, on the Rea, within 3 miles of the border of Bucks, 54 T. T. P. Two miles southward are the remains of an ancient station called Aldchester, traversed by the Roman military way called Akeman Street.

Woodstock, the birth place of Geoffrey Chaucer, a small, tolerably built borough, containing 1,322 inhabitants, and noted for its manufacture of steel chains, for watches, scissars, and excellent gloves, 8 miles N. W. of Oxford, 62 T. T. P. Half a mile hence is Blenheim house, a magnificent palace built at the public expence, in memory of the victory obtained by the Duke of Marlborough over the French in 1704. The front of this noble edifice is 348 feet in length from wing to wing; and all the apartments are ornamented with elegant furniture and capital pictures by the first artists. In the park, which is 9 miles round, originally stood a royal palace where king Ethelred held a parliament. Henry I. inclosed the park with a wall, part of which is now remaining. His successor Henry II. erected in the park an house environed with a labyrinth of extraordinary contrivance, for the habitation of his fair concubine Rosamond. This retreat, commonly called Rosamond's bower, was situate on the hill N. W. of the bridge near a remarkable spring. In the palace, Edward the black prince was born, and the princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen, was kept a prisoner, during the persecutions of Queen Mary. This palace retained its splendour till the reign of Charles I.; and on its site, N. of the bridge, two sycamores have been planted as a memorial. The road from Woodstock to Oxford is level, and the adjacent soil indifferently fertile. At Stunsfield, a village about 2 miles from Woodstock, was found, in 1713, a large and entire Roman pavement 35 by 20 feet, not more than 2 feet under ground, covered with burnt wood and corn. In a field called Chesthill acre, a rising ground half a furlong from Ickneld-street, were discovered, in 1780, the pavements of several rooms, with Roman coins of the lower empire, fragments of
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earthen vessels, burnt bones, melted lead and iron. At Stanton Harcourt, about 6 miles southward of Woodstock, near the confines of Berkshire, is a large barrow constructed by the Britons or Danes: and near it were three large stones called the Devil's Coits, 65 paces asunder, but one of them was sometime ago taken down to make a bridge. They are supposed to be sepulchral monuments.

Bampton, a little market town noted for its manufacture of gloves, leather jackets, breeches, stockings, &c. and said to have been a place of importance even before the conquest, 12 miles W. of Oxford, 70 H. P. C. on a small stream which runs S. E. to the Isis. Near the church are some remains of a castle.

Witney, a long town, consisting of two streets, of which the principal is spacious, with a church at the upper end, 8 miles W. N. W. of Oxford, 5 N. N. E. of Bampton, and 66 H. P. C. In the blanket manufacture, no less than 150 looms, and 3000 people of all ages, have been sometimes employed. Situate on the Windrush that runs S. E. to the Isis, it contains 2584 inhabitants. In that neighbourhood was Wichwood forest, once of great extent.

Burford, a little market town, famous for saddles, consisting of one handsome street on a declivity, containing 1,516 inhabitants, 7 miles W. of Witney, 73 H. P. C. on the Windrush. To the westward of the town, at a place called Battle-edge, Ethelbald, king of Mercia, was defeated.

Einsham, anciently a royal residence, and the seat of a general council in 1009, now a mean place in a level territory between Witney and Oxford, 63 T. T. P. An abbey was founded here for Benedictines before the year 1005, was almost deserted about the conquest, and given by Remigeus, bishop of Lincoln, to the monastery of Stow, which was afterward removed hither.

Deddington, a considerable market town on the right hand of the Cherwell, between Woodstock and Banbury, 16 miles N. of Oxford,

62—70 T. T. P. In its vicinity is a strong sulphureous spring. A canal from Birmingham to Oxford passes near the town.

Chipping Norton, a market town containing 1,373 inhabitants, and in the Saxon times a place of considerable trade, with a handsome church, situate in an agreeable territory, 19 miles N. W. of Oxford, and 73 T. T. P. A few miles northward is a druidical monument called Rowldrich, or Rollrich stones, somewhat circular, and 35 yards in diameter. The number of stones seems to have been originally 60, about 20 of which are standing, few exceeding 4 feet high and 16 inches thick. But one in the north point is 7 feet high, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad. The entrance is from the north-east. A large barrow to the N. E. is 60 feet long and 20 broad, flattish at top, belonging perhaps to an archdruid, between which and the temple is a huge stone called Kingstone, 8 feet high and 7 broad. There are many barrows on the heath eastward to Banbury. This monument is described by Stukeley in his Itinerary. A few miles W. of Chipping Norton are four shire stones, being the boundaries of Oxford, Gloucester, Worcester, and Warwick shires.

Hook Norton, a village $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. N. E. of Chipping Norton, is memorable only for the defeat of the English by the Danes about the beginning of the tenth century. There are vestiges of both camps near the four shire stones, which mark the boundaries of the counties of Oxford, Gloucester, Warwick, and Worcester. Two miles southward there are remains of an ancient camp.

Banbury, a considerable market town, containing 2,755 inhabitants, with a handsome church, in a fruitful territory, 18 miles N. of Oxford, near the border of Northamptonshire, on the Cherwell, 76 T. T. P. by Oxford. This place is famous for a particular kind of cakes, and for its cheese. It had formerly a castle built by Alexander bishop of Lincoln. In its neighbourhood the pyrites aureus is found. In 1469 a battle was fought 4 miles from the town in a plain called Danesmore near Edgcote. The canal from Coventry passes by Banbury in its course to Oxford.

Claydon, a small village near the three shire stones, at the northern extremity of the county, is noted for a spring which was most plentiful in the driest weather, for the pyrites aureus, or golden fire stone, and for the asteria or starstone.

Antiquities.—St Bartholomew's Hospital, near Oxford.—Broughton Castle and Abbey.—Beaumont Palace, built by Henry I.—Bruern Abbey, near Milton.—Chipping Norton Castle.—Clattercote Priory, near Banbury.—Cold Norton Priory.—Deddington Castle.—Ewhelm Palace, near Watlington.—Eynsham Abbey.—Friar Bacon's Study at Oxford.—Godstow Nunnery, founded in the reign of Henry I.—Minster Lovel Priory, founded in the XII. century, near Witney.—Oxford Castle, built A. D. 1071.—Raleigh Abbey.—Stanton Harcourt Chapel.—Wroxton Abbey.

21. GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE is bounded on the north by the counties of Hereford and Worcester, on the east by those of Warwick and Oxford, on the south by Wiltshire and Somersetshire, on the west by Monmouthshire and the mouth of the Severn; lying between $51^{\circ} 24'$ and $52^{\circ} 10'$ N. latitude, and between $2^{\circ} 35' 30''$ and $1^{\circ} 35' 30''$ W. of Greenwich; being 25 miles from north to south, 40 from west to east, and 70 from S. W. to N. E.; containing 1250 square miles, and 800,000 acres.

The soil in general is fertile though much diversified, yielding plenty of corn, pasture, fruit, and wood. In the hilly tract called Cotswold, there is good pasture for sheep, whose wool is of superior quality. The vale, including the tract between Cotswold Hills and the Severn, is of a deep and rich soil, varying from a light sandy loam to stiffest clay. The forest of Dean, westward of the Severn, including 23,015 acres,

acres, formerly valuable for the excellence of its oak and other timber, is partly deep clay and partly light sandy loams. Lead, iron, coal, limestone, and fossils abound. The principal commodities in this county are corn, wool, cyder, cheese, salmon, &c.

Rivers.—The Severn enters this county at Tewksbury, where it receives the Avon, and runs S. S. W. by Gloucester to Bristol Channel. The Wye flows from north to south, *i. e.* along the western border of the county, from Monmouth to the Severn, into which it falls below Chepstow. The source of the Stroud lies to the eastward of Painswick, about eight miles S. E. of Gloucester, and its termination is in the Severn. The west Avon forms the south west boundary, and empties itself into the Severn below Bristol. From Chipping Sudbury, an elevated tract extends N. E. through the middle of the county to Chipping Campden, and thence many small streams descend on the one hand to the Severn and Avon, on the other to the west Avon and Isis.

From the Severn at Framaload to Themsford, by the way of Stroud, Circenster, Cricklade, &c. a canal was lately completed, and is now navigable. To the westward of Circenster, this canal runs under Sapperton hill and Hayley wood, a tunnel being formed 16 feet high, 16 feet wide, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, through a very hard rock lined and arched with brick. From the Severn to Denaway bridge near Sapperton, is a rise of 243 feet 8 inches in 15 miles. From Sapperton to Upper Siddington is a level of $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles. From Upper Siddington to Lechlade on the Thames is a fall of 130 feet 6 inches in $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles. By means of this canal a communication is opened between the Severn and the Thames near Lechlade, and will be continued across the Thames, near Inglesham, into deep water in the Thames below St John's bridge, and so to Oxford and London.

Gloucestershire is divided into 29 hundreds, containing 1 city, 28 market towns, about 55,133 houses, and 250,809 inhabitants. It sends eight members to parliament.

The

The ancient and present state of this county, by Sir Robert Atkyns, was published in 1712, folio, and republished in 1768. A new history of it, with a map, by Samuel Rudder, printer at Circenster, appeared in 1779, folio. Two histories, the one by Rudge and the other by Yate, were published A. D. 1803. Saxton's map in 1577 wants the hundreds. Taylor's map on a scale of one inch to a mile in six sheets, is ornamented with views of castles and ruins.

Cities, &c.—*Gloucester*, Glevum, Glovernia, Claudiocestria, Caer-glow, Geawanceaster, anciently a Roman station, is the principal town in the county, and a bishop's see. In the 8th century it was esteemed one of the noblest cities in the kingdom, but has suffered by fire and other calamities at different periods. King John made it a borough, and Henry III. a corporation. Edward I. erected a noble gate still called by his name. Edward III. held a parliament here in 1272, wherein some good laws were made now called statutes of Gloucester. Richard II. gave his sword and cap of maintenance to this place. Before it was besieged by Charles I. in 1643, at which period 240 houses were destroyed, here were 11 or 12 churches, now reduced to six. Notwithstanding, it is still a large, tolerably built, but not populous city, containing 7,579 inhabitants, with little trade, situate on an eminence bathed by the Severn, 105 H. P. C. From the middle of the city, where the four principal streets meet, there is a descent every way, which adds to the healthiness and beauty of the place. Its castle, built in the time of William the Conqueror, is now decayed, and part of it converted into a prison. A monastery was founded here by Osric king of Northumberland in 681. The cathedral, a magnificent fabric, founded by Aldred Archbishop of York, and improved at different periods, is 420 feet from west to east, and 144 from north to south. The square tower, one of the most curious pieces of architecture in England, is 222 feet in height. The principal manufacture of this place is pins. Opposite to it

it is Alney island, a fertile meadow, formed by a separation of the Severn into two channels, and famous for a combat between Edmund king of England and Canute king of the Danes.

Lechlade, a small market town, containing about 900 inhabitants, near the S. E. extremity of the county, at the conflux of the rivers Lech, Colne, and Isis, 30 miles S. E. of the capital, and 75 H. P. C. Near this place, a canal from the Severn joins the Thames, by which means a communication is opened to London, Bristol, Gloucester, Worcester, &c.

Fairford, a small market town, four miles N. W. of Lechlade, in the road to Gloucester, 79 H. P. C. Its church, built about the end of the 15th century, has 28 windows of the finest painted glass in England, taken in a ship bound for Rome.

Northluck, or Northleck, a little market town of one long street, on the Fosse-way, about 19 miles east of Gloucester, near the source of the Lech, 81 T. T. P. Its clothing and wool trade has been ruined through want of water. About a mile N. E. is a large double trenched camp, now a corn field, called Norbury, 850 by 473 paces.

Stow on the Would, or Stow St Edward, a small market town, containing 1,189 inhabitants, who are said to have but one element, viz. air, there being neither wood, water, nor common near it. It is situate between the Fosse-way and border of Oxfordshire, 21 miles eastward of Gloucestershire, in a hilly district called Cotswold, on an eminence from which there is an extensive prospect, 81 T. T. P. In its vicinity the king's forces, A. D. 1645, were routed by the parliamentary army. On Cotswold-hills, Dover's olympic games were celebrated, and called Annalia Dubrensia. Dover was an attorney at Barton on the heath in Warwickshire, and obtained of James I. leave to institute these games, which he conducted in person in a suit of his Majesty's old cloaths. They were resorted to by the nobility and gentry 60 miles round, and continued 40 years.

Chipping

Chipping Cambden, a market town, of one long street, in a fertile valley, bounded by cultivated hills and woods. It is noted for its manufacture of stockings, and for an elegant church on a rising ground at the east end of the town, nine miles N. E. of Winchcomb, near the N. E. extremity of the county, 90 T. T. P. There are vestiges of an ancient camp containing 60 acres at Willersey, and traces of another at Meenhill, between Mickleton and Queinton.

Winchcomb, or Winchelcomb, an old and inconsiderable market town with little trade, 16 miles N. E. of Gloucester, in the road to Cambden, 94 T. T. P. Here Kenulphus King of Mercia had a palace, and built a monastery. In the reign of Charles I. the inhabitants being restrained from planting tobacco, the town gradually decayed. In that neighbourhood, at Sudley, are some remains of a fine castle. To the eastward, near Guiting, is the source of the Windrush, a small stream which runs S. E. by Barrington to Burford in Oxfordshire. From the western part of the Cotswold hills, there is an extensive and delightful prospect into one of the richest vallies in the kingdom, which reaches from Evesham S. W. almost to Bristol, and is watered by the Severn.

Cheltenham, a small, tolerably built, market town, consisting of one long street, pleasantly situate on the border of a fertile valley, about two miles from Cleeve, Presbury, and Leckhampton-hills, which join those of Cotswold, and form a kind of amphitheatre, about nine miles N. E. of Gloucester, in the road to Winchcomb and Campden, 36 from Oxford, 43 from Bath, and $94\frac{1}{2}$ T. T. P. Half a mile south of the church, rises the Spa, first taken notice of by Dr Short, in 1740, who prefers it to all of its kind in England. It is impregnated with salts, sulphur, steel, and calcareous earth. Operating at the sametime both as a purgative and restorative, it is good for the gravel, scurvy, inflammation of the eyes, &c. (See Phil. Trans. No. 461.) A few miles from the town, the rivers Churn and Colne originate, and afterwards fall into the

Isis. At Cleve, four miles northward, on the edge of a hill, is a large double intrenchment called the Camps, 350 yards long, in the form of a crescent, and inaccessible except in front. A mile thence, on Nottingham hill, are considerable lines of fortifications, supposed to be Saxon works.

Tewksbury, Theocsbury Sax. a considerable, populous, manufacturing market town, consisting of three streets, one of which is long, spacious, and well built, in the valley of Evesham, near the conflux of the East Avon and Severn, 10 miles N. N. E. of the capital, on the confines of Worcestershire, 103—109 T. T. P. The church, a venerable pile 300 by 100 feet, is all that remains of its famous monastery founded in 715, and rebuilt by Robert Fitzhaimon, a Norman, and earl of Gloucester. This place, containing 4199 inhabitants, is noted for its cephalic mustard balls. In Glaston, or Gast Meadow, Edward VI. defeated the Lancastrians, A. D. 1471. About two miles below the town are the ruins of Deerhurst abbey, which existed in Bede's time.

Circenster, Cicester, Cyrenceaster Sax. a considerable and populous town, containing 4130 inhabitants, and anciently a Roman station, 15 miles S. E. of Gloucester, 88 H. P. C. It was formerly surrounded by a wall near two miles in circuit: now about one-fourth of the old town is inhabited. Here two Roman military ways intersect each other, one of which proceeds N. W. towards Gloucester, and the other N. E. to Northlech, Stow, &c. Roman coins, tessalated pavements, and other antiquities, have been found in the neighbourhood. The castle was destroyed by Stephen, and again by Henry III. and the abbey lies in ruins. The church is decorated with windows of painted glass. In this town the first act of rebellion was committed, A. D. 1641, and here the first blood was shed at the revolution A. D. 1688. Three miles S. W. at Cotes, near the source of the Isis, is a strong camp called Trewsbury Castle.

Stroud, a market town, containing 5422 inhabitants, on an acclivity, 10 miles south of Gloucester, on a river of the same name, whose water is noted for dying red, in a populous part of the county where the woollen manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent, 94—101 H. P. C. Several miles westward, at King's Stanley, are the traces of an ancient camp; and about the same distance eastward is Bisley parish, said to be the birth-place of the celebrated Roger Bacon, though some biographers give the honour of his nativity to Ilchester.

Painswick, a market and clothing town, containing 3150 inhabitants, with a handsome church, pleasantly situate 4 miles north of Stroud, in the road to Gloucester, 101 H. P. C. In its neighbourhood, on Sponbed-hill, is Kimsberry, Kimbsborro', or King's-barrow Castle, and Castle Godwin, a square fortification, including three acres double trenched, and commanding an extensive prospect. Roman coins and spear-heads have been found in that camp.

Mincing-Hampton, a neat, manufacturing, and market town, containing 3419 inhabitants, on a gradual declivity, with a south-east aspect, 9 miles west of Cirencester, between Stroud and Tetbury, 98 H. P. C. In that neighbourhood are several large works thrown up, perhaps, when the Danes ravaged those parts. The adjacent country is diversified with woods, hills, and pleasant vallies, one of which is called Woful Danes Bottom. Two miles N. W. at Woodchester, about 6 feet below the surface, was discovered a large beautiful Roman pavement, with figures of birds, beasts, and flowers, in tolerable preservation. It is near 120 feet long, and the outer circle 122 feet diameter. In 1684 many Roman coins were dug up. A minute account of those antiquities was published by Samuel Lysons.

Tetbury, a small and well built market town, consisting of four streets, with a handsome church, situate on a rising ground, near the border of Wiltshire, 10 miles S. W. of Cirencester, 5 S. of Mincing-Hampton, and

98 H. P. C. Near the town, not many years ago, were the traces of a strong camp, where arrows, spear-heads, coins of Edward the Confessor, Stephen, and Henry III. with Roman antiquities, were found. About 5 miles N. W. near King's Cote, have been discovered Roman coins and tessalated pavements.

Dorsley, a little neat clothing and market town, about 14 miles S. S. W. of Gloucester, near Mincing-Hampton, on the left hand of the Cam, an inconsiderable stream which runs N. W. to the Severn.

Wotton-under-edge, a small town on a pleasant and fruitful eminence, near the foot of wooded hills, about 7 miles westward of Tetbury, and 107 H. P. C. This place is noted for its church, in which there are some curious monuments, and has been long famous for its woollen manufacture. Alderly, near Wotton, on the rivulet Avon, was the birth-place of Sir Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of England.

Berkeley, a little market town, with a large church, in a fruitful tract, on the rivulet Avon, not far from its influx into the Severn, 16 S. S. W. from Gloucester, in the road to Bristol, 113 H. P. C. Its castle was reduced in the civil wars. The room where Edward II. was murdered is over a gate; and in another apartment was shewn the bed of Sir Francis Drake, who circumnavigated the globe.

Chipping-Sodbury, a small market town and considerable thoroughfare, below the hills, 10 or 12 miles west of Tetbury, in the road to Bristol, 108 H. P. C. The From, a small stream, rises near this place, and runs S. W. to the Avon. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. at Little Sodbury, is a large camp double ditched, 220 by 200 yards, with the banks 22 yards asunder. Towards Bristol, and within a few miles of that city, is Kingswood Forest, formerly of much greater extent, but disafforested by Henry III. now confined to 5000 acres, consisting chiefly of coal mines, granted by the crown to various persons. At Mangot's-field, 5 miles N. E. of Bristol, is Bury-hill, a small camp of observation, with a deep foss and high

bank, ascribed to Ostorius; and there is another similar at Winterborn. On the top of St Vincent's-rocks, in Clifton parish, near Bristol, is a small round camp with a ditch. From Clifton to Oldbury are several camps of observation formed to secure the passage across the Severn. In Clifton parish rises the celebrated medicinal spring, the heat of which is 68° by Fahrenheit's thermometer, and seldom varies. The water is lighter, less warm, and has a smaller proportion of marine salt than the Bath waters, and no ferruginous particles. It is successfully prescribed in hectic, inflammations, hemorrhages, dysentery, and scurvy. (See Bristol.) About 3 miles west of Sodbury, at Cromhall, near Iron Acton, was found a tessalated pavement $15\frac{1}{2}$ by $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet with some Roman coins. The memorial of the battle of Dereham is probably the camp called Burril, or Burgh-hill, in this parish, single trenched, containing 20 acres of arable land.

Thornbury, an inconsiderable market town and corporation, containing 856 inhabitants, with a large church, and the ruins of a magnificent castle, begun but never finished, N. N. E. of Bristol, in the road to Gloucester, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the left bank of the Severn, 109—116 H. P. C. This town, consisting of an irregular street, is indifferently built, in a low but healthy site. At Almonbury, 6 miles S. of Thornbury, is a camp called Knolle, double ditched, on the brow of a hill. In this part of the country are many camps, and many battles have been fought here between the Britons and Romans. Four miles W. of Almonbury, at Aust, there are two Roman camps. The least is on the east side of a hill near the church, and the largest is in a plain. Between Almonbury and Thornbury, in the parish of Alveston, is a large round camp on the edge of a hill, called the Old Abbey, and near it are several barrows. Two miles N. E. of Alveston, at Titherington, is another camp, an oblong square, single ditched, inclosing 5 acres, on a place called Castle-hill. At Sidcot, in the parish of Titherington, a tessalated pavement
was

was found in the close of the last century. About 3 miles south of Almonbury is Penpark-hole, a prodigious chasm, 25 fathoms deep, at the bottom of which is a large vault in the shape of a horse-shoe, the floor consisting of white stone, enamelled with lead ore, and the pendant rocks glazed with spar. In this vault is a river 20 fathoms broad, and 8 fathoms deep, which does not ebb and flow with the sea as has been asserted. This cavern is supposed to be an old lead mine.

Marshfield, a small clothing town, consisting of one long street of old buildings, with some trade in malt, and famous for its cakes, 12 miles E. of Bristol, and 102 H. P. C. Near the town, at a place called the Rocks, are three shire stones for the counties of Gloucester, Wilts, and Somerset, which all join there.

Durham, or Dereham, already mentioned, is situate a few miles N. of Marshfield, and noted for its fine springs. Near this place the Britons were defeated by the Saxons. The ramparts of a large camp may still be traced.

That part of the county which lies between the Severn and the Wye, called Dean Forest, is 20 miles from east to west, and 8—10 in breadth, divided into 6 walks. The soil is a deep wet clay, except near the Wye, where it is generally rocky. It was anciently covered with wood, and is still one of the principal forests in the kingdom. In the reign of Edward I. here were 72 furnaces for melting iron; and great havoc was made of the wood in the civil wars. Tydenham and Woolaston are inconsiderable places near the Severn, in the S. W. part of this territory. Alvington, near Woolaston, is almost opposite to Oldbury. Dean, or Michael-Dean, is a small inland town, consisting chiefly of one street, on the edge of the forest, 12 miles W. of Gloucester. Its principal manufactures are cloth, leather, and pins. Newland, near the Wye; Colford, 8 miles S. W. of Dean; Newenham, on the bank of the Severn, 9 miles S. W. of Gloucester; and Newent, about 8 miles N. N. E. of Dean, are small towns that merit no description.

Antiquities.

Antiquities.—Berkeley Castle.—Beverstone Castle, near Titbury.—St Breavel's Castle, 5 miles N. of Chepstow, built in the reign of Henry I.—Hales Abbey.—Kingswood Abbey.—Lanthony Priory, founded in the beginning of the 12th century.—Pen-park-hole.—Thornbury Castle, built in the beginning of the 16th century.—Sudley Castle.

22. MONMOUTHSHIRE.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, formerly a part of Wales, and called Gwentland and Wentsland, is a small county, bounded on the north by Brecknockshire and Herefordshire, on the east by Gloucestershire, on the south by the mouth of the Severn and Bristol Channel, on the west by Glamorganshire; lying between $51^{\circ} 32'$ and $51^{\circ} 56'$ N. latitude, and between $2^{\circ} 30'$ and $3^{\circ} 10'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 18—24 miles from north to south, and 22 from west to east; containing about 550 square miles, and 352,000 acres.

The soil is various. The southern part consists of large tracts of muirs, marshland, and moss, interspersed with fertile fields and meadows. The eastern district is a deep and rich soil; but the western part is hilly, and of a thin soil, below which are strata of stone covering mines of coal and iron ore. The whole county is agreeably diversified with hill and dale, woods, rivers, and cultivated tracts. The hills produce excellent pastures for cattle and sheep, the vallies abundance of grass and corn.

Rivers.—The mouth of the Severn forms the south boundary, and receives the following rivers, all of which, except the Wye, originate in Brecknockshire:—The Mynow runs along the north border, and falls into the Wye at Monmouth.—The Wye has its source within a mile of that of the Severn in Montgomeryshire. Dividing the counties of Radnor and Brecknock, and traversing the S. W. corner of Herefordshire, it passes into Monmouthshire, where it receives the Mynow, and proceeds

ceeds to Chepstow, two miles below which it falls into the Severn.—The Rumney runs southward along the confines of Glamorganshire.—The Uske flows S. E. through the middle of the county, in its progress bathing Abergavenny, Uske, Caer-leon, and Newport, below which it discharges itself into Severn-mouth.—The Elwyth and Avon are inconsiderable streams between the Rumney and Uske.

This county is divided into 6 hundreds, containing 152 parishes, 7 market towns, 9903 houses, and 45,582 inhabitants. Three members are sent to parliament.

Memoirs of this county, a very superficial treatise, were published by N. Rogers in 1708, 12mo.—A gentleman's tour through Monmouthshire and Wales, by Henry Penruddock Wyndham, in 1774, 12mo. is tolerably executed.—Saxton's map is dated 1577, and Speed's in 1610. There are several maps of Monmouthshire, but no accurate survey of this county has been hitherto published.

Towns.—*Monmouth*, or Mynwy, an ancient, considerable, well built, populous town, containing 3345 inhabitants, in the N. E. corner of the county, at the conflux of the Mynow and Wye, almost environed by hills, 129 H. P. C. Its walls are in ruins. On the north side are some remains of a square building, which perhaps belonged to the priory founded in the reign of Henry I. There is still a vestige of the castle in which Henry V. was born, on an eminence near the market place. Geoffrey of Monmouth was a benedictine monk, and bishop of St Asaph, in 1151. The east end of the church is greatly admired. There is a long bridge over the Wye; and the adjacent country abounds in excellent pastures.

Chepstow, a tolerably built market town, containing 2,080 inhabitants, on a rising ground, near the mouth of the Wye, with a frequented port, 129—131 H. P. C. This town was formerly surrounded by a strong wall, the west gate of which remains. Its castle, now in ruins, was situate on a rock,

rock, and consisted of 3 courts, occupying an area of 5 acres. The second is converted into a kitchen garden. The views of either bank of the Wye above the town are grand and romantic. The rocks are from 300 to 600 feet high, in some places perpendicular, and in others covered with woods. Offa's dyke terminated below Chepstow at the mouth of the river. Ships of considerable burthen come up to the town, as the tides commonly rise 6 fathoms or more at the bridge, and come in with as much rapidity as at Bristol.

Five miles westward, in the road to Newport, are the vestiges of a Roman station at *Caer-went*. The foundations of the wall are easily traced on every side, and describe a parallelogram of 450 by 350 yards. The church and village stand within the walls, and are built mostly of materials collected from the ruins. About 4 miles S. W. of Chepstow, near *Portskewit*, is part of a camp on the shore of the Severn, 2 or 3 miles southward of *Caerwent*.

Abergavenny, a considerable, indifferently built, populous, flourishing town, and a great thoroughfare, formerly fortified with a wall and a castle, now in ruins, in a delightful tract, 16 miles westward of Monmouth, at the confluence of the *Gavenny* and *Uske*, 147 H. P. C. The prospect on every side is terminated by mountains, which abound in coal, iron ore, and limestone. On the south is the *Blorenny* a fruitful hill. *Skiridvawr*, or St Michael's Mount, is to the eastward. North-east is *Penywale* hill; and at the back of the town lies a ridge of mountains. The town and parish contain 2,573 inhabitants.

Uske, a little, tolerably built market town, with the shell of a small castle, 12 miles S. W. of Monmouth, near the centre of the county, at the conflux of the *Brithin* and *Uske*, 141 H. P. C. Here no Roman remains have ever been found. Two miles north of the town is a large camp called *Craig-y-Gaerkig*, near which stands *Stavernen* house, where Roman coins have been discovered. About 5 miles N. E. are the ruins of

Ragland castle, one of the finest remains in South Wales. It was demolished in the civil war after a siege of 3 months, but still retains marks of its former magnificence. The great hall, 65 by 28 feet, is entire except the roof. The grand gate fronts the west, and is flanked by two square towers. A double moat surrounds the whole.

Pontipool, a small market town, noted for its iron mills, and a manufacture of japanned ware, situate between two hills, about 5 miles W. S. W. of Uske, on the Avon.

Caer-Leon, anciently a Roman station, now an inconsiderable market town, above Newport, at the conflux of the Avon and Uske, 12 miles west of Chepstow, 141 H. P. C. The station within which the town stands seems to have formed a parallelogram of 530 by 460 yards. There are considerable ruins of the N. W. and S. W. walls; and many Roman coins, rings, seals, &c. have been found. Giraldus speaks of many remains of its ancient splendour in his time, viz. the ruins of palaces, temples, theatres, subterranean buildings, &c. About the arrival of the Saxons, here, it is said, was a school of 200 students versed in astronomy and other sciences, who diligently observed the motions of the stars. When Giraldus wrote, *i. e.* about the time of Henry II. this place seems to have been very strong. There is a square camp on a neighbouring hill. Near the wall is an oval cavity like an amphitheatre, now level with the surface of the field, except to the eastward where the bank is several feet higher. Its diameter, from west to east, is about 75 yards, from N. to S. 64, and 7 yards deep in the middle. The sides and bottom are covered with grass. It is vulgarly called King Arthur's Round Table. A Roman sudatory was discovered 1755 in a field near the river and west of the bridge. The circuit of the walls of this station, which were built of brick, is about 3 miles.

Newport, a small market town, containing 1,135 inhabitants, with a commodious haven, above the mouth of the Uske, is pleasantly situate

about 3 miles S. W. of Caer-Leon, out of whose ruins it was built. There are considerable remains of its castle with 3 strong towers next the river. On the north side of the town, on a hill, are vestiges of a camp double trenched, which some antiquaries suppose the *Æstiva* of the second legion. Newport canal has two branches, which divide a mile above the town, and extend more than 10 miles to coaleries and iron works.

Antiquities.—Abergavenny Castle.—Ealdecot Castle, near Chepstow.—Caerleon Castle.—Chepstow Castle, coeval with the town.—Caerwent, near Chepstow.—Greenfield Castle, near Newport.—Grismond Castle, on the Mynow.—Llannayth Church, near Monmouth.—Llanthony Abbey, founded in 1108, and Castle.—Monmouth Castle.—Newport Castle, built in 1172.—Old Castle, near Llanthony Priory.—Ragland Castle.—Skenfreth Castle, near Monmouth.—Stragle Castle and Priory, near Newport.—Tyntern Abbey, founded in 1131, on the Wye.—Usk Castle.—Welch Bicknor, near Monmouth.—White Castle, near Abergavenny.

23. HEREFORDSHIRE.

Herefordshire, an inland county of a circular form, is bounded on the north by Shropshire, on the east by Worcestershire and Gloucestershire, on the south by Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire, on the west by the counties of Brecknock and Radnor; lying between $51^{\circ} 50'$ and $52^{\circ} 24'$, and between $3^{\circ} 4'$ and $2^{\circ} 18'$ W. longitude from Greenwich, being 30—36 miles from north to south, and 26—35 from west to east; containing about 1016 square miles, and 650,000 acres.

This county is diversified with gentle eminences, highly cultivated fields, plantations, villages, and handsome seats. The soil of the higher grounds is a light sandy mould, and of the lower a strong clay. It is every

every where fertile, producing abundance of corn, pastures, and excellent apples ; except about 20,000 acres of waste land, one half of which is near the borders of Brecknock and Radnorshires, and the other half dispersed over the county.

Rivers.—The Wye enters Herefordshire north of the Hatterel hills, or black mountains, runs eastward through the middle of it to the capital, and thence south to Monmouth. The Mynow, or Munwey, rises in Hatterel hills, passes along the south border, and at Monmouth falls into the Wye. The Lug originates near Llangunllo in Radnorshire, proceeds S. E. by Leominster, below which it receives the Arrow, and southward to the vicinity of Hereford where it loses itself in the Wye. The Arrow, a small stream, rises near Gladstree in Radnorshire, and bathes Kington in its progress eastward to the Lug.

This county contains 11 hundreds, 284 parishes and townships, 1 city, 2 boroughs, 4 market towns, 18,822 houses, and 89,191 inhabitants. Eight members are returned to parliament. Saxton's map in 1577 wants the hundreds, which are inserted in Speed's 1610. Bowen's map in the British Atlas is indifferently executed. A more accurate one by Isaac Taylor was published in 1754, on a scale of one inch to a mile in 4 sheets.

Cities.—*Hereford*, Herefordia, an ancient, considerable, indifferently built, thinly inhabited city, containing 6,828 inhabitants, and noted for being the birth place of David Garrick, is pleasantly situate in a champaign territory, near the centre of the county, above the conflux of the Wye and Lug, 134 H. P. C. This city was long the head quarters of the Saxons ; but at the time of the Norman invasion it was almost in ruins. The Normans rebuilt it, and erected a large and strong castle on the bank of the Wye. It suffered much in the barons' wars, in those between the houses of York and Lancaster, and in the civil war, in which it was several times taken and re-taken by the forces of Charles I. and

the parliament, and two of its churches destroyed, so that it has only three besides the cathedral. Its streets in general are broad, and its principal manufacture is gloves. The cathedral was built in the reign of Henry I. All that remains of the castle are the earth works of the outer ward, converted into pleasant walks. There is some trade in cyder, grain, oak, timber, and bark, which are conveyed down the river to Bristol. To the south are many neat villages and handsome seats, in an extensive level. Near the confluence of the Lug and Wye is Mareley hill, a part of which, according to tradition, was removed from its original situation by an earthquake in 1575. About 15 miles S. S. W. and 8 southward of Weobley, is a delightful valley called the Golden Vale, watered by the Dore, a small stream which runs from N. W. to S. E. and falls into the Mynow. Three miles W. of Hereford, on the south bank of the Wye, is Eaton camp, inclosing 30 or 40 acres, and single trenched, except part of the west side. About 4 miles S. of the city, is another large Roman camp called Aconbury. Five miles northward, on the Lug, at Morden, is a high piece of ground called Sutton wall, supposed to be the site of Offa's palace. The top is level, and estimated to contain 20 acres, surrounded with a bank of earth. Six miles S. E. of the capital, on the left hand of the Wye, opposite to Holm Lacy, are two square camps, one of which is called Woburg, on Capler hills, double trenched, and said to be half a mile long, but narrow; the other is square. Six miles eastward of Hereford is Ethelbert's camp on a hill; beyond which, about 3 miles, at Stretton Granson, is a square camp where Baxter places the circutio of Ravennas.

Kenchester, a mean place six miles N. W. of Hereford, on the left hand of the Wye, was anciently a considerable city. Two Roman ways here cross each other. One, called the Portway, comes from Bullaeum, Buelt, in Brecknockshire, and passes eastward by Kenchester, through Stretton, over the Lug, &c. The other comes from the south by

by Old Town, Dowr, across the golden vale and Archenfield, to the Wye where is a Roman fortification for the conveniency of the passage. Thence it proceeds to Kenchester, and north by Stretford. The form of the station is an irregular hexagon, or, according to other accounts, an oval comprehending 50 or 60 acres. The ground of the city is higher than the circumjacent country; and its site may be traced, though overgrown with shrubs and brambles. Many Roman coins, bricks, tessellated pavements, &c. have been found. This station on the north is sheltered by Credon-hill, on the top of which are traces of a camp containing 40 acres, fortified with an inner and outer ditch. This is supposed to have been an exploratory camp of the Romans. The view thence is extensive and delightful.

Ross, a small, indifferently built, populous trading town, containing 2,347 inhabitants, pleasantly situate in a fruitful territory, 14 miles S. E. of the capital, on the Wye, in the S. E. corner of the county. In Cambden's time it was noted for its iron work, and now for excellent cyder. Henry III. made it a free borough. Here lived John Kyrle, celebrated by Pope as the Man of Ross. His mansion house is the king's arms inn. About five miles N. N. W. in the road to the capital, near the right bank of the Wye, is a square camp called Caradoc; and a little S. W. of it, at Michael Church, is another called Geer-cop. There are faint traces of a large camp on a fine hill called Warre-locks near Fawley on the opposite side of the Wye.

Ledbury, a small tolerably built market town, consisting chiefly of two streets crossing each other at right angles, formerly inhabited by clothiers, in a rich clayey soil, 16 miles eastward of Hereford, near Malvern hills which lie on the border of Worcestershire, and near the small river Lodden, or Leden, 118 H. P. C. In that neighbourhood are several handsome seats. At Colwal, near Ledbury, a coronet of gold with gems set in it was found.

Bromyard,

Bromyard, or Bramyard, a little market town in a rich soil, 15 miles N. E. of the capital, near the river Frome that runs into the Lug, about three miles S. E. of Hereford. The country southward is beautifully diversified.

Leominster, or Lempster, by Britons called Shan-lieni, *i. e.* the church of the nuns, is a considerable, indifferently built, populous town, containing 3,019 inhabitants, and a thoroughfare between Wales and London, long noted for its excellent wheat bread, 13 miles N. of Hereford, in a vale watered by the Lug, 137 T. T. P. This place carries on a good trade in wool, feltry, and leather. A few miles S. S. W. at Ivington, is a square camp of 30 acres on a hill. N. N. W. is a large camp called the Ambry, and on a neighbouring hill are the ruins of a palace called Comfort Castle. At Lentwardine, in the N. W. corner of the county, is a complete Roman camp called Brandon, single trenched, with four entrances. The east side is 258 paces, and the north side 900 paces long; and not far from it, on the opposite side of the Teme, is a circular camp called Coxall, or Coxwall, now covered with oaks.

Pembridge, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Leominster, on the Arrow; and *Weobley*, six miles S. of Pembridge, are considerable market towns. The former has a manufacture of woollen cloth, and the ale of the latter has been long celebrated. North of Weobley, between great Delwin and Eardsland, is a square camp.

Kington, or Kyneton, a tolerably built old town, inhabited chiefly by clothiers, about 15 miles W. of Leominster, between Black Brook and the Arrow, on the border of Radnorshire, 149 T. T. P. On Bradnor-hill is a square camp north of the town.

Herefordshire, being a frontier county between England and Wales, had formerly many forts and castles, most of which are now demolished.

Antiquities.

Antiquities.—St Albans Abbey, near ancient Verulam.—Barrington Castle, near Ashton.—Bergamsted Castle, a palace of the kings of Mercia.—Branstil Castle, near Ledbury.—Brampton-Brian Castle, near Ludlow.—Comfor Castle, near Leominster.—Crassfield Abbey, near Crasswell.—Dorstan Castle.—Eccleswell Castle, near Weston.—Eaton-Tregnose Castle, near Brompton Abbots.—Goodrich Castle, near Ross.—Gublington Castle, near Madley.—Hereford Cathedral.—Highland Castle, near Leominster.—Kilpeck Castle and Priory.—Kinnersley Castle.—Lyon's-hall Castle.—Pembroke Castle.—Penyard Castle, near Ross.—Richard's Castle, near Ludford.—Snodhill Castle.—Trenget's Castle, near Welch-Newton.—Triago-Castle.—Whitney Castle.—Wigmore Castle and Priory.—Wilton Castle, near Ross.—Wonton Castle.

24. WORCESTERSHIRE.

WORCESTERSHIRE, deeply indented by other counties, is bounded on the north by Staffordshire, on the east and south by Warwickshire and Gloucestershire, on the west by Herefordshire and Shropshire; lying between $51^{\circ} 58'$ and $52^{\circ} 37'$ N. latitude, and between $1^{\circ} 50'$ and $2^{\circ} 40'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 40—46 miles from north to south, and 26—32 from west to east; containing upwards of 530,000 acres.

This county is diversified with hills, gentle eminences, and extensive plains. The soil north of Worcester consists chiefly of a rich loamy sand with a small proportion of gravel, interspersed with spots of light sand, clay, and black peat earth. Between the capital and the vale of Evesham, the soil is partly red marle and partly strong loamy clay. That delightful vale is composed of a deep rich earth with a substratum of clay and gravel. On the confines of the county, and in detached districts, including Cotswold hills, limestone prevails in the upper land, and a rich loam on the lower. Between Worcester and Malvern hills,
the

the general character of the soil is clay mixed with gravel. To the left of this line, including Malvern-chase, a deep surface of clay is found in some places; and in others, a rich loam, light sand, and loose stony soil. There are about 15,000 acres of waste land, and formerly there were four forests, but the iron and salt works have nearly consumed them. The principal products of this county are corn, hops, cheese, cyder, perry, and salt.

Rivers.—The Severn enters this county near Bewdly, below which it receives the Stour, runs southward by Worcester, Upton, &c. and passes into Gloucestershire. The Avon from Warwickshire approaches the eastern boundary of Worcestershire at Harvington, flows southward to Evesham, N. W. to Charlton, westward to Pershore below which it receives Bow river, and S. W. to Tewksbury where it falls into the Severn. The Teme rises near the S. W. border of Shropshire, runs eastward along the confines of Herefordshire, enters Worcestershire near Tembury, and proceeds S. E. to the Severn, into which it discharges itself below the capital.

This county contains five hundreds, one city, four boroughs, 10 market towns, 231 parishes and townships, 29,741 houses, and 139,333 inhabitants. In the adjacent counties are several petty districts belonging to Worcestershire. It sends nine members to parliament.

Cities, &c.—*Worcester*, Vigornia, Caer-Wrangan Brit. Weagerceaster Sax. an ancient, large, well built, populous, flourishing town, containing 11,352 inhabitants, the birth place of Lord Somers, and a bishop's see, is situate on a declivity toward the east bank of the Severn, near the middle of the county, about 24 miles S. W. of Birmingham, and 111 T. T. P. This town was not a Roman station as some antiquaries have supposed. A monastery was founded here A. D. 1088, and considerable additions were made to it towards the close of the 14th century. The great tower of the church, 162 feet high, was finished

in 1374, and the choir was vaulted in 1376. The church, built after the model of that at Brussels, is 514 feet long, 78 broad, and 68 high. The cloisters, built in 1372, are 120 feet long, King John was buried in the choir. The castle stood near the south part of the cathedral, almost on the river, but it fell to ruin soon after the conquest, and no vestige of it remains except the keep with the south rampart and ditch. This city was formerly walled, and in Leland's time contained eight parish churches. It is four miles in circuit, and has nine parish churches within its liberties. A new bridge was erected over the Severn in 1769. The clothing trade established here by Henry VIII. is entirely gone; and in its stead are flourishing manufactures of gloves, carpets, and porcelain. In the neighbourhood Charles II. was defeated by Cromwell, A. D. 1651, and the king was obliged to conceal himself among the thick branches of an oak. At Henlip, in the road to Droitwich, the gunpowder-plot was contrived. Five miles south of the city, on the left bank of the Severn, at Kemsey, the bishop of Worcester had a palace, where Henry III. was a prisoner before the battle of Evesham. No vestige of that palace remains, but there are traces of a large square camp.

Tembury, or *Tenbury*, a small, well built, frequented market town, upwards of 20 miles N. W. of the capital, on the Teme, near the confines of Herefordshire and Shropshire. About seven miles below the town, the river passes under Woodberry-hill, on the top of which is an intrenchment called Owen Glendowr's Camp, but probably of a more ancient date. The area within the ditch contains near 27 acres. Thence a ridge, called Abberley-hill, extends eastward almost to the Severn.

Bewdley, a small, neat, flourishing borough, containing 3,671 inhabitants, with some trade in malt, caps, horning, &c. pleasantly situate on the declivity of a hill bathed by the Severn, in the midst of a populous manufacturing country, four miles westward of Kidderminster. In its vicinity was Tikenhall, a palace built by Henry VII. as a retreat for

Prince Arthur. On Wassal-hill, two miles north of Bewdley, and about half a mile from the Severn, are the remains of a small station; and several miles eastward is a larger camp on Kinver-edge, and another on Whitchbury hill. These perhaps were posts of Henry IV. after the burning of Worcester.

Kidderminster, a considerable well built manufacturing town, containing about 6,000 inhabitants, on the border of Staffordshire, about 20 miles N. of the capital, on the Stour, six miles above its influx into the Severn, 124—128 T. T. P. In 1772 there were 250 looms employed in a carpet manufacture, and 700 in the silk and worsted. Near it are several chalybeate springs. At Wolverly, two miles northward, was born John Baskerville, originally a stone-cutter, and afterwards a schoolmaster, the inventor of a new and elegant type.

Stourbridge, or *Sturbridge*, a well built manufacturing town, containing 3,431 inhabitants, noted for its cloth manufacture, its crucibles, and its iron and glass-works, six or eight miles N. E. of Kidderminster, on the Stour, near the north border of the county. Several miles N. N. E. in a detached part of the county environed by Staffordshire, is Dudley a little market town, with a manufacture of nails and other iron works. Its castle, built by Dudo a Saxon, about A. D. 700, is in Staffordshire. In that neighbourhood are mines, which produce coal, iron, stone, and clay. Two miles from Stourbridge is Hagley, once the favourite seat of Lord Littleton.

Broomsgrove, a small corporation and manufacturing town, 10 miles S. E. of Kidderminster, 114 T. T. P. Its church has a handsome stone spire. This place is noted for its manufactures of worsted, linen cloth, fish-hooks, nails, and needles.

Droitwich, a considerable, but indifferently built borough, corporation, and market town, containing four churches, and 1,845 inhabitants, situate in a low ground between two eminences, near the centre of the

county, on the rivulet Salwarp, six or eight miles northward of the capital, in the road to Broomsgrove. The making of salt here was prior to the conquest, at which time it contained five salt springs. The brine pits are apparently inexhaustible. In 1794, the annual duty of salt made here was estimated at upwards of L.15,000. A canal hence to Hawford on the Severn, within three miles of Worcester, is constructed to carry vessels of 60 tons. About two miles westward of the town, is Westwood, the residence of the Packingtons since the civil war, where a lady of that family, in concert with Bishops Morley, Fell, Gunning, and Dr Hammond, is supposed to have written the *Whole Duty of Man*, the *Decay of Christian Piety*, &c. At the revolution it was the retreat of Dr Hickes, who composed here great part of his *Thesaurus Linguarum Septentrionalium*.

Evesham, or *Evesholm*, commonly called *Esham*, an ancient and neat borough, containing 2,837 inhabitants, enjoying many privileges by prescription and charter, pleasantly situate on a gentle ascent bathed by the Avon, 16 miles S. E. of the capital, near the border of Gloucestershire, 93 T. T. P. About the year 700, a monastery was founded here, whose church was thrice rebuilt, and is now entirely demolished. Its beautiful tower, about 22 feet square and 117 high, is perhaps the last building erected by popery in England. There is a bridge of seven arches over the Avon. This town is noted for the signal victory obtained near it by Prince Edward, afterwards King Edward I. over Simon Montford Earl of Leicester, A. D. 1265. Thence is a delightful prospect of a spacious and fertile cognominal valley that extends along the banks of the Avon from Tewksbury to Pershore, and to Stratford in Warwickshire.

Shipton, or *Shipston upon Stour*, a small and neat market town, formerly noted for its manufacture of shags, about 11 miles eastward of Evesham, in a district environed by Worcestershire. N. B. All the

dismembered parts of this county, except Dudley, were originally church lands.

Pershore, a little market town on the Avon, 10 miles S. E. of Worcester, 99—103 T. T. P. Four miles S. S. W. of Pershore, is Strensham, the native place of Butler author of *Hudibras*. Stoughton was the birth place of Derham the divine and philosopher.

Upton, an inconsiderable town on the Severn, containing 1,858 inhabitants, 10 miles south of the capital, 106 T. T. P. To the westward are the ruins of Malvern Abbey, near Malvern hills a bare stony ridge, composed of hills rising one above another for the space of seven miles, dividing this county from Herefordshire. Malvern-chace occupies the space between the Severn and the top of the hills, where are to be seen remains of a trench drawn in 1287 on a narrow ridge, to divide the possessions of the Bishop of Hereford from the chace, and to limit the two counties. From the summit of the ridge there is an extensive and beautiful prospect. On the east side of the ridge, above little Malvern, is a camp treble ditched.

On the left hand of the Severn, above Tewksbury, is *Bredon*, formerly a market town in a hilly tract, now a mean village, but one of the most valuable rectories in the diocese. Ethelbald king of Mercia, before 716, gave this town to Eanulf grandfather to King Offa, for the purpose of founding a monastery, which he dedicated to St Peter. In the church of Bredon was buried John Prideaux, bishop of Worcester. On Kemerton-hill, about three miles eastward, in the county of Gloucester, is a large camp of a triangular figure. The north and west sides are defended by two steep precipices of Bredon-hill, the south and east by two ditches, each about 30 yards wide. The area of this camp contains about 21 acres.

Antiquities.—Abbot's Tower at Evesham.—Bordsley Abbey at Broomsgrove.—Crookbarrow-hill, the largest barrow in England.—Dudley Castle,

tle, with a Priory founded in 1161.—Edgar's Tower at Worcester.—Elmly Castle.—Evesham Abbey, built A. D. 700.—Hagley Castle.—Hartlebury Castle.—Malvern, founded towards the conclusion of the 11th century; also a camp and trench on Malvern-hills.—Weeley Castle, near Hales Owen.—Worcester Cathedral.

25. WARWICKSHIRE.

WARWICKSHIRE, Weringscire Sax. of an oval form, is bounded on the north by the counties of Stafford, Derby, and Leicester, on the east by those of Leicester and Northampton, on the south by Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire, on the west by Worcestershire; lying between 52° and $52^{\circ} 42'$ N. latitude, and between $1^{\circ} 5'$ and $1^{\circ} 55'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 35—50 miles from north to south, and 27—33 from west to east, containing about 961 square miles and 615,000 acres, of which 154,000 are under a constant course of tillage.

The S. E. division of this county is a good strong clay affording excellent pasture; the N. E. part consists principally of clay and marle; the western districts are marle, clay, and other cold soil; a tract, extending from Stratford N. E. through the middle of the county to Coventry, is a dry red loam, or good sand, interspersed with barren sand and strong clay. There are about 120,000 acres of waste land. The chief commodities are corn, malt, wood, wool, cheese, and coal of a sulphureous quality.

Rivers.—The Avon descends from Northamptonshire, and runs through the middle of this county from N. E. to S. W. receiving on the right hand the Swift, the Sherborn, the Holbroke, with the united streams of the Alne and Arrow; and on the left the Leame, Stour, and other rivulets. The Tame from Staffordshire passes through the north part of the county to Tamworth, and is augmented by the united rivers.

Cole.

Cole and Blith, near Coleshill, and by the Anker at Tamworth, where it enters Staffordshire, and soon after falls into the Trent. — The Avon divides the county into two parts, viz. the Feldon or champaign country, and the Woodland formerly covered with forests, now tolerably fertile.

Warwickshire is subdivided into five hundreds, containing 264 parishes, &c. 17 market towns, 44,028 houses, and 208,190 inhabitants. It sends six members to parliament.

Sir William Dugdale's antiquities of Warwickshire, a work of considerable merit, was published in 1656, folio, and reprinted in two volumes folio, 1730. Three large maps of Warwickshire, and the counties of Oxford and Worcester, in tapestry near 80 feet square, by Francis and Richard Hickeys, cover two sides of a gallery at Weston near Long-Compton. Saxton's map, including Leicestershire, without the hundreds, was engraved by Leon. Tervoot, in 1576. Speed's map was published in 1610. Kitchin's is inserted in the British Atlas. A more accurate map than any of the preceding was engraved by Tho. Jeffereys.

Towns, &c.—*Warwick*, Varvicum, a regularly built, populous, and formerly walled town, containing 5775 inhabitants, situate on an eminence rising from east to west, near the centre of the county, and of England, on the right bank of the Avon, 92—96 T. T. P. Its principal ornament is a castle on a rock, which rises 40 feet above the river, adjoining to which there is a fine terrace, whence there is an extensive prospect. The time when the castle was erected, and its founder, are alike unknown. In the reign of Edward the Confessor it belonged to the crown. At the conquest William ordered it to be enlarged and fortified. The walls were demolished in the reign of Henry III. but were rebuilt by Thomas Maudit, the Earl of Warwick, who distinguished himself at the battles of Cressy and Poitiers. Thomas Beauchamp, who was Earl in the reign of Richard II. erected Guy's Tower at the north-east

east corner. James I. granted the castle in fee to Sir Fulk Greville, who repaired and embellished it. To the heirs of Francis, Earl of Brooke, whom George II. created Earl of Warwick, it now belongs. The whole building was much improved in the time of Charles II. The greatest part of the town and body of the church were burnt in 1694. It has a good trade in malt, and here are frequent horse races.

Coventry, a large, indifferently built, populous town, containing 16,034 inhabitants, with a considerable manufacture in stuffs and ribbons, 10 miles N. N. E. of Warwick, 92 T. T. P. It was formerly walled, and had 32 towers; but the wall was almost entirely demolished, A. D. 1651, by order of Charles II. so that only a small part of it remains. A rich monastery for nuns was founded here by king Canute, but the cathedral and all the monastic buildings are destroyed, and the bishop's palace retains only the name. St Michael's church, rebuilt in 1434, has a beautiful steeple 300 feet high, begun in 1372 and finished in 23 years. In the market place stood the statliest cross in England, 66 feet high, and adorned with the statues of several kings, but it has been lately taken down. In allusion to Leofric, king of Mercia's wife, riding naked through the most frequented part of the city, there is an annual procession on Friday after Trinity Sunday with the figure of a naked woman on horseback. In 1768 an act passed for making a navigable canal from Coventry to communicate with that which was carrying on to join the Trent and Mersey; and next year another passed to make a canal hence to Oxford. Eight miles eastward, at Brinklow on the Fosseway, are the remains of a castle supposed to be of Roman origin. The north part is a precipice on one side, where has been a fortress more ancient than the Norman conquest.

Long Compton is a town of little note, near Rollrich-stones, at the south extremity of the county.

Kington, Chinton, or Kineaton, was anciently a castle and royal residence, now a small market town, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. S. E. of the capital, about 87

T.

T. T. P. Here king John kept his court. Near the village of Edge-hill, several miles southward of Kineaton, is the field of the signal battle in Sept. 1642, between the armies of king Charles I. and the parliament, which is celebrated in a poem by Richard Iago in 1767. Part of the adjacent valley is called the Vale of Red Horse from the figure of a horse cut out on the side of a hill, a monument of Sir Richard Nevil, the king-making Earl of Warwick, who killed his horse with his own hand before the battle of Towton. The figure cut on the hill is 16 feet high from the shoulder, and 34 from the tail to the breast. A farm of L.60 per annum is subject to the charge of keeping it clean scoured on pain of forfeiture. About 5 miles S. E. of Kineaton, near Warmington, is a camp called Nadbury, square but rounded at the corners, containing about 12 acres.

Itchington, in Domesday record Icentone, formerly a considerable town, now a place of little note, on the verge of a heath, about 7 miles N. E. of Kineaton, in the road to Southam, a small market town, 10 miles E. of Warwick, and 13 S. S. E. of Coventry, on the river Itchin that runs into the Leame.

Rugby, in Domesday Rocheberie, a small town, 10 miles eastward of Coventry, near the Avon, and border of Northamptonshire, 85 H. H. Here was formerly a castle on a rock, whose earth works remain near the church. To the S. W. is Dunsmore-heath.

Kenelworth, corruptly called Killingworth, a long and scattered town, near the centre of the county, 5 miles N. of Warwick, in the road to Coventry. Its castle, the siege of which made a considerable figure in the reign of Henry III. was granted to his younger son Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, who, in the reign of Edward I. held a tournament here called the Round Table. It was sometime the prison of Edward II. Here Dudley, Earl of Leicester, entertained Elizabeth and her court 17 days. Cromwell granted it to his officers, who ruined the castle, cut
1 down

down the woods, and drained the pool. The whole area within the walls measured seven acres.

Nuneaton, a tolerable built market town, noted for its manufactures of cloth and ribbons, 9 miles N. of Coventry, on the river Anker, near the border of Leicestershire, 98—101 H. H. There are still some ruins of its monastery at the N. W. end of the town.

Atherston, a small, well built market town, consisting chiefly of a square, one street, and 2650 inhabitants, the birth-place of Nehemiah Grew, and noted for its great cheese fair in September, is situate on a Roman military way, a mile from the Anker, 6 miles N. W. of Nuneaton, in the road to Tamworth, 104 H. H. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of hats, shalloons, tammies, &c. About a mile eastward is Mancaster, anciently a Roman station. The site of the church seems to have been a camp. Not far distant, at Oldbury, is an oblong fort of about 7 acres, with large ramparts. That part of the station which lies in this county is called Castle Banks, and the other part in Leicestershire Oldfield Banks. It is 600 feet long and 200 broad, on each side of Watling Street. The ditch and bank may still be traced. Roman bricks, iron, coins, &c. have been dug up there.

Tamworth, a market town, noted for its excellent ale, and for a considerable trade in narrow cloth and other manufactures, is situate at the conflux of the Anker and Tame, by which it is equally divided, one-half lying in Staffordshire, 21 miles N. N. W. of Coventry, 113 H. H. This place was the seat of the Mercian kings till it was destroyed by the Danes. It lay in ruins till 914, when Ethelfleda restored it and built a castle, which was repaired by Robert Marmion in the Conqueror's time.

Seckington was a Saxon town situate at the north extremity of the county, about 5 miles N. E. of Tamworth, but of this place there are now scarcely any remains.

VOL. II. *Y y* Sutton,

Sutton Colfield, a little market town, in a barren territory, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. S. W. of Tamworth, in the road to Birmingham, 112 H. H.

Coleshill, a small market town, on the ascent of a hill bathed by the Coln, 10 miles E. of Birmingham, and 11 N. W. of Coventry, in the road to Litchfield. Three miles south-east of Coleshill is Maxtoke, noted for the ruins of a castle, which, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, belonged to Alimundus, and which William the Conqueror gave to Turkhill.

Birmingham was at first occupied by smiths and cutlers. The toy trades made their appearance here in the beginning of the reign of Charles II.; gun making and brass foundery in that of William III.; hackney coaches were introduced in 1775, and a bank established 10 years before. Between 1741 and 1788 it received an augmentation of 72 streets, 4172 houses, and 25,032 inhabitants. It is a large, well built, opulent, manufacturing town, about 6 miles in circuit, situate partly on a rising ground, at the S. E. extremity of a barren tract, 20 miles N. W. of Warwick, near the border of Staffordshire, 112—117 H. H. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacturing of gold, silver, steel, &c. in various forms, which, for their exquisite workmanship, cannot be surpassed, or perhaps equalled, in any part of Europe. In the year 1700 the number of streets did not exceed 30, but by a survey taken in 1786, it appeared that it then consisted of 173 streets, containing 9773 dwelling houses, besides workshops, warehouses, and many public buildings. Since that period it has been greatly enlarged. The return in 1801, under the population act, was as follows, viz. 14,528 houses inhabited, 15,303 families, 62,702 persons employed in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, and 73,670 inhabitants. About a mile from the town is a place of entertainment after the manner of Vauxhall, where the gardens are laid out with taste and judgement. A navigable canal was begun in April 1768, and completed in November 1769, to the coaleries at Wednesbury; and in 1772 this canal was extended to Austenley, whence

a communication is opened through the Severn to Shrewsbury, Gloucester, &c. through the Trent to Gainsborough and Hull; and through the Mersey to Liverpool. There are several flourishing manufactures in the adjacent villages, of which that of Soho, two miles hence, merits attention. The buildings compose four quadrangles, with shops, warehouses, &c. for 1000 workmen, in the various branches of fabrication of buttons, buckles, &c. About 25 years ago the site of those buildings was a barren uncultivated heath. Seven miles southward of Birmingham, on an eminence, is a Danish camp, containing about 9 acres, nearly triangular, with a ditch 20 feet wide.

Aulcester, Allencester, Alnecester, anciently a Roman station, now an inconsiderable market town, 14 miles S. W. of Warwick, near the border of Worcestershire, at the conflux of the Arrow and Alne, in the military way called Icknild Street, which in its progress northward approaches Birmingham, and meets Watling Street in Staffordshire, 102 T. T. P. The town and parish contain 1625 inhabitants. In and near the town Roman coins and other antiquities have been found.

Stratford, Straetford Sax. a small populous market town, containing 2418 inhabitants, on the navigable Avon, and the birth place of the immortal Shakespeare, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. S. W. of Warwick, 93 T. T. P. The house in which Shakespeare lived existed about the middle of the last century, as also the mulberry tree which he planted with his own hand. The house in which he died, A. D. 1616, remains unaltered, being built of timber and plaster. He was buried in the church before the altar. In September 1769, his jubilee was celebrated by a numerous and brilliant company assembled from all parts of the kingdom. Stratford mineral spring was described by Charles Perry, M. D. 1744, 8vo. Near Stratford is Welcome-hill, an artificial mount, in the form of a cone, with some intrenchments called the Dingles.

Antiquities.—Alnecot Priory, near Tamworth.—Castle-hill, near Coventry.—Castle-yard, near Coles-hill.—Comb Abbey.—Kenilworth Castle

and Priory, built about 1122.—Maxtoke Priory and Castle, built before the conquest.—Nun-Eaton Nunnery.—Tamworth Castle.—Warwick Castle and Priory.—Guy's-clif.—Sutton-colfield Manor-house.—Red Horse Hill.—Ashton Hall, near Birmingham.—Brownsover Castle, near Rugby.—Merevale Abbey, near Atherston.—Oldbury Castle.—Penley Abbey, near Henley.—Studley Castle, near Henley.—Priors Allen, near Monks Kirby.—Priory Castle, near Henley.—Ravenshaw Abbey, near Solehull.

26. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, of an irregular oblong form, situate in the centre of the kingdom, extends from Lincoln and Cambridgeshires, S. W. to Oxfordshire, bounded on the N. W. by the counties of Warwick, Leicester, and Rutland, on the S. E. by those of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Bedford, and Buckingham; lying between $51^{\circ} 58'$ and $52^{\circ} 41'$ N. latitude, and between $0^{\circ} 10'$ and $1^{\circ} 20'$ W. of Greenwich; being 62 miles from S. W. to N. E. and 15 in its mean breadth; containing 891 square miles, and 570,000 acres.

This county, having less waste ground than any other in England, and in general fruitful and populous, is beautifully diversified with gentle and well cultivated eminences, extensive woods, level and fertile tracts, delightful and well watered vales, towns, villages, and seats. There is great variety of soil, viz. clay, rich loam, gravel, fen-land, &c.

Rivers.—The Nen rises out of a hill near Hallidon, S. W. of Daventry, runs eastward to Northampton, where it is augmented by several small streams and becomes navigable, and thence to Peterborough below which it enters Cambridgeshire. The Leam and Charwell originate in the same hill with the Nen near the border of Warwickshire. As the first runs west, the second south, and the third north-west, that hill is reckoned

reckoned the highest in the interior part of England, the hundred of Rothwell excepted, where the Welland has its source near that of the Avon, and forms the N. W. boundary of the county. The Ouse takes its rise in a spring called Ouse-well, near Brackley, in Sutton hundred, and quickly passes into Buckinghamshire.

The county of Northampton is subdivided into 20 hundreds, containing 334 parishes, 14 market towns, 29,361 houses, and 131,757 inhabitants. It sends 9 members to parliament.

Nordon published a superficial survey of this county in 1720, 8vo. Mr Whalley, of St John's College, Oxford, compiled a history of it from materials collected by John Bridges, Esq. of Barton Seagrave, 1762—1769, 2 vols. The hundreds were omitted in Saxton's map, but were inserted in Speed's. E. Bowen's map, published in 1753, is very inaccurate. This county was surveyed and planned by Mr Thomas Eyre of Kettering, revised by Jeffereys, and engraved by Faden, 1779, in four sheets.

Towns, &c.—*Northampton*, a considerable and tolerably built town, containing 7,020 inhabitants, and a thoroughfare in the north and west roads, pleasantly situate on an eminence gently sloping to the Nen, which bounds it on the south, 80 T. T. P. and by another road 66 H. H. It was formerly environed by a wall 2 miles in circuit, and defended by a castle, of which some vestige remains. Its spacious market place is one of the finest in Europe. Most of the houses are built of a reddish stone, and one of the streets is remarkably handsome, but most of them are narrow and crooked. Several parliaments were held here. In the year 1463, a battle was fought near the town between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, in which the latter were entirely defeated. In 1642, it was fortified for the parliament by Lord Brook. In 1675 the greater part of it was consumed by fire, but was soon rebuilt. It is noted for its horse market, its manufactures of shoes, stockings, and lace. Some Roman antiquities have been found in the adjacent fields, but none in the town.

town. About a mile southward is one of Queen Eleanor's crosses 54 feet high ; and not far from the cross is Hunsborough, or Hundshill, an oval camp on a high hill single trenched, containing about an acre. Hardsington, a village 2 miles south of the town, is the birth place of James Hervey, author of *Theron and Aspasio*.

Peterborough, Petriburgus, a small and tolerably built town, containing 3,449 inhabitants, pleasantly situate in the north east corner of the county, on the navigable Nen, 78—82—93 H. H. Its monastery was destroyed by the Danes, but restored by Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester. The Bishop's palace was formerly the Abbot's house. The cathedral, a noble Gothic fabric, built at different periods, is upwards of 479 feet long, and 203 broad in the transept. The west front is 156 feet wide, composed of 3 lofty and deep portals 82 feet high. Here are the monuments of Queen Catherine, wife of Henry VIII. and of Mary Queen of Scots. The history of this church by Symon Gunton, late prebendary, was published in 1686, fol. All the records were destroyed by Cromwell's soldiers in 1643. Peterborough fen is bounded on the west by Caersdike, which extends from the Nen northward to the Welland, and along the top of Deeping-fen by Swaton in Lincolnshire, and thence to the river Wetham, about 3 miles beyond Lincoln. Fossil shells and wood were found 30 feet deep in digging a well at Flitton, near Peterborough, in 1739.

Castor, Dormanceaster Sax. anciently a Roman station, now a mean place, about 4 miles W. of Peterborough, and one mile north of the Nen. There was formerly a castle on the hill where the church now stands. Tessellated pavements and Roman coins have been found in the adjacent fields. Two military ways led thence, viz. one to Stamford, called Forty Feet Way, and the other called High Street, northward to West Deeping, where it enters Lincolnshire.

Oundle, Avondale, a small, regularly built market town, with a handsome church, almost surrounded by the Nen, about 12 miles S. W. of Peterborough,

Peterborough, 81 H. H. The famous drumming well is in the Talbot-inn yard. About 3 miles northward, on the Nen, is Fotheringay, where Mary Queen of Scots was tried October 14. 1586, and on February 8. 1587 was beheaded in the 45th year of her age. The castle was demolished by James I. so that the earth works only remain. Sir Robert Cotton purchased the whole room in that castle where she was beheaded, and set it up in his house at Connington. At Cotterstock, between Oundle and Fotheringay, was discovered, in 1736, a Roman pavement 20 feet square, and in the adjoining fields, tiles, fragments of urns, some coins of Valentinian, &c. Between Fotheringay and Peterborough, is a long tract inclosed by a ditch and rampart, on a Roman road, where coins, bricks, and other antiquities have been found.

Weldon, a little market town, 7 miles W. of Oundle, and 8 N. N. E. of Kettering in the road to Peterborough. In Chapelfield, in that neighbourhood, was found A. D. 1738, a Roman pavement 96 feet long and 10 feet broad, within a kind of gallery 100 Roman feet long in front, sided by several rooms about 30 feet square, in which were similar pavements. The whole house was a double square 100 feet by 50. Higher on the hill are traces of many foundations of Roman villas or a town.

Rockingham, a little market town, about 10 miles westward of Oundle, on the common boundary of Leicester and Rutlandshires. In its vicinity a castle was built by William the Conqueror, where Henry III. and Edward III. frequently resided.

Thrapston, or Thorpston, a small market town pleasantly situate in a vale, 7 miles S. of Oundle, to the right of the Nen, which was made navigable hither in 1737. In that neighbourhood, coins, urns, ashes, &c. have been discovered, 75 H. H.

Higham-Ferrers, an inconsiderable, but pleasant and healthy borough, with a handsome church, on the Nen, 6 miles south of Thrapston. Near the church the ruins of the castle are still visible. Rushden, not far from this

this town, is the birth place of Daniel Whitby. About 3 miles S. W. of Higham, there is a fortification in the form of an oblong square, inclosing about 18 acres, within a stone wall in some places about 9 feet thick, where Roman coins, pavements, &c. have been discovered. The north wall is bathed by the Nen.

Wellingborough, a populous, trading town, containing 3,325 inhabitants, and noted for its manufacture of lace, and formerly for its medicinal spring called Redwell, 9 miles N. E. of Northampton, about a mile W. of the Nen, 67—70 H. H.

Kettering, a neat and populous town, noted for a flourishing manufacture, situate on a rising ground, 12 miles N. N. E. of the capital, and 8 N. W. of Wellingborough, 75 H. H. on a small stream which runs S. E. to the Nen. Three miles N. N. E. at Geddington, was a royal seat where Henry II. held a parliament to raise money for a crusade in 1188. At Oxendon, 6 miles W. of Kettering, is a remarkable echo formed by the tower of a church, which repeats 12 or 13 syllables distinctly. The magnificent seat of Boughton was built after the model of the palace of Versailles.

Rothwell, a little market town, well built on the side of a rocky hill, and noted for its horse-fair, about 3 miles westward of Kettering.

Naseby, a mean village 12 miles N. N. W. of Northampton, near the source of Northwater, and famous for a battle fought between the forces of Charles I. and the parliamentary army, June 14. 1645. On Moothill, a few miles northward, the King's standard was erected. At Guillesborough, 3 miles S. of Naseby, is an oblong square camp formed by a broad single ditch, the longest side being 5 or 600 feet, and the shortest about 300. Five miles N. N. E. of Naseby, at East Farndon, is a camp on a hill double trenched.

Daventry, or Daintry, a considerable town, containing 2,582 inhabitants, and a great thoroughfare in the road from London to Chester, 11 miles

miles W. of Northampton, 74 H. H. Three miles S. W. near Catesby, is Ardbury, a high hill on which is a single trenched fortification conforming to the shape of the hill, and inclosing 10 acres. There is a fortification of this name in Hartfordshire, and another in Cambridgeshire. About 5 miles E. S. E. of Daventry, is a mean place called Wedon, supposed to have been a Roman station, near Watling-street, which enters this county at Stony Stratford, and runs N. W. by Towcester to Dowbridge, where it enters Warwickshire. Five miles S. E. of Daventry is Castle Dykes, a high hill intrenched, and a large ditch running from east to west across the area of near 13 acres. To the S. W. on the side of a contiguous hill, is an area of 6 or 7 acres, of an irregular shape, called Castle-yard intrenched on every side, the south west excepted; whether these be Roman or Saxon works is uncertain. At Chipping-Warden, formerly a market town on the Cherwell, 10 miles S. S. W. of Daventry, is the Wallow, or Wall-hill, a bank supposed to be raised by the Romans to secure their conquests from the North Britons of Warwickshire: and an adjacent valley called Dunsmore, or Danesmore, takes its name perhaps from the Danes who ravaged those parts. At Edgcote, in that neighbourhood, was fought a battle between the houses of York and Lancaster in the reign of Edward IV.

Lilburne and *Dowbridge* are inconsiderable places about 9 miles northward of Daventry, on the Roman military way, near the border of Warwickshire.

Towcester, or *Torcester*, *Toreceaster* Sax. a small, tolerably built, populous town, and a thoroughfare in the great road to Chester, 8 miles S. S. W. of Northampton, between Daventry and Stony Stratford, on Watling Street, bathed by the Tove, a small stream which runs S. E. to the Ouse, 61 H. H. This town was formerly encompassed with a strong wall, and there was a castle on Berry-mount, an artificial eminence in its vicinity. Edward rebuilt the town, or the castle, after it had been ruined by the Danes.

Brackley, formerly a considerable town defended by a castle on an eminence, and made a wool staple and a corporation by Edward II. is now a small manufacturing town, near the source of the Ouse, 11 miles S. S. W. of Towcester, and 64 H. H. On Bayard's-green, between Brackley and Mexby, was held a famous tournament in 1249, and another at Brackley. About 5 miles S. W. is Rainsborough, an oval camp half a mile in circuit, and double trenched on a hill; a little below which to the eastward is a smaller intrenchment. Six miles N. E. of Brackley is Whittlebury Forest in a deep and clayey territory.

Antiquities.—Artleborough Church, near Higham Ferrers.—Barnewell Castle, near Oundle.—Billing Priory, near Northampton.—Braybrook Castle, near Rothwell.—Burleigh House, near Stamford.—Daventry Priory.—Drayton House, near Thrapston.—Duffield Abbey, near Whittleby Forest.—Fineshead Abbey, near Cliff Regis.—Fotheringay Castle.—Holderby Palace, built in Queen Elizabeth's reign, near Althorp.—Pipwell Abbey, near Wilberston.—Queen's Cross, near Northampton.—Rockingham Castle.—Sulbey Abbey, near Walford.

27. LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTERSHIRE is bounded on the north by Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, on the east by Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire, on the south by Northamptonshire, on the west by Warwickshire and Bedfordshire; lying between $52^{\circ} 24'$ and $52^{\circ} 58'$ N. latitude, and between $0^{\circ} 40'$ and $1^{\circ} 35'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 23 miles in its mean extent from north to south, and 27 from west to east, containing 859 square miles and 544,000 acres.

The north east part of the county is hilly, yielding tolerable pastures and abundance of pit coal; the other parts are well watered and fertile. The soil varies from a light sand or gravel to a stiff marly loam. The

best

best soil is generally upon the hills, and the worst in the vallies. Wool and beans are the principal products of this county.

Rivers.—The source of the Welland lies west of Harborough, and the direction of its course is north-east along the south boundary to Stamford, below which it receives the Guash. The Soare, or Soure, rises between Lutterworth and Hinckley, near the border of Warwickshire, runs northward by Leicester through the middle of the county, is augmented by the united streams of the Wreke and Eye, and falls into the Trent on the confines of Nottinghamshire. The sources of the Avon and the Anker are in the western part of the county.

This county is divided into 6 hundreds, containing 12 market towns, 332 parishes and townships, 27,967 houses, and 130,081 inhabitants. It sends 4 members to parliament. A description of Leicestershire, a tolerably accurate work, by William Burton, Esq. of Lindley, was published in 1622, fol. reprinted and corrected by William Whittingham in 1777, fol. Saxton's map without the hundreds was engraved by Leonard Tervoort. Burton added the hundreds and 80 towns, in a map engraved by Iod. Hondius, 1602, and copied by Speed. Another, including Rutlandshire, was indifferently executed by E. Bowen, 1756, and inserted in the British Atlas. A more correct map, from an actual survey in 1775—1777, by John Whyman, was engraved in 4 sheets by J. Luffman.

Towns, &c.—*Leicester*, Legercaister, Leogora, is an ancient, large, indifferently built town, containing 5 churches, situate near the centre of the county on a Roman military way called the Fosse, in a fertile tract bathed by the Soare, 98 H. H. This town was walled in 914, but was destroyed in the time of the Conqueror, and again in 1173. The castle was finally demolished in the war between the houses of York and Lancaster. Some vestiges of it are extant, and the gates of the wall remain. Roman coins, medals, and other antiquities have been often discovered.

Richard III. was interred in the Greyfriars. The most noted manufacture in this place is that of stockings. The memoirs of the town and county, by John Throsby, were published in 1778, 6 vols. 12mo. Leicester contains 3,205 houses, and 16,953 inhabitants.

Melton-Moubray, a considerable, well built market town in a fruitful tract, 15 miles N. E. of Leicester, 104--108 H. H. on the Eye. The soil in this part of the county is in general a heavy loam on a stiff clay, mixed with pieces of limestone. The Stilton cheese is made in most of the neighbouring villages. Two miles south-east is Burton Lazars, formerly a rich hospital for lepers, said to have been founded on the arrival of the Normans, at which time the leprosy had spread over England.

Waltham on the Woud, a mean market town, 5 miles N. E. of Melton, in a hilly and barren tract, 109 H. H. containing 440 inhabitants.

Mount Soarbill, or Mountsorrel, a small, indifferently built market town, about 8 miles northward of the capital, and formerly famous for its castle, on a craggy hill overhanging the river, which was levelled with the ground in 1217. Its lime is in great repute for water-works, and much of it is exported to Holland.

Loughborough, a royal village in the time of the Saxons, now a considerable but ill paved manufacturing town, pleasantly situate on the left hand of the Soare, about 12 miles N. N. W. of the capital, 110 H. H. Charnwood Forest in its neighbourhood contains about 15,000 acres.

Asbby de la Zouch, a small market town, formerly more considerable, about 17 miles N. W. of Leicester, near the border of Derbyshire. Its castle, called the Maiden Garrison, where James I. was entertained with his whole court for many days by the Earl of Huntingdon, was demolished in 1648. This place is noted for its ale.

Bosworth, an inconsiderable old market town, on an eminence, about 11 miles westward of Leicester, 109 H. H. Three miles south of this place is Radmore plain, famous for a battle fought between Richard III.

III. and Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards King Henry VII. wherein Richard lost his life, which put an end to the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster.

Hinckley, a market town containing about 3000 inhabitants, on an elevated site, 10 miles S. W. of Leicester, and five N. N. W. of High Cross. There is no vestige of the castle inhabited by John of Gaunt, but its site is occupied by a dwelling house built in 1770. The assizes were formerly held in this town, and at present it is noted for a stocking manufacture. The town and parish contain 919 houses, and 5,070 inhabitants.

Lutterworth, a small market town, 15 miles southward of the capital, on the Swift, near the south border of the county. The celebrated reformer Wickliff was rector of this parish, and his pulpit is still shown. About six miles N. N. W. of Lutterworth, and 12 S. W. of Leicester, is High Cross on Watling Street, where was a Roman station and afterwards a flourishing town called Cleycester. Roman coins and foundations of houses have been found in that neighbourhood.

Harborough, a small market town, and a thoroughfare in the road to Derby, 17 miles S. S. E. of Leicester, on the border of Northamptonshire, near the source of the Welland, 84 H. H. In Cambden's time it was noted for its sheep fair. Seven miles N. E. at Holt, near Medbourn, is a medicinal spring, discovered in 1728, impregnated with a large proportion of calcareous nitre, a smaller of an acid austere salt resembling alum, together with a fat clay, a latent sulphur, and sometimes a little ochre. It is useful in scrophulous cases, and in hemorrhages of every kind.

Antiquities.—Ashby de la Zouche Castle.—Belvoir Castle.—Bosworth Field.—Bradgate, N. N. W. of Leicester.—Dalby upon the Wolds.—Donnington Castle.—Grace Dieu Nunnery, near Ashby de la Zouche.—Hugh's Castle at Hinckley.—Kirby Billers, near Melton Mowbray.—

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Laund Abbey, eastward of Bilsdon.—Lutterworth Pulpit.—Leicester Abbey, and John of Gaunt's Cellar.—Abbey of St Mary de Pratis, at Leicester, founded A. D. 1143.—Mount Sorrel Castle.—Olverston Priory.—Ulverscroft Priory, near Sorrel.

28. RUTLANDSHIRE.

RUTLANDSHIRE, the smallest county in England, is bounded on the west and north by Leicestershire and Lincolnshire, on the east and south by Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire, lying between $52^{\circ} 28'$ and $52^{\circ} 44'$ N. latitude, and between $0^{\circ} 26'$ and $0^{\circ} 46'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 12—15 miles from north to south, and 12 from west to east; containing about 164 square miles and 105,000 acres.

The face of the county is diversified with gentle eminences, which run from west to east, and vallies intervening about half a mile in breadth. The soil in general is abundantly fertile, especially in the vale of Catmose; in the east and south-east districts, it is a shallow staple on limestone rock with a small intermixture of cold clayey soil. The other parts consist of a strong loam, red-land, and a cold woodland clay; the understratum of the whole, at different depths, being a strong blue clay.

Rivers.—The Guash, or Wash, rises in Leicestershire, and runs eastward through the middle of Rutlandshire to Stamford, below which it falls into the Welland.

This county, taken out of Northamptonshire in Henry II's. time, is divided into five hundreds, containing 58 parishes, two market towns, 3,563 houses, and 16,356 inhabitants. It sends two members to parliament.

The history and antiquities of Rutlandshire by James Wright, barrister, were published in 1684, folio. Saxton has included this county in his map of Northamptonshire, and it is inserted by Bowen in a map of Leicestershire.

Towns,

Towns, &c.—*Oakham*, or Okeham, Ochamum, the county town, is pleasantly situate but indifferently built, about eight miles W. of Stamford, 94—96—106 H. H. Its castle was built in the reign of William the Conqueror. This town is the birth place of Jeffrey Hudson, the famous English dwarf, three feet nine inches high, born in 1619, and celebrated in a poem of three cantos by Davenant. The first time any peer of the realm comes within the precincts of this lordship, he forfeits a shoe from the horse he rides on to the lord of the castle and manor. In 1793, an act of parliament was passed for extending the Melton Moubay Canal to Oakham. About five miles eastward is Tickencote Church, on the Wash, thought to have been built by Peada, son of Penda king of Mercia, A. D. 746, and to be the oldest church now in England. Oakham town and parish contain 1,600 inhabitants.

Uppingham, a small market town, consisting principally of one indifferently built street, five miles south of Oakham, 89 H. H. In that neighbourhood is a spacious plain called the Brand, noted for horse-races.

Market Overton, formerly a market town, now a mean place, on an eminence, five miles N. of Oakham, near the border of Lincolnshire. The town and parish contains 419 inhabitants.

Antiquities.—Okeham Castle.—Twickenote Church, near Brig Caster-ton, built about the year 746.

29. LINCOLNSHIRE.

LINCOLNSHIRE, by Normans called Nicolfshire, is bounded on the north by Yorkshire, on the east by the German ocean, on the south by Northamptonshire, on the west by the counties of Rutland, Leicester, Nottingham, and York; lying between $52^{\circ} 40'$ and $53^{\circ} 44'$ N. latitude, and between $0^{\circ} 16'$ E. and $1^{\circ} 18'$ W. longitude from Greenwich, being
in

in its greatest extent 70 miles from north to south, and 40 from west to east; containing about 2958 square miles and 1,893,120 acres, estimated as follows, viz. inclosed marsh and fen land 473,000 acres; commons, wastes, and unembanked salt marshes 200,000; common fields 268,000, woodland 25,000, inclosed upland 927,120.

With regard to soil, it may be divided into fens situate in the S. E. part of the county—marshes along the sea coast from the mouth of the Humber to Cross Keys Wash—strong loamy soil on the south, S. E. S. W. and N. W., and skirting between the marshes, fens, and highlands—woulds, or light soil, chiefly N. of Lincoln, with a small portion on the south extending to the Trent and Humber. Holland, the S. E. part, near the coast, is soft and marshy. The Long Wash, between Lynne and Boston, was formerly travelled, and here king John lost his baggage, the memory of which is preserved by the corner of a bank between Cross Keys Wash and Lynne, called King's Corner. Kesteven to the westward is tolerably fruitful. Lindsey, which comprehends the whole of the territory north of the Witham, abounds in excellent pastures.

Rivers.—The Welland runs eastward along the southern border of Crowland, and thence N. E. to the Wash. The Witham originates south of Grantham, proceeds N. E. to Lincoln, where it alters the direction of its course, and runs S. E. through the middle of the county to the German Ocean. Below Tattershall, it is augmented by the Bann, which descends from the neighbourhood of Market-Raisen. The Trent separates this county from the N. E. part of Nottinghamshire, and falls into the Humber below Burton. The Dun bathes the N. W. boundary, and falls into the mouth of the Trent. The Ankam rises in the interior part of the county, west of Market-Raisen, and runs north to the Humber, into which it loses itself near Barton.

This

This county is divided into 30 hundreds, containing one city, 712 parishes and townships, 30 market towns, 42,629 houses, and 208,557 inhabitants. It sends 12 members to parliament.

There is a large folio concerning the antiquities of Lincolnshire in the British Museum MSS. Harl. No. 6829. Saxton's map is included in that of Nottinghamshire, without the hundreds, which are supplied by Speed. Hollar engraved a small map of this county. An indifferent map, published by E. Bowen in 1753, is inserted in the British Atlas. Captain Armstrong and his son have published a new survey of this county in six sheets.

Cities, &c.--Lincoln, by Antoninus called Lindum, by Britons Lindcoit, by Saxons Lindcolan, by Bede Lindecolinum, by Normans Nichol, is an ancient, large, irregular city, built at three different periods. The oldest part, situate on the top of the hill, is said to have been destroyed by the Danes. Afterward, a town was built and walled on the south part of the hill. Lastly, the present town, consisting of one long well paved street, besides several cross and parallel streets, containing 7,398 inhabitants, was founded at the foot of the hill, on a flat frequently inundated by the river Witham, 132-137 H.H. All the tract westward is called Newland, probably from its being recovered from the water with which it was overflowed. The ancient Lindum was a parallelogram divided into four equal parts by the intersection of four great streets, and surrounded by a strong wall and deep trench, except on the south side. The length of that city from west to east was 1300 feet, and breadth 1200, containing 38 acres. The north, or Newport-gate, is a noble remain of Roman workmanship. The castle, built by William the Conqueror, now occupies one fourth nearly of the Roman city, and the close of the cathedral takes in near one half of its site eastward. South-west of Newport-gate, within the walls, in the N. W. corner of the Bail, which is still called old Lincoln, there is an angular fragment of Roman work about 70 feet long,

30 high, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ thick. It was perhaps the granary, being situate in a secure part behind the Praetorium. Ermine Street and Fosseway entered the city at the Stanebow, where they parted. The town, without Newport-gate, was Saxon work fenced with a wall and ditch. The great entrance to the castle, with its two round towers, remains. The foundation of the cathedral was laid by Remigius, bishop of Dorchester, who removed his see hither. This church was almost destroyed by fire in 1124, but soon after was rebuilt and enlarged. The great bell, called *Tom of Lincoln*, weighs 8,883 lib. is $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards in compass, and will hold 424 gallons ale measure. On the south side of the brow of the hill is a bishop's palace, formerly a magnificent structure, but ruined in the civil wars. This city abounded in monasteries and religious houses, many of which are now converted into stables, &c. In the reign of Edward VI. the number of churches was reduced from 52 to 15. At present there are only six entire, and several decayed or in ruins. The Fossedyke extends 11 miles N. W. to Torkesey on the Trent. The country to the west and south of Lincoln was a barren heath for the space of 20 miles. The tract through that waste was so uncertain, that a large square light-house was erected about the middle of the last century for the direction of travellers; but it has been almost all lately inclosed, and turnpike roads are formed. A Roman military way runs northward, through Spittle-in-the-street and Broughton, to Winteringham on the Humber. Another proceeds N. W. by Littleborough to Doncaster. A third passes S. W. to Newark, Willoughby, Leicester, &c. The city is a county of itself, and has a Viscountial jurisdiction for 20 miles round. The history and antiquities of the cathedral may be found in Peck's *Desid. Cur.* B. 8.

Crowland, or Croyland, a small market town, consisting of three streets, separated by water courses, having a communication with one another by a triangular bridge of curious contrivance, though of little

use, 89—93 H. H. about 16 east of Stamford, on the river Welland, near the south border of the county. This place, situate among bogs, had an abbey founded in 716 for black monks, and destroyed by the Danes, but afterward rebuilt. An account of that religious house was given in Ingulphus' History, and Phil. Trans. No. 490. Between Crowland and Spalding, near Brotherham, is the Cross of Guthlac, who lived and was buried at Anchor-church house. On the cross is an inscription. Another stone also called Guthlac's Cross, without any inscription, forms the south boundary of Crowland parish.

Market-Deeping, a small, old, ill built, dirty market town, among the fens, eight miles below Stamford, on the north bank of the Welland, 86 H. H. Near it is Caerdyke, an artificial channel 60 feet broad, which formerly extended from the Nen a little below Peterborough northward to the Witham, almost three miles below Lincoln, being about 40 miles in length. Roman coins, &c. have been found through its whole extent. Seven miles N. of Market-Deeping, is Bourn, formerly noted for an Austin Priory, founded in 1138, now entirely demolished. The ditch and earth works of the castle opposite to it still remain. The area within the outer ditch is about eight acres.

Stamford, an ancient, considerable, well built, populous town, containing 4022 inhabitants, pleasantly situate on a declivity bathed by the Welland, at the S. W. extremity of the county, between Grantham and Stilton, in the great north road to Newcastle, 88—91 H. H. There are few remains of the castle at the west end of the town, and none of that which stood on the other side of the river. In the reign of Edward III. an university was established here, but was soon abandoned, the students returning to Oxford. The town was ravaged in the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, and in 1641 between 5 and 6000 persons died here of a pestilence. From that time it never recovered its ancient lustre. Its 14 churches are now reduced to five.

3 A 2 Without

Without Clement-gate a stone cross was erected by Edward I. in memory of his queen, Eleanor, who died at Hareby in Nottinghamshire. Her corpse was conveyed thence to Westminster Abbey, and at the places where it rested were erected those crosses of which three only remain. The stages were Newark, Leicester, Grantham, Stamford, Geddington, Northampton, Stratford, Dunstable, St Alban's, Cheapside, Charing-cross, and Westminster. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in malt, coal, and freestone. Two miles N. of Stamford, at Bridge-casterton, is a Roman station, moated on two sides, where many Roman coins have been found. The survey and antiquities of Stamford, by Richard Butcher, were published in 1646, 4to. ; republished, 1717, 8vo. ; again by Peck in his *Academia tertia Anglicana*, 1727, in 14 books. Francis Howgrave's essay on the ancient and present state of Stamford, published in 1726, 4to. is a superficial work.

Spalding, a small, tolerably built market town, consisting principally of one street, divided into two parts by the navigable Welland, surrounded by fens, 97 H. H.

Holbeck, an inconsiderable market town, about 8 miles eastward of Spalding, in a flat territory, near the salt marshes which extend along the south coast of the Wash.

Folkingham, a small market town, with little trade, on a rising ground, about 9 miles N. of Bourn, in the road to Lincoln, 102 H. H. On the east side of the hill are the moats and mounds of the castle. Near the town, at Walcot, is a purging water much frequented.

Sleaford, Sliowaford Sax. a small, populous market town, in a pleasant valley, near the source of a rapid cognominal stream which runs N. E. to the Witham, about 9 miles N. of Folkingham, in the road to Lincoln, 111 S. D. C. Here are some remains of a palace belonging to the bishops of Lincoln.

Grantham, a considerable, tolerably built, flourishing, populous town, containing 7014 inhabitants, and a thoroughfare in the great north road, with

with a handsome market-place, in a low situation bathed by the Witham, 110 H. H. Here is a fine church, with a stone spire 246 feet high. In the charnel-house may be seen an immense number of human skulls, piled up in rows one above another. Sir Isaac Newton received his first education in this town. On the neighbouring course are frequent horse races. At Denton, near Grantham, a Roman pavement was found in 1727, and described in Phil. Trans. No. 402.

Paunton, supposed to have been a Roman station, now a mean place, 3 miles S. of Grantham, on the Witham. The remains of an ancient camp are still to be traced. The great church is one of the finest old buildings in those parts. Wolsthorpe, 4 miles southward, was the birth-place of Sir Isaac Newton. The manor-house in which he was born remains, together with his study fitted up by himself. Many arched vaults, Roman coins, bricks, urns, &c. have been found in that neighbourhood. Nine miles N. N. E. is Ancaster, a Roman station, now a long street on a military way, and near it are traces of some Roman camps.

Tattershall, an inconsiderable market town, 20 miles E. S. E. of Lincoln, at the conflux of the Bann and Witham. This place was granted by William the Conqueror to Eudo, one of his followers, whose descendants built a castle which was demolished in the civil wars. To the eastward is an extensive fen imperfectly drained by narrow canals. The east fen is a vast morass, intermixed with small lakes communicating with one another by narrow reedy straits, and inhabited by birds of different kinds. Midway, between Tattershall and Lincoln, is Bardeney, or Bradney, on the left hand of the Witham, formerly a noble monastery, where Ethelred, resigning his crown, became monk and abbot.

Boston, or Botolph's town, a market town, containing 5926 inhabitants, and the birth-place of John Fox an historian, 5 miles above the mouth of the Witham, which is navigable thence to Lincoln, 113 H. H.

The

The church is about 245 feet long, and 98 broad. Its fine tower, a noted sea-mark, is 282 feet high. In this place there is no good fresh water. A well was, not many years ago, digged to a very great depth without success. The environs are marshy, and yield excellent pastures for oxen and sheep. Those fens are level, and of considerable extent, reaching, in some places, 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth.

Horncastle, an ancient, and tolerably built market town, 22 miles eastward of Lincoln, in a low situation, and partly within the area of a camp which occupied 20 acres, near the angle formed by the junction of two brooks, viz. the Bann and Warring. At the conflux of these streams was lately a noted place called Julian's Bower. A few miles N. E. at Winningsby, the parliamentary forces defeated the army of Charles I. on Oct 5. 1643.

Bollingbroke, a small place, 7 miles S. E. of Horncastle, situate in a low ground, with the remains of a castle noted for being the birth-place of Henry IV.

Spilsby, a few miles eastward of Bollingbroke, Burgh, and Wainfleet near the sea coast, are inconsiderable, decayed towns. Skegness, nearly in the same latitude with Burgh, was formerly a sea port town with a castle, but has been destroyed by the sea.

Alford is a small market town, in a low marshy situation, 8 miles N. N. E. of Bollingbroke, and 7 from the sea coast. A few miles from Alford, in Ulceby parish, is a high hill called the Bull's Head, a noted sea-mark. Six miles W. of Alford is Burwell, once a market town, and noted for being the birth-place of Sarah, Dutchess of Marlborough. Castle Carlton, 5 miles N. W. of Alford, in the road to Louth, was once a populous market town, now a few wretched cottages, but in every part of it stone causeways and the foundations of buildings may be traced. Three artificial eminences in its neighbourhood command an extensive view.

Louth,

Louth, a small corporate town, containing 4236 inhabitants, with a large church, and a steeple 246 feet high, about 24 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 20 southward of Grimsby, on a canal that has a communication with the sea, 144 H. H.

Thong Castor, anciently a Roman station, now a small market town, about 9 miles N. of Market-Raisin, 160 H. H. Part of the Roman wall stands on the verge of the church yard; and in several places from the site of the castle rise many quick springs, the most noted of which is Syfer Fountain. About 7 miles northward, between the village of Croxton and Meltonwood, is Brough, a small, square, and single ditched Roman camp; 4 miles N. of which, and 8 N. N. E. of Glandford Bridge, is Thornton, in whose vicinity Henry VIII. erected a college, where he and his queen were entertained at his return from Hull in 1540.

Grimsby, an ancient corporation and borough town, the birth-place of Thomas Whitgift, archbishop of Canterbury, and tolerably built, but formerly more considerable than at present, is situate half a mile from the mouth of the Humber, 37—40 N. E. of Lincoln, and 169 H. H. Its church is in the form of a cross, with a tower in the centre. The harbour of this place is choked up, and its trade inconsiderable.

Glandford Bridge, an ancient, inconsiderable market town, 21 miles N. of Lincoln, 153 H. H. on the river Ankam, or Ancolme, which runs northward to the Humber. Nine miles N. N. W. at Winterton, the Fosse road ends. In the fields near Winterton were discovered, in 1747, three curious Mosaic Roman pavements, but no station has been found near this place.

Barton, a mean dirty town, 11 miles N. N. E. of Glandford, on the Humber, 164 H. H. Thence a salt marsh extends eastward along the border of the river. In that marshy tract is an earth-work consisting of irregular ramparts of considerable height, inclosing certain round hillocks and wet ground.

Burton

Burton is a straggling town, long celebrated for its excellent ale, on the Trent, near its influx into the Humber.

Epworth, formerly Axey or Haxey, now a mean scattered town, near the centre of a fenny tract called the island of Axholm, 158 H. H. Its castle was demolished in the civil wars. This island, environed by the rivers Dun, Idle, and Trent, composes the N. W. district of the county, and is about 10 miles from north to south, and 5—8 in breadth. Part of it is fenny, and the rest fruitful in corn and pasture. Great quantities of oak, fir, and other trees, are found at the depth of 3 feet under the surface of the moors. Phil. Trans. No. 67. At Aukborough, near the mouth of the Trent, below Burton, are the vestiges of a Roman castrum 300 feet square, now called Countless-close, and before the north entrance is a circular labyrinth.

Gainsborough, the birth-place of Simon Patrick, bishop of Ely, is a well built, flourishing town, containing 4506 inhabitants, with a considerable trade, 17 miles N. W. of Lincoln, on the Trent, which brings up ships of good burden with the tide, near the N. E. border of Nottinghamshire, 147 H. H. Near this place Cromwell defeated General Cavendish in 1643. The Castle-hill, to the eastward, comprehends in its intrenchments above 100 acres. At Marton, 5 miles south of the town, a Roman road enters this county. The church of Stow, 7 miles S. E. of Gainsborough, was built by Remigius, and made a bishop's see.

Antiquities.—Ancaster Walls and Vaults.—Barling's Abbey, eastward of Lincoln.—Bourne Abbey and Castle.—Caistor Castle.—Cotham Abbey, near Grimsby.—Croyland Bridge and Abbey.—Hill Abbey, near Market Raisin.—Irford Abbey, near Market Raisin.—Kirkstead Abbey.—Lincoln Cathedral.—Moore Tower, near Horncastle.—Newport Gate at Lincoln.—Newsham Abbey, near Grimsby.—Newstead Monastery, near Stamford.—Ormsby Nunnery, near Louth.—Rivelsby Abbey, near Bollingbroke.—Scrivelsby Hall, near Horncastle.—Sempringham Monastery.

nastery.—Sleaford Castle.—Somerton Castle.—Stamford College and Castle.—Stickwold Abbey.—Swineshead Monastery.—Tattershall Castle.—Thirwell Nunnery, near Lincoln.—Torksey Hall, near Gainsborough.—Tupholm Priory, near Lincoln.

30. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE is bounded on the north by Yorkshire, on the east by Lincolnshire, on the south by Leicestershire, on the west by Derbyshire and Yorkshire; lying between $52^{\circ} 51'$ and $53^{\circ} 30'$ N. latitude, and between $0^{\circ} 41'$ and $1^{\circ} 16'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 35—43 miles from north to south, and 15—21 from west to east, except towards the north and south extremities, where its breadth does not exceed 12 miles. It contains about 720 square miles and 460,800 acres.

The soil is various. In the S. E. corner the vale of Belvoir is a rich clay, and the Wolds are a bleak territory of a cold clay, yielding scanty pastures. The district watered by the Trent is, in general, a vegetable mould on sand or gravel. To the northward of Nottingham is Sherwood-forest, an open champaign tract, partly waste and partly covered with wood, including several parks and temporary inclosures taken in at different periods, together with forest villages, round which are cultivated spots. Sherwood, anciently about 25 miles from north to south, and 8 in breadth, was the principal rendezvous of Robin Hood, celebrated for his robberies and for his generosity. Between this forest and the border of Derbyshire lies an indifferently fertile district abounding in lime and coal. The tract, extending from Southwell to Gainsborough, on the left hand of the Trent, consists partly of black soil, and partly of clay mixed with sand.

Rivers.—The Trent enters this county near the S. W. extremity, where it is augmented by the Erwash and Soar. Thence it runs N. E.

by Nottingham, Newark, &c. to Gainsborough. The Idle, composed of several streams which originate in Sherwood-forest, waters the northern districts, and loses itself in the Dun.

The principal products of this county are grain, hops, coal, lead, &c. The most anciently established manufacture is that of stockings, which employs many hands in Nottingham, Mansfield, Southwell, &c. The malting business is carried on to a great extent; and Nottingham ale has been long celebrated. Many cotton mills, worked by water, prepare thread for the Manchester manufactures; and new works of different kinds have been lately erected. At Cuckney is a mill for combing wool, another for spinning worsted, and one for polishing marble. At Arnold is a woollen mill for both the former purposes worked by steam. At Retford is a mill for combing wool, and a sail-cloth manufacture. At Nottingham are silk mills worked by horses. At Mansfield is a considerable trade in stone; artificial marble is made; and a manufacture of thread and of British lace. At the capital is a white lead work; a foundery for making cast iron ware; a dyeing and bleaching trade. At Sutton a pottery of red ware; and at Upton a starch manufacture.

Nottinghamshire is divided into 8 hundreds, containing 4 boroughs, 9 market towns, 258 parishes and townships, 30,081 houses, and 140,350 inhabitants. It sends 8 members to parliament.

The antiquities of this county, illustrated with maps, prospects, &c. by Robert Thoroton, M. D. were published in 1677, fol.—Saxton's map is included in that of Lincolnshire.—A new map, by J. Chapman land-surveyor, was delineated in two sheets from an actual survey, 1774, on a scale of an inch to a mile.

Towns, &c.—*Nottingham*, Nottingham Sax. an ancient, considerable, well built, handsome town, containing 3 parish churches, a spacious market place, and 28,861 inhabitants, pleasantly situate on the Lind, or Leane, a mile above its influx into the Trent, on the side of a hill formerly

merly called Dolorous Hill, from a great slaughter of the Britons by Humber, a king of the north, 121—125 H. H. The rock on which the town stands is so soft that it is hewed into vaults and cellars two or three stories deep. An historical account of the ancient and present state of this town, by Charles Deering, M. D. was published in 1751, 4to. Here Charles I. erected his standard against the rebels. The fronts of the principal houses are supported by lofty stone columns, and many vaults or cellars are cut into the rock. On the one side of the town are pleasant meadows, and on the other gentle eminences. A strong castle was built by William the Norman, repaired and enlarged by Edward VI. and Richard III. and destroyed at the end of the civil war in Cromwell's time. The south side of the rock on which it stood is 133 feet perpendicular. On its site there is a handsome palace belonging to the Duke of Newcastle. The principal manufacture in the town is wove stockings; and it has some trade in beer and malt. Six miles southward is Gotham, a village, whose inhabitants were formerly proverbial for their stupidity. Five miles S. W. near Barton, is a camp called Brent's Hill, on a declivity. The works appear like waves or ploughed lands, one above another, in number 14 or 15, about half a mile long. The fortification was on the top of the hill.

Willoughby, on the Would, a small market town, anciently a Roman station, 10 miles S. S. E. of the capital, near the border of Leicestershire. Coins, pavements, and other antiquities have been found in its neighbourhood, where, according to tradition, was situate a town called Long Billington. The Fosse-way, a Roman road, extends N. E. to Bingham and Newark, beyond which it passes into Lincolnshire. Bingham is an inconsiderable, straggling town, about 8 miles E. of Nottingham.

Newark, a well built, flourishing market town, containing 6730 inhabitants, and a thoroughfare in the York road, is situate in a delightful plain, on the navigable Trent, 17 miles N. E. of Nottingham, and

17 S. W. of Lincoln, 124 H. H. Its market place is handsome, and its church one of the finest in England. The castle, now in ruins, was built by Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, taken by the Scots in May 1646, and soon after demolished. The west wall and part of the south angle remain. Here king John died of a broken heart. On the north side of the town the Trent forms an island by dividing itself into two streams, over each of which there is a bridge. The environs are agreeable, and ornamented with some elegant seats. At the village of Stoke, on the Trent, 5 miles W. of Newark, the forces of John, Earl of Lincoln, were defeated by those of Henry VII. in 1487. Near Collingham, or Brugh, 5 miles N. of Newark, on the right hand of the Trent, Roman coins, pots, urns, brick, iron ore, and cinders, have been found. This was probably a Roman station, but the ramparts are defaced.

Southwell, a small market town, supposed to be the Saxon Tiovulfingceaster, on the rivulet Greet which falls into the Trent, 6 miles W. of Newark, 129 H. H. Its church, called a Minster, is 306 feet from west to east, and 59 in breadth, with a tower 120 feet high. The palace was ruined in the civil war, and is now turned into a school. Several Saxon and Danish antiquities are extant in that neighbourhood.

Mansfield, formerly a royal demesne, a tolerably built market town, containing 6,000 inhabitants in Sherwood forest, 15 miles N. of Nottingham, 139 H. H. Five miles north east, at Clipston, are the ruins of a royal palace where king John sometimes resided. At Mansfield a considerable trade is carried on in malt, stockings, stone, artificial marble, &c. and it is noted for the story and song known by the name of Sir John Cockle, or the miller of Mansfield.

Tuxford, a small market town, and a thoroughfare in the north road, 137 H. H. Five miles eastward, at Hareby, in the parish of Clifton, Queen Eleanor died, and thence her remains were conveyed to Westminster. (See Stamford.)

Retford,

Retford, or Redford, a small market town, containing 1,511 inhabitants, in a low situation, with narrow streets and a handsome market place, 6 miles N. of Tuxford, in the York road, noted for its sail-cloth manufacture. North of the town lies a barren waste, and to the south the country opens on all hands, so that few trees and no hedges are to be seen for several miles, some small inclosures south of Tuxford excepted. At Littleborough, 8 miles E. of Retford, on the Trent, near the east border of the county, are the remains of a Roman station. Altars, coins of different emperors, &c. have been found in that neighbourhood.

Blithe, an inconsiderable market town in the N. W. corner of the county, on the Ryton, 4 miles above, *i. e.* S. S. W. of Bawtree, and 6 N. W. of Retford. It has a large church, but there are no remains of the castle said to have been built by a Norman nobleman.

Bawtree a small market town, and a thoroughfare in the north road, noted for a trade in mill-stones, in a low and swampy soil, at the conflux of the Ryton and Idle, on the north border of the county, and partly in Yorkshire, 153 H. H.

Worksop, a little market town near the source of the Ryton, about 24 miles N. of Nottingham, and 143 H. H. There is no vestige of its castle on an adjacent eminence. Considerable quantities of liquorice grow in its neighbourhood.

Antiquities—Cells in Nottingham Cliffs.—Foley Priory, near Selston.—Griesly Castle, near East Wood.—Hardwick Castle, near Mansfield.—King John's Palace, near Clipston.—Newark Castle, built in the reign of King Stephen.—Newstead Abbey, near Mansfield.—Nottingham Castle and Church.—Redford Abbey.—Southwell Palace, founded in the 15th century.—Thurgarston Priory, near Newark.—Welbeck Abbey, near Worksop.—Wollaton Hall, near Nottingham.

31. DERBYSHIRE.

DERBYSHIRE is bounded on the north by Yorkshire, on the east by Nottinghamshire, on the south by Leicestershire and Warwickshire, on the west by the counties of Stafford, Chester, and Lancaster; lying between $52^{\circ} 42'$ and $53^{\circ} 28'$ N. latitude, and between $1^{\circ} 11'$ and $1^{\circ} 56'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; its greatest extent from north to south being 45, and from west to east 20—26 miles, containing about 1000 square miles and 640,000 acres. The eastern part of this county is fertile and well cultivated; the north and west parts are mountainous and barren, except the vallies which yield some corn and excellent pasture. The southern districts are pleasant and well cultivated. The mountains and wastes produce great quantities of lead, mill-stones, iron, and coal. The prevailing soil is a reddish clay, or marl, interspersed with beds of sand and gravel. An extensive tract of limestone lies on the N. E. side of the county; and the district which abounds in coal is covered with clay of various colours, and in some places mixed with sand. In the vallies the soil is altered and improved by depositions from the mountains. There is great variety of minerals and of medicinal waters. Stockings, iron, woollen cloth, cotton, and silk, are manufactured in this county.

Rivers.—The Trent traverses the south part of the county, and in its progress eastward is augmented on the left by the Dove, Derwent, and Erwash. The Dove originates in the Peak, and runs S. along the western border of the county. The Derwent rises from several springs in the Peak, runs S. S. E. dividing the county into two nearly equal parts, and falls into the Trent about 8 miles below the capital, on the border of Leicestershire. The Erwash, from the vicinity of Alfreton, runs southward along the eastern frontier, and empties itself into the Trent.

This

This county, divided into 6 hundreds, contains 11 market towns, 316 parishes and townships, 33,660 houses, and 161,141 inhabitants. Four members are returned to parliament. Saxton's map in 1577 wants the hundreds, which are added by Speed. An incorrect map was constructed by E. Bowen in 1748, and inserted in the British Atlas. P. Burdett, from an actual survey, published an accurate one in 1767, on a scale of one inch to a mile, in 6 sheets.

Towns, &c.—*Derby*, Darbia, Deorby Sax. the county town and birth place of Flamstead, an eminent astronomer in the reign of Edward the Confessor, was a royal borough exempt from paying toll in London or any other place, Winchester and a few more towns excepted. It was walled, and in the S. E. corner of it was a castle of which no vestige remains. It is now a large, tolerably built, populous town, containing 10,832 inhabitants, pleasantly situate in a fertile peninsula formed by Martin Brook and the Derwent, near the S. E. extremity of the county, $126\frac{1}{2}$ H. H. There are several flourishing manufactures of porcelain, Queen's earthen ware, and silk hose, in which many hands are employed. On the Row ditches near this place are frequent horse races. In an island of the Derwent, facing the town, is a large building, erected in 1734 for the manufacture of silk, the design of which was brought from Italy by Sir Thomas Lambe. The mill consists of 2586 wheels and 97,746 movements, all worked by one wheel that turns round three times in a minute; by every revolution of which 73,726 yards of silk are twisted. A model of this complicated machine is kept in the tower of London. Seven miles S. S. W. of Derby, on the right hand of the Trent, is the village of Repton, formerly a town of some note; and 5 miles eastward are the ruins of Melburne castle, where John Duke of Bourbon, taken at the battle of Agincourt, was kept 9 years in custody.

Little Chester, near Derby, was anciently a Roman station, but its form and extent cannot now be traced.

Repton,

Repton, 8 miles S. E. of Derby, on a rivulet that falls into the Trent, was sometime the capital of Mercia, and the burying place of several of its kings. It is now a village composed of a long street of scattered houses, on the declivity of a hill whence there is an extensive prospect. A monastery was established here before A. D. 660.

Alfreton, a little market town, noted only for its excellent ale, 14 miles N. N. E. of Derby, near the road to Chesterfield, 142 H. H. The inhabitants are employed in the coaleries and in the manufacture of stockings.

Chesterfield, an ancient, indifferently built, populous town, containing 4,267 inhabitants, pleasantly situate on the side of a hill in Scarsdale, between the rivulets Ibber and Rother, 6 miles S. of Dronfield, 24 N. of Derby, and 151 H. H. It was made a free borough by king John, and has a large market place and a considerable trade in lead, malt, stockings, blankets, &c. Near the town are large iron founderies; and a navigable canal extends to the Trent.

Bolsover, or Balsover, a tolerably built market town, with an old castle on a rising ground, about 5 miles E. of Chesterfield, in the north part of the county.

Dronfield, a small town containing several handsome buildings, 6 miles N. of Chesterfield, not far from the border of Yorkshire, 157 H. H. in a valley at the edge of the Peak.

Bakewell, or Bath-quelle, a considerable market town in a valley on the Wye, several miles above its influx into the Derwent, 24 N. N. W. of Derby, 152 H. H. In the town there is a manufacture of cotton, and several lead mines in the neighbourhood. The road thence to Sheffield lies across a ridge of barren mountains covered with heath. To the eastward of Bakewell, on the Derwent, is Chatsworth, a magnificent seat. About 4 miles from Bakewell, on the south end of Stanton Moor a high and rocky waste, near the village of Birchour, is a singular mass of large rocks.

rocks called Roulter, Rowter, and Roo-Tor, on the top of a hill. Many of those appear to have been placed by art. About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile westward, on a similar hill, is an assemblage of large rocks called Bradley rocks, one of which is a rocking stone 32 feet in circumference. About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. of Bradley are several rock basons. On another hill lies a group called Carcliff, or Crackcliff. On the east and west sides of Stanton Moor are several large rocks and stones. In a cave 11 feet by 9 feet 7 inches, at the foot of Carcliff rocks, is an hermitage. There are several small Druidical temples in that neighbourhood. Above a mile N. of Rowter, is a circular British work called Castle-ring, environed by a deep ditch and double vallum. Its diameter from N. E. to S. W. is 143 feet, and from S. E. to N. W. 165. At the east side of Stanton Moor, on the edge of a declivity overlooking Darley Dale, are three remarkable stones a quarter of a mile one from another, called Catstone, Gorestone, and Heartstone, the last of which is 83 feet in circuit. A stone of singular shape, called Andlestone, stands by itself on Stanton Moor, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. of Rowter, and was perhaps a rock idol. On the middle of the moor is a small work 16 yards in diameter, with a vallum of earth, but no appearance of a ditch. On that waste are other traces of British works. About 2 miles N. W. of Bakewell, in Ashford parish on Trincop hill, is a large circular rampart inclosing the whole summit, whence there is a delightful and finely diversified prospect.

The village of *Buxton* is situate in a hollow surrounded by elevated tracts of moorland, $159\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London, and 34 N. N. W. of Derby. Its wells, near the source of the Wye, are one of the wonders of the Peak, and a place of fashionable resort.

Buxton Wells, where several baths have been constructed, near the source of the Wye, 34 miles N. N. W. of Derby, 20 from Ashborn, 24 from Manchester, 48 from Litchfield, 51 from Liverpool, 159 H. H. These waters were known to the ancients, for a Roman paved road called

Bathgate runs 7 miles thence to a mean place called Burgh, near which on a hill stands the castle in the peak. They were not frequented in the middle age, but were of some note in Elizabeth's reign. The tepid springs are in a vale environed by uneven ground on the south side of the Wye. They contain a little calcareous earth, sea salt, and a small quantity of iron. The gentlemens bath is 25 feet 6 inches long, 12 feet 8 inches broad, and 4 feet 10 inches deep. The temperature of the water is 81° of Farenheit's thermometer, and is salutary in gravel, scorbutic rheumatisms, nervous disorders, &c. Here Mary Queen of Scots sometime remained. Some elegant buildings have been lately erected for the accommodation of company. The nature and virtues of these waters are described in a treatise published in 1761, 8vo. by a Physician, and in Phil. Trans. No. 62. The Roman road called Bathgate and Ikenild Street are traced through this county, and described by Samuel Pegge, 1769, 4to. About 3 miles from Buxton are the marble stones, a natural rock about 180 feet long, 80 broad, and 3 above the surface, the face of which is deeply channelled with holes.

Tideswell, an inconsiderable market town, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of Buxton, in a bottom among bleak hills, and noted only for a spring that ebbs and flows at irregular intervals. This phenomenon is occasioned by the discharge of a subterranean reservoir supplied by springs through a channel in the form of a siphon. The descent of the hill northward to Castleton is long and steep. A fine vale lies below, in which are two little towns with handsome spires. To the left is a still deeper road, which leads to Castletown and Hope. North-east of Tideswell, on the top of a hill called Great Owlar Torr, is a cairn of large stones on which are three rock basons; and not far from this is a fortification called Carle's-work, a wall of large stones eight or nine feet high piled up against a sloping bank of earth. Castleton, or the Castle of the Peak, was a fort situate

situate on the summit of a high rock, accessible by one narrow winding path. Between Castleton and Sheffield, near Hethersage, is a place called Camp-green, a high large circular mound of earth, inclosed by a deep ditch. In the church-yard are two stones 13 feet distant from each other, which mark the grave of Little John, the friend of Robin Hood. Near Hope is a conical knob, round which is a trench; and nearer to Castleton is another less conspicuous. The former is called Winhill, and the latter Losehill, from the event of a battle fought by two parties posted there. About a mile north of the Nether Booth in Edale, on a heath, is a druidical circular tumulus, composed of rough stones, about 66 feet diameter and 18 high, with a hollow top, the inside of which was blackened by fire.

There are other curiosities in the Peak or N. W. part of the county which merit the notice of a traveller, viz. *Mam Torr*, a high hill N. W. of Castleton, containing in its bowels a rich lead mine, which, though it has been worked longer than any other known, still abounds in ore. On its west side is *Adyn Torr*, the continual mouldering of which has carried off part of the trenches, so that the vulgar opinion concerning this mountain is erroneous. On its summit and declivity is an ancient camp of a pentagon form about 1650 yards in circuit. The ascent up this hill is steep except at the north end. The summit is not level, but lies in a ridge nearly from west to east, commanding an extensive prospect. There is a trench which runs from the north base of Mam Torr along the south side of the hill N. of Castleton, then bends southward, crosses the vale, and returns to Mam Torr, its whole circumference being about seven miles. At the foot of Mam Torr is a cavern, the descent into which is difficult, and at bottom there is nothing worthy of notice, except petrifications of bones, shells, &c. At the foot of little *Mam Torr* is a field called Hill's pasture. Among the hillocks irregularly dispersed on level ground have been discovered the foundations

of several buildings, part of which was inclosed by an irregular triangular wall, the longest side about 50 yards. From this camp, or station, a ditch was carried down the south side of the hill across the valley to Micklow-hill three miles off, and thence S. E. by S. about three miles farther. It is called the grey ditch, and supposed a prætentura. Pieces of spears, swords, spurs, and bridle-bits have been found on both sides. About 12 miles N. W. of Castleton, in Glossop parish, on the east side of the Mersey, near Wooley bridge, is a Roman station called Melandra castle, 122 by 112 yards, inclosed by ramparts and ditches, within which is the site of the prætorium 25 yards square. One road runs thence to Brough, another to Buxton, and perhaps a third into Yorkshire.

About 200 yards from the surface of the ground, is the entrance of the Devil's A-se, resembling a gothic arch, whose extreme height is 30 yards, and width 50. From this entry 120 yards, is a strong spring called Russet Well. The face of the rock, above the entry, is in the middle 89 yards high. Within this arch is a cavern 14 yards high, 40 wide, and above 100 long. At 150 yards the roof slopes down to about two feet from the surface, where is water 14 inches deep and 16 yards over. That stream is crossed seven times. The deepest part of the cave is 207 yards from the surface of the hill above. Beyond a second stream of water, nine yards broad and 87 from the first, there are three regular natural arches which form the entrance of a third cavern called Roger Rain's house, because of the perpetual dropping. About the middle is a lofty vault on the right, called the chancel, 19 yards from the surface, on coming to which a stranger is surprised with a number of lights, and a song by several persons who had taken another path to it. At the side of this cavern a small irregular hole leads into a long, narrow, and high cavern, not commonly visited. Another river occurs, 17 yards over, and in some places four feet deep; beyond which

which is a bank of sand sloping 50 yards to a cavern called the Devil's Cellar, in whose roof is a large opening. Afterwards, in succession, are, arches 70 yards long—a place so high that no roof is visible—the Devil's church and steeple—Tom of Lincoln and the figures of other bells in arch work—and, lastly, a river where the rock dipping down prevents further passage. The whole length of the cave is 480 yards.

Six miles N. E. of Buxton, on the side of a grassy hill, is a perpendicular chasm in a limestone rock, called Elden Hole, of unfathomable depth. A plummet, it is said, once drew 884 yards after it, whereof the last 80 were wet, without finding a bottom. But this must be a mistake as its depth has been recently found not to exceed 70 yards.

About a mile behind Buxton, under a hill of limestone, is Poole's hole, 232 yards long. The entrance is from three to five feet high; but the cave 18 yards inward rises from 20 to 45 yards. The first object that presents itself is Poole's saddle; and further on, his chair hangs from the roof, and near it a bad resemblance of a fitch of bacon. In other parts of the cave are Cotton's haycock, a lion's head, Pool lying in state, his horse, the dark lantern or bee-hive, the organs like gothic fret-work, the Queen of Scot's pillar and chair, &c. Beyond this is a steep ascent $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, which terminates near the roof in a hollow called the Needle's-eye, in which a candle being placed represents a star. In returning, a stranger is shewn a vault called Poole's cellar and shelf. The wonders of the Peak are described by Hobbes of Malmsbury in a poem. Dr Plott's account of Elden Hole is inserted in Phil. Trans. No. 2. An account of Devil's A-se and Poole's Hole may be found in Leigh's natural history. From Buxton a line of communication, or road, may be traced N. E. 11 Italian miles to Brough a Roman station, where a fragment of pavement, bricks, tiles, the foundations of buildings, &c. have been discovered. Brough is now a hamlet bathed by the rivulet Nooe, in Hope parish, eastward of Castleton.

Matlock,

Matlock, a village noted for its warm springs and baths, situate in a winding vale surrounded by craggy hills, bathed by the Derwent, about 15 miles N. of Derby, and $143\frac{1}{2}$ from London. It is built in a romantic site on a declivity, the houses rising irregularly above one another. Near the bath are several small houses on the horizontal parts of the hill a few yards above the road. The bath, whose waters are not impregnated by any mineral, is salutary in rheumatism, scrophula, and diseases proceeding from a relaxed state of the muscular fibres. The heat of the water is 69° of Farenheit's thermometer. Opposite to the village lies a mass of rocks piled one upon another, called the Torr. The scenery thence to Derby is wild and romantic. An essay on Matlock bath was published by John Medley, M. D. 1730, octavo. An account of petrifications near it, is inserted in Phil. Trans. No. 356, and vol. 64. In the different dales between this place and Bakewell, are, Wintree a little market town, several villages, with many cottages and hamlets, scattered on the sides of the cultivated hills.

Wirksworth, a frequented market town, with a large church and handsome steeple, upwards of 10 miles north of Derby, in a valley, at some distance from the Derwent, 139 H. H. There are several lead mines in its neighbourhood.

Asbburn, a neat market town, pleasantly situate at the foot and on the acclivity of a hill, 13 miles N. W. of Derby, on the border of Staffordshire, bathed by the Dove a shallow and rapid stream, that waters a deep vale called Dovedale often no wider than the rocky channel of the river, sometimes opening into meadows clothed with pastures, and bounded by hills, rocks, and hanging woods, forming a wild assemblage of objects.

Doefield, or Duffield, is a straggling town containing several handsome houses, about four miles north of Derby, on the right hand of the Derwent, 131 H. H.

Antiquities.

Antiquities.—Beauchief Abbey, founded in 1183, S. W. of Dronfield.—Bolsover Castle, in Scarsdale.—Castleton Castle in the Peak.—Codenor Castle, south of Alfreton.—Dale Abbey, N. E. of Derby.—Danish stone, in the church yard at Egan.—Donnington Castle, near Loughborough.—Grassley Castle, north of Derby.—Melbourn Castle, south of Derby.—Old Camp on Mam Torr.

32. STAFFORDSHIRE.

STAFFORDSHIRE, in the form of a rhombus, is bounded on the east by Derbyshire and Warwickshire, on the south by Worcestershire, on the west and north by Shropshire and Cheshire; lying between $52^{\circ} 23'$ and $53^{\circ} 13'$ N. latitude, and between $2^{\circ} 22'$ and $1^{\circ} 32'$ W. of Greenwich; its greatest extent from north to south being 51, and from west to east 30 miles; containing about 781 square miles and 500,000 acres. According to the report drawn up for the board of agriculture, it contains 1220 square miles and 780,800 acres.

The aspect of this county is various. The northern part rises into small hills, called moorlands, a cold and dreary tract. The middle and south parts are generally level, but diversified with gentle eminences and considerable hills. Among the latter are the limestone hills of Dudley and Sedgeley, the ragstone hills of Rowley, the hills of Clent and Barr-beacon, with others of less elevation. The soil in the moorlands is thin and poor, yielding scanty pasture; the rest of the county is arable and fertile. The subterraneous productions are numerous, and merit particular notice. The moorlands and woodlands yield lead, copper, iron, marble, alabaster, millstones, coal and salt. In the more fertile parts of the county are found several sorts of marle. There are earths also useful in many trades, as that called fullers earth dug in small quantities near Stratford, tobacco-pipe-clay almost every where, a clay of a dark blue

blue colour, whereof are made pots for glass-houses ; potter's clay for the more common wares, found in different parts of the country, especially near Newcastle-under-line ; great variety of red and yellow ockre ; canal and peacock coal, the former of which will take a fine polish for snuff-boxes, ink-boxes, &c. ; the common sort of coal, in great abundance, near Newcastle ; limestone and iron ore in many districts ; copper ore which contains much sulphur ; lead ore of different qualities and value ; quarries for building, grinding stones and millstones ; marble differing in colour, strength, and beauty ; with many other productions which are detailed in Plot's judicious history of this county.

Rivers.—The Trent rises in the north-west part of the county between Horton and Biddulph, runs S. E. almost through the middle of it to Derbyshire, into which it enters below Burton, where it becomes navigable. The Dove descends from the Peak of Derbyshire, proceeds S. along the eastern border of Staffordshire, and falls into the Trent 4 or 5 miles N. of Burton. The Tame, whose spring is in the south part of the county, flows S. E. into Warwickshire ; and, suddenly changing the direction of its course near Coleshill, runs due north to Tamworth, re-enters Staffordshire, and empties itself into the Trent above Burton. The Sow rises to the westward of Newcastle-under-line, and runs S. E. by Stafford, below which it falls into the Trent.

This county, divided into 5 hundreds, contains 22 market towns, 257 parishes and townships, 33,660 houses, and 161,142 inhabitants. It sends ten members to parliament.

The natural history of Staffordshire, by Robert Plott, L. L. D. was published in 1686, fol.—Saxton's map, engraved by Scatterus in 1577, wants the hundreds, which are supplied in Speed's.—Hollar engraved a small map in 1610.—E. Bowen's indifferently finished map is inserted in the British atlas.—An excellent map, from an actual survey begun in 1769 and completed in 1775, by William Yates, was engraved by John Chapman in six sheets.

Towns, &c.—*Litchfield*, or Lichfield, by Bede called Licidfeld, in the 8th century was a mean village, though a bishop's see, in a wooded country. In 1075 the see was transferred to Chester, afterward to Coventry, and in a short time was restored to Litchfield. It is now a long straggling city, containing 4512 inhabitants, and a great thoroughfare, noted for being the birth-place of Samuel Johnson, pleasantly situate in a level tract, 5 miles south of the Trent, 119 H. H.; but is a place of little trade. The castle stood on an eminence on the south side of Tamworth street, but no part of it remains. The cathedral is a noble Gothic structure 411 feet long and 66 broad, with a middle spire 258 feet high. This church was ruined in the civil wars, but was repaired at the expence of L.20,000. *Chronicon Lichfeldense*, or the history of the kings and bishops of Litchfield, composed by Thomas Chesterfield about the middle of the 14th century, was published by Wharton, with a continuation by William Whitlock. In the neighbourhood of this city are frequent horse races. About a mile southward are the ruins of an ancient small station called Castle Croft including two acres. The manor of Whichenor, 7 miles N. N. E. of Litchfield, was held of the Earl of Lancaster, on the condition that a fitch of bacon, at all times of the year except Lent, be found for every man and woman after the first year of their marriage, who should make oath that they had not once in that time repented of their union.

Tamworth, in the time of the Mercians a royal village, was ruined by the Danes, rebuilt by Ethelfleda, and given by the Conqueror to the Marmions, a Norman family, who were hereditary champions to the king of England. It is a considerable and well built trading and manufacturing town, partly in Warwickshire, pleasantly situate on the Tame, 6 miles S. E. of Litchfield, 116 H. H. A vast ditch 45 feet broad, called King's-ditch, almost encompasses the town. The Tame at this place is 150 feet above the level of the Thames at Brentford.

Burton, formerly famous for being the retreat of Modwena an Irish woman, for its alabaster works, a castle of Ferrars, and a monastery, is now a small manufacturing and market town, noted for its excellent ale * and a handsome bridge over the Trent, 12 miles N. N. E. of Litchfield, 124—127 H. H. To the westward is Needwood-forest, formerly frequented for the diversion of the chace. A ridge of hills begins near this place and runs northward, with little interruption, through the middle of England, rising gradually in its progress, and distinguished by different appellations.

Tutbury, a pleasant little town, containing 1000 inhabitants, and noted for its cotton work, 5 miles N. W. of Burton, on the river Dove 4 miles above its influx into the Trent, 128 H. H. On a hill near the town are the ruins of a castle.

Utoxeter, a tolerably built market town, near the Dove, 17 miles N. of Litchfield, 136 H. H. It stands on an easy ascent in the midst of rich meadows.

Newcastle-under-Line, a considerable, regularly but meanly built borough and market town, containing 4604 inhabitants, noted for its manufactures of hats, porcelain, and stone-ware, on a branch of the Trent, 30 miles N. W. of Litchfield, near the north-west border of the county, 150 H. H. Formerly it had four churches which are reduced to one, the town having suffered much in the barons' wars. Its castle lies in ruins. There was an older castle not far distant at Chesterton. There are frequent horse races in that neighbourhood, which abounds in coal pits.

Leek, a small manufacturing and market town, 12 miles N. E. of Newcastle, 155 H. H. In the church yard is a tall pyramidal stone adorned with imagery and fretwork. Near it are several rugged and stupendous rocks. Upwards of 7 miles E. is Ecton-hill, remarkable for a fine copper mine; and on the opposite side of that hill a lead mine has been lately discovered.

Stone,

* Burton in Lincolns was by mistake praised for its ale.

Stone, a market town, containing 2035 inhabitants, on the Trent, between Newcastle and Strafford, in the road to Chester, 21 miles N. W. of Litchfield, 141 H. H. A few miles northward, at Berrybank in Darlestone, on the summit of a hill, are ruins of a large castle with a double vallum and intrenchment, 250 yards diameter, which, according to tradition, was the seat of Wulpher, king of Mercia, who murdered his sons for embracing christianity. Parallel with the London road from Stone runs the canal for the junction of the southern and western seas, begun in 1766 near the south end of Harecastle hill. Its length, from Wilden Ferry, in Derbyshire, to the Duke of Bridgewater's canal at Preston-on-the-hill in Cheshire, is 93 miles; its breadth at top is 29 feet, and at bottom 16. There are 35 locks in the north division of this canal, on an ascent of 326 feet, and 40 in the south part, on a descent of 316 feet. It is carried over the Dove on an aqueduct, supported by 23 arches, over the Trent in one of 6 arches, and over the Dane in one of three, besides many less aqueducts. The southern tunnel is at Hermitage, where a work is carried 130 yards through a hill. That through Harecastle hill passes under ground 2880 yards, 9 feet wide and 12 high, lined and arched with brick. At Barnton, in Great Budworth parish, Cheshire, is a tunnel 560 yards long; at Saltenford, in the same parish, another 350 yards; at Preston-on-the-hill a third 1241 yards long; and each of these is 17 feet high and $13\frac{1}{2}$ wide.

Eccleshall, a little neat town, noted for pedlars wares, 7 miles N. W. of Stafford, 149 H. H. Here is a seat of the bishop of Litchfield and Coventry. About 7 miles westward, near Drayton, is Bloreheath once an extensive common, where, in 1459, Lord Audley was slain fighting against the Earl of Salisbury in the cause of Henry VI. and with him 2400 men. The ancient monument on the field of battle was repaired in 1764, and an inscription added.

Stafford, an ancient borough, and the county town where the assizes are held, is considerable and well built, containing 3898 inhabitants,

with a spacious market place, situate in a plain bounded by gentle eminences, near the centre of the county, 16 miles N. of Litchfield, on the Sow, 4 miles above its influx into the Trent, 142 H. H. In Domesday-book it is stiled a city. Its principal manufactures are shoes and hats, and it is noted for excellent ale. The castle, built by the Conqueror, is long ago destroyed. This town was made a borough by king John, at the request of the Staffords who walled it. It has two churches. Two miles eastward is Beacon-hill, a large parcel of rocks on an eminence covered with grass. On St Amor heath, at the foot of this hill, a battle was fought in the civil war,

Penkridge, a small declined market town, on the Penk, 6 miles south of Stafford, and noted for its great annual horse fair on October 10. Two miles S. S. W. is Stretton, anciently a Roman station, near Watling Street. In the neighbouring fields Roman coins and other antiquities have been found, 129 H. H.

Rudgeley, or Rugeley, a little, well built town, between Litchfield and Stafford, on the right hand of the Trent, in the post road to Cheshire and Lancashire, and near a grand inland navigation, 127 H. H. To the south, in Beaudesert-park, is a large fortification called Castle Hill.

Breewood, a trifling town, 4 miles S. S. W. of Penkridge, near the border of Shropshire. Here the bishop of the diocese had a seat before the conquest.

Wolverhampton, formerly Vulfrunes-hampton, a large, regularly built, flourishing, populous town, which, previous to the present war, is said to have contained 18,500 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situate on a hill, 14 miles S. of Stafford, 123 H. H. and is famous for its manufactures of hard-ware. By a navigable canal it has a communication with most of the great rivers in the kingdom. Two miles N. E. at Wedensfield, Edward the elder defeated the Danes. About 3 miles south from Wolverhampton is Sedgeley, a manufacturing village, where many hands are

are employed in coarse iron goods. At Wrottesley are vestiges of many streets running in different directions. Large hinges, squared stones, and antiquities of various kinds, have been here found. The whole covers a circuit of about 4 miles. Wolverhampton contains about 12,565 inhabitants.

Walsall, a flourishing market town, containing, in what is called borough and foreign, 10,300 inhabitants, on the summit of a hill bathed by a cognominal stream, 6 miles E. of Wolverhampton, 117 H. H. Its staple manufacture is shoe-buckles and saddle ironmongery. At Darlaston, 3 miles westward of Walsall, on a hill, are the ruins of a castle, anciently the residence of a Mercian king.

Dudley-castle, built by Dudo, a Saxon, in the 8th century, on a high hill which commands an extensive prospect. This castle stood a siege of three weeks against the parliamentary forces in 1644. The wall and gate, together with the town, are in Worcestershire.

Stourbridge, a market town, 10 miles S. of Wolverhampton, and 125 H. H. lies in an insulated district of Worcestershire, which produces coal, iron, stone, and clay. Here are several considerable manufactures in glass, iron, cloth, and bricks. In its neighbourhood, at Kinfare, or Kinvere, are traces of an ancient fortification. About nine miles westward of Stourbridge, in the S. W. corner of the county, is Over Arley, warmly situate in a rich clay and loam, bathed by the Severn, and noted for its excellent cyder apples. In Arley wood is a large camp nearly square, double and on one side treble trenched. At Sturton Castle, in this parish, was born Cardinal Pole.

Watling Street, called Street-way, from Tamworth runs westward through the county, by Chesterfield, Four Crosses, Stretton, &c. to Shropshire; and at Chesterfield it is intersected by Ikenild Street, which proceeds N. E. to the conflux of the Dove and Trent.

Antiquities.—Alton Castle.—Burton Abbey and Bridge.—Caverswall Castle.—Checkly Pyramid in the Church-yard.—Croxtan Abbey, near Cheadle.

Cheadle.—Darleston Castle, near Stone.—Dudley Castle, built about the year 700, and Priory.—Eccleshall Hall.—Hilton Abbey, near Cheadle.—Litchfield Cathedral.—Ranton Abbey, near Eccleshall.—Stafford Castle.—Stourton Castle, near Stourbridge.—Terley Castle, near Drayton.—Tutbury Priory and Castle.

33. SHROPSHIRE.

The county of SALOP, or Shropshire, is bounded on the north by Flintshire and Cheshire, on the east by Staffordshire, on the south by the counties of Worcester, Hereford, and Radnor, on the west by those of Montgomery and Denbigh; lying between $52^{\circ} 17'$, and $53^{\circ} 2'$ N. latitude, and between $2^{\circ} 10'$, and $3^{\circ} 5'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 42—45 miles from north to south, and 33—40 from west to east, containing about 1391 square miles, and 890,000 acres.

The soil is of various qualities. The northern districts are tolerably fertile. The south and west parts consist of fruitful fields and hilly tracts, which yield good pasture. The subterranean productions are coal, iron, copper, lead, limestone, &c.

Rivers.—The Severn enters the county between the hundreds of Oswestry and Ford, runs eastward to Shrewsbury, and thence south-east by Bridgenorth to Bewdley, where it passes into Worcestershire. The Temd rises in Radnorshire, proceeds along the south border of Salop, and falls into the Severn a few miles below Worcester. Each of these rivers is augmented by streams of little note.

This county, divided into 15 hundreds, contains 15 market towns, about 246 parishes, &c. 34,501 houses, and 167,639 inhabitants. It sends 12 members to parliament.

Having been formerly a bordering county between England and Wales, it abounded in castles, most of which have been demolished or converted into

into seats of the nobility and gentry. Saxton's map, without the hundreds, was published in 1577, and Speed's with them in 1610. A new map by Bas. Wood de White Abbey, is contained in 4 sheets. Bowen's map is inserted in the British atlas. A survey, in 4 sheets, was engraved by Rocque in 1752.

Towns, &c.—*Shrewsbury*, by Britons called Pengwerne, *i. e.* the brow of the Aldergrove, Scrobberig Sax. a considerable, irregular, well built, flourishing, manufacturing and trading town, containing 14,739 inhabitants, is situate near the centre of the county, on a peninsular sloping ground bathed by the Severn, 154—159—162 H. H. Its castle, now in ruins, was built on an isthmus by Roger de Montgomery, to whom it was granted by the Conqueror; and Roger's son walled the side not fortified by the river. The town wall on the S. E. side is kept in tolerable repair; but the site of the N. W. wall is covered with houses. There are two bridges over the Severn. The east bridge, rebuilt in 1768, is 410 feet long and 35 broad. In this place the mortal distemper called the sweating sickness first broke out in 1551, and soon spread over the kingdom. Several parliaments were held here. There is a short description of this town in Gent. Mag. 1763; and an account of a chalybeate spring near it was published by D. W. Linden, M. D. 1768, 8vo. Three miles northward, at a village called Battlefield, Henry Piercy, surnamed Hotspur, was defeated and slain in 1403 by Henry IV. Huckstow forest fetches a compass among the mountains south of the town, where, at Sibberstone hill, are vast heaps of stones near one another, called Carnedon Tewion. About 10 miles W. N. W. near Routon an ancient station, was Wattlesbury Castle, so called from Watling Street; but this and other castles, which were frontier forts, have been long demolished. Four miles westward of Routon is Winnington, the birth place of Thomas Parr, who died 1635, aged 152 years and 9 months. At the age of 122 years, he married a Welsh widow, and three years after did penance

penance for getting a young girl with child. He was carried to London in a litter, and introduced to Charles I. but died 6 weeks after his arrival.

Whitchurch, a small populous market town, with a handsome church, pleasantly situate about 20 miles N. of Shrewsbury, near the border of Cheshire, noted for its horse races, but a place of little trade, 161 H. H. It is described in Gent. Mag. for 1756.

Drayton, a small market town 10 miles N. of Newport, on the Tern which rises in the N. W. part of Staffordshire, and runs S. W. to the Severn, into which it falls at Wroxeter, 152—160 H. H. This place is noted for a battle fought in its neighbourhood on Bloreheath, between the adherents to the Dukes of York and Lancaster.

Newport, a market town described in Gent. Mag. for 1763, about 8 miles N. E. of Wellington, near the border of Staffordshire, 140—145 H. H.

Wellington, a market town, containing 7531 inhabitants, 10 miles E. of the capital, 144 H. H. Here Charles I. mustered his forces, Sept. 19. 1642. The country 4 miles northward is morassy, but remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants. Wellington is described in Gent. Mag. for 1758. In the neighbourhood are quarries of limestone, mines of coal and iron ore, and two furnaces worked by steam. About 4 miles eastward is Oaken Gate, noted for its rich coal mines, and supposed to have been a Roman station. Sheriff Hailes, where some writers place Uxacona, is about 7 miles beyond it in the road from Wroxeter.

Wroxeter, Uriconium, was a Roman town on the left bank of the Severn, where the river is fordable, about 5 miles S. E. of Shrewsbury, below the mouth of the Tern. It was environed by a wall and ditch a mile in circuit, but it was ravaged in the Saxon wars, and totally ruined by the Danes. It is now a mean village, where Roman coins of the lower empire, urns, skeletons, &c. have been found. About a mile eastward, between Watling Street and the Severn, is Wreken hill, or Gil-

bert hill, whence there is an extensive and delightful prospect. A Roman hypocaust, found at Wroxeter, is described in Phil. Trans. No. 306.; and an account of four Roman inscriptions is given by Professor Ward in vol. 49th of that work. There are extensive coal-works in that neighbourhood.

Shefnal, or Shipnal, a little market town 8 miles east of Wellington. About 5 miles eastward, near Whitelady's, formerly noted for a nunnery, on the border of Staffordshire, are Boscobel house and grove, where Charles II. was sometime concealed after his defeat at Worcester.

Bridgenorth, Bruges, Brugmorfe, an ancient, considerable, populous town, containing 4408 inhabitants, divided into upper and lower, the latter being situate on the east bank of the Severn, which there runs in a deep and rocky channel, and the former on the opposite bank gradually rising from the bridge, 21 miles S. E. of Shrewsbury, and 139 H. H. This town is partly founded upon a rock, and most of the cellars are hewn out of it. Its trade is considerable, and its principal manufacture is stockings. It was formerly defended by a wall, a ditch, and a large castle. The governor for the king burnt the greatest part of the town for its defence against the parliament's forces who besieged it a month. In Phil. Trans. No. 464. is an extract of a topographical account of this place by Mr Stackhouse, and another account is inserted in Gent. Mag. 1764. Billingsley, near Bridgenorth, is the birth place of Dr Hyde, a learned orientalist. Morfe-common, on the east side of the river, was anciently a forest, but at present has not a single tree. About 4 miles northward, near Stockton, at Apley, is an elevated terrace broad enough for six carriages to go abreast, and a mile in length. On one side it commands the river Severn, and on the other side the whole country to a great distance. In Worvell parish, about 4 miles from Bridgenorth, near the village of Chesterton, is a Roman camp inclosing 24 acres fortified by nature and art.

Wenlock, a small town, in Richard II's time famous for a rich copper mine, now for limestone and fine tobacco pipe clay, 9 miles N. W. of Bridgenorth in the road to Shrewsbury, 148 H. H. There are some remains of the Abbey church, which was 240 feet long, and, including the transept, 120 broad. Wenlock contains about 2000 inhabitants, and, including the liberties, 16,304.

Broseley, a considerable village in the midst of coal mines, and noted for its manufacture of tobacco pipes, 5 miles N. E. of Wenlock, near the Severn. About 2 miles north, on the opposite side of the Severn, is Colebrook Dale, where in 1779 was laid over the Severn a bridge of cast iron weighing 378 tons 10 cwt. The span of the arch is 100 feet 6 inches, and the height from the base line to the centre 40 feet. The road on the bridge is 24 feet wide. In that dale are extensive works for casting ordnance, smelting lead, &c. A manufacture of mineral tar is likewise carried on, occasioned by the accidental discovery of a spring of natural tar and pitch of a quality superior to any yet known. In May 1773, early in the morning, a shock of an earthquake was felt between Colebrook Dale and the abbey of Beldewas. The earth opened in several places, and 18 acres of land, with the hedges and trees mostly standing, moved towards the Severn, whose current was thereby interrupted. A barn was removed 35 yards from its site, and left as a heap of rubbish in a large chasm. The land sunk in various directions, and deep chasms remained. The water ebbed 6 feet in 6 minutes at Bridgenorth 12 miles distant. To the westward of Wenlock and Broseley, at Acton Burnel, a parliament was held in the reign of Edward I. The Lords met in a castle and the commons in a barn.

Mortimer's Clebury, a small, neatly built market town, near the south-east extremity of the county, on the Rea a stream that rises in the neighbourhood of North Clebury, and runs southward to the Temd, into which it falls below Tenbury. At no great distance are the traces of an ancient

cient encampment called Castle-ditch. Clee Castle, built by Hugh, son of Roger de Montgomery, was demolished by Henry II. Its situation in the north-west angle of the town is beautiful, commanding a diversified prospect northward, and on the west is shaded by a lofty hill, and bathed by the river. The adjacent country is exceeding pleasant, fertile, populous, and the soil rich. The Clee hills are of considerable height, and abound in coal, limestone, and iron ore.

Ludlow, a neat, well built, flourishing town, containing 3,897 inhabitants, situate on an eminence near the conflux of the Corve and Temd, on the border of Herefordshire, 142½ H. H. This town was formerly walled, and had 5 gates. At the extremity of it, on a hill overhanging the Corve, Roger de Montgomery built a strong castle, and afterwards added walls near a mile in circuit, including those of the town. The battlements are high and adorned with towers, but great part of this noble structure now lies in ruins. There are several handsome seats in the neighbourhood.

Bishop's Castle, so called because it belonged to the bishops of Hereford, is an ancient and inconsiderable market town, containing 1076 inhabitants, 15 miles N. W. of Ludlow, and 159 H. H. Its market on Friday is noted for cattle, and frequented by the Welsh. Seven miles S. E. of Bishop's castle, on a hill bathed by the Clun, is *Caer Caradock*, a British fortification raised by Caractacus, three times as long as broad, accessible by one path only, and on the north defended by double ditches dug in the solid rock. The west side is fenced with double, and the south-west with treble works. On the east the ground is steep, and on the south the ramparts are of stone now covered with earth. A few miles southward of Bishop's castle, on Tongley hill, is a large circular camp called *Bury Ditches*, fenced with treble deep trenches. In those parts are vestiges of several other encampments. Offa's dyke runs from south to north through the western districts of the county.

Church Stretton, a mean town noted only for its weekly corn market, 12 miles S. of Shrewsbury, in a wooded valley called Stretton Dale, bathed by a brook not far from Watling Street. In this dale are three Strettons, distinguished by the names of Church Stretton, Ald Stretton, and Little Stretton. The two last are hamlets to the first, which is the birth place of Dr Roger Mainwaring. Roman pavements and other antiquities have been found in that neighbourhood.

Oswestry, or Oswaldestre, so called from Oswald, king of the Northumbrians, who was killed here in a battle with Penda, king of Mercia, was formerly a considerable walled borough defended by a castle on an eminence, but was damaged by fire in 1542 and 1567, and is now a mean place, 18 miles N. W. of Shrewsbury, 178 H. H. To the westward is a hill called Hen-dinas, *i. e.* the old city, and Coed-Dinas, *i. e.* the city in the wood. It contains above 15 acres, and was fortified with several ramparts and ditches of great height and depth. Oswestry contains 584 houses and 2672 inhabitants.

Elismere, or Ellesmere, a market town of Saxon origin, containing 5553 inhabitants, pleasantly situate on a rocky eminence, commanding an extensive lake or mere, 17 miles N. N. W. of Shrewsbury, 176 H. H. No vestige of its castle remains.

Wem, an ancient but inconsiderable market town, 11 miles N. of the capital, near the source of the Rodon a small stream which runs S. E. to the Tern, 166—173 H. H. On the opposite side of the river, Redcastle formerly stood on a rock; and about a mile thence is the site of a ruined town called Burgh.

The Roman military way called Watling Street enters this county about the middle of the east border, and proceeds W. to Wroxeter Ford, near which it is almost entire; thence southward to Great and Little Stretton, Brandon, Kenchester, &c.

Antiquities.

Antiquities.—Acton Burnell Castle, near Shrewsbury.—Bieldewas Abbey, founded in 1135. Bridgenorth Castle, built during the Saxon Heptarchy.—Caw's Castle, near Westbury.—Clun castle, near Bishop's Castle.—Haghmon Priory, founded in 1110, near Shrewsbury.—Hales Owen Castle.—Hopton Castle, near Ludlow.—St Kenelm's Chapel, near Hales Owen.—Littleshall Priory, near Newport.—Ludlow Castle, built after the conquest.—Offa's Dyke.—Old work of Wroxeter.—Oswestry Castle.—Shrewsbury Abbey.—Stoke Castle, near Drayton.—Tone Castle, near Shefnal.—Watt's Dyke.—Wenlock Abbey, founded about 680, near Bridgenorth.—Whittington Castle.

34. CHESHIRE.

CHESHIRE, by Edward I. styled the vale royal of England, and sometimes called the county palatine of Chester, is bounded on the north by Lancashire and Yorkshire, on the east by Derbyshire and Staffordshire, on the south and west by the counties of Salop, Flint, Denbigh, and the Irish sea; lying between $52^{\circ} 56'$ and $53^{\circ} 25'$ N. latitude, and between $1^{\circ} 52'$ and 3° W. of Greenwich.

The main body of the county is 35—42 miles from west to east, and 20—25 from north to south. The peninsula of Wirral extends in a N. W. direction from Chester to the Irish sea, bounded on the north by the estuary of the river Mersey, and on the south by that of the Dee, being $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and 6 in breadth. A tract along the N. W. coast of Wirral is called Hillebyri, or Hyle Sands, also Wallasea Lezer, formerly noted for horse races; but these have been transferred to Newmarket, though still called Wallasea stakes. From Stockport, a district of the county projects north-east about 13 miles between the Mersey and the Tame, and is 3—5 miles in breadth. According to Burdett's map, this county contains about 1040 square miles and 665,600 acres, of which

which are arable, pasture, and meadow, about 604,000; waste lands, heaths, and commons, 30,000; bogs and mosses, 20,000; sea sands within the estuary of the Dee, &c. 11,000.

The general appearance of the county is that of an extended plain; but on the east side there is a hilly territory, 25 by 5 miles, connected with the Derbyshire and Yorkshire hills. From Macclesfield to Alderly in a N. W. direction, and towards the confines of Shropshire, the surface is broken and irregular. About 10 miles east of Chester is a ridge of hills lying north and south between the Mersey and Dee. The remaining part of the county, amounting nearly to four-fifths of the whole, is 100—200 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is various, but in general is noted for its excellent pasture. There are few woods, but hedge rows abound. In the middle districts are many salt springs. Cheese and salt are the staple commodities.

Rivers.—The Mersey rises in Yorkshire, runs westward along the border of Lancashire, and falls into the northern creek of the peninsula near Liverpool haven, above which it is navigable 35 miles for vessels of 60 tons. The Weaver, from its source in Shropshire, runs N. N. W. through the middle of the county, in its progress is augmented by several small streams, and empties itself into the Mersey 15 miles above Liverpool. It is navigable by vessels of 60 or 70 tons, near 20 miles above its mouth to Wensford bridge beyond Northwich. The Dee, from its sources near Bala in Wales, flows northward to the south creek of the peninsula, separating Cheshire from the counties of Denbigh and Flint, and is navigable to Chester.

This county, divided into 7 hundreds, contains 1 city, 12 market towns, about 404 townships and parishes, 37,613 houses, and 191,751 inhabitants. It sends four members to parliament.

In 1772, Dr Gower of Chelmsford proposed to publish a history of this county, in 3 vols. fol. at the price of 10 guineas, but the design has been

been laid aside for want of proper encouragement. The hundreds omitted in Saxton's map, 1577, are inserted in Speed's. Hollar engraved a small map of this country in 1670; another was published by E. Bowen; and a more accurate one, in 4 sheets, by Burdett in 1777.

Cities, &c.—*Chester*, Deva, Caer-Llean, Cestria, was anciently a Roman station, and afterwards a city of the Britons, out of whose hands it was finally wrested by Edgar A. D. 838. The Danes, retreating before Alfred in 895, seized on this place, then called Legeacester, and kept possession of it during the winter, after which they retired into Wales. It contained, when Domesday book was compiled, 431 houses taxable, besides 56 belonging to the bishop. About the end of the 11th century, when Hugh Lupus took possession of it, there were 205 houses fewer than in the Confessor's time. At present it is a large regularly built town and bishop's see, containing 11 parishes, and, including the suburbs, about 15,000 inhabitants, situate on a rising ground bathed by the river Dee, 181 H. H. It is a thoroughfare to Ireland, and a place of considerable trade. The principal manufacture is gloves. Its port being choked up, a channel has been cut 10 miles long, through which ships now come up to the quay. The four principal streets lead to as many gates, but are disfigured by the rows or piazzas which rise up to the middle of the houses, and have spacious shops with vaults under and apartments over them. Those streets, though hollowed out of the rock, were once considerably deeper, for the Roman pavement is found about four feet below them. The walls are the only entire specimen of ancient fortification now in Britain. They are $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles in circuit, with a walk all round on them for two persons a-breast. The castle is a noble, but decayed structure, having a tower of Roman workmanship, though the present walls are Norman. Here Henry II. and Malcolm IV. of Scotland had an interview in 1259, when the latter ceded the three counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland,

moreland, formerly wrested from the English crown. In Phil. Trans. vol. 47, is an account of the Roman stations in Cheshire and Lancashire. The history of Chester was composed by Catherall and Rogers, two clergymen, whose works are in the Harleian Library. On Routon-heath, within two miles of the city, the king's forces were defeated by the parliament's army, September 1643. From Chester, a few miles southward to Eccleston, near the Dee, the Roman military way may be traced.

Namptwich, or Nantwich, twice destroyed by fire, viz. in 1438 and 1583, is a considerable, regular, well built, populous town, containing 3,463 inhabitants, with a good trade in shoes and salt, is situate in Vale Royal, and divided into two unequal parts by the Weaver, 20 miles E. of Chester, 165 H. H. It contains a large church in the form of a cross; and the cheese made in its neighbourhood is highly esteemed. The chief manufacture is salt, of which considerable quantities are exported. A navigable canal extends from this place to Chester. About 12 miles westward, Beeston Castle stands on an insulated hill, encompassed with mountains, and was a fortress of considerable extent and strength.

Malpas, Malopassus, a little market town, consisting of three streets, on a hill, near the border of Flintshire, 15 miles S. E. of the capital, 166 H. H. Its castle is in ruins. The approach to it formerly was narrow and of difficult access.

Congleton, an ancient, handsome town, containing 3,861 inhabitants, nine miles E. of Middlewich, on the Dan which runs N. W. and falls into the Weaver above Northwich, near the confines of Staffordshire, 162 H. H. Here is a considerable manufacture of gloves; and a silk mill was lately erected by some Turkey merchants, which employs above 700 people.

Sandback, an inconsiderable market town, noted for its fine ale, near a navigable canal, five miles S. E. of Middlewich, on the Wheelock

which flows in three streams from Mowcop-hill, and falls into the Dane at Middlewich, 163 H. H.

Middlewich, a considerable and populous town, about eight miles N. of Nantwich, near the centre of the county, on the Staffordshire canal, at the conflux of the Wheelock and Dane, 168 H. H. Here are several salt springs from which is made a great quantity of salt. Near it, at Kinderton, are faint traces of a Roman camp, which Whittaker supposes to be Condate.

Macclesfield, a large old town, containing 8,743 inhabitants, 13 miles N. E. of Middlewich, near the border of a dreary forest, pleasantly situate on the Ringay a small river which rises near the confines of Derbyshire, runs westward, and falls into the Mersey above Warrington, 168 H. H. It is noted for a manufacture of mohair buttons, silk mills, copper and brass works.

Knottsford, or Canutesford, a market town, divided into upper and lower, by the rivulet Bicken, about seven miles E. of Norwich, and eight north of Middlewich. The chief manufactures are silk, shag velvets, and thread.

Stockport, or Stopford, a market town, containing 14,840 inhabitants, with a handsome church, a thoroughfare to Lancashire, and a place of some trade, six miles S. of Manchester, 179 H. H. The manufactures established here are various, viz. cotton, silk, muslin, hats, &c. Here is said to be a chalybeate spring stronger than that at Tunbridge.

Altringham, a little neat market town, pleasantly situate about eight miles W. of Stockport, near the border of Lancashire. About seven miles westward is Thelwall, an obscure village, formerly a considerable town, which Edward, father of the Confessor, fortified with palisadoes.

Northwich, Hellath Du, *i. e.* the black salt pit, an ancient, irregularly built, small town, on the Weaver, below the influx of the Dane, about 17 miles E. N. E. of Chester, 174 H. H. Large mines of salt were

discovered in the beginning of the present century. The stratum of salt lies about 40 yards deep, and above it is a bed of clay.

Frodsham, or Frodesham, a small market town consisting chiefly of one street, at the west end of which formerly stood a castle, about nine miles E. N. E. of Chester, on an eminence bathed by the Weaver, near its influx into the Mersey. The main street, nearly a mile in length, is crossed by another at right angles. The principal trade is salt-refining, and a manufacture of cotton was lately established. Between Frodsham and Chester lies Delamere forest, a bleak and dreary waste.

Halton, or Haulton, *i. e.* high town, an inconsiderable place on a hill, several miles N. E. of Frodsham. Here was a castle built by Hugh Lupus in the reign of William the Conqueror. This castle was the residence of John of Gaunt. All that remains is now a prison.

Antiquities.—Ashbury Church.—Beeston Castle, built towards the beginning of the 13th century, near Bunbarry.—Birkenhead Priory, founded in the reign of Richard I.—Chester Cathedral and Castle, built by a nephew of William the Conqueror.—Combermeer Abbey, near Namptwich.—Halton Castle.—Holt Castle.—Malpas Church.—Norton Priory.—Sanbach Church.—Stockport Church.

35. YORKSHIRE.

YORKSHIRE, the largest county in England, is bounded on the north by Durham, from which it is separated by the Tees, on the east by the German ocean, on the south by the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and Chester, on the west by Lancashire and Westmoreland; lying between $52^{\circ} 20'$ and $54^{\circ} 40'$ N. latitude, and between $0^{\circ} 7'$ and $2^{\circ} 25'$ W. of Greenwich; being 70—90 miles from north to south, and 60—75 from west to east, except to the south of the Calder, where its breadth

breadth is 30—50 miles; containing about 5,779 square miles, and 3,698,000 acres.

Rivers.—The *Don* rises near the border of Cheshire, and runs N. W. by Sheffield, Rotherham, and Doncaster, to the *Are* near Snaith. The *Calder*, from the confines of Lancashire, flows eastward to augment the *Are* below Wakefield. The source of the *Are* is in West Riding, a few miles N. W. of Skipton; thence it runs S. E. by Leeds, and empties itself into the Ouse opposite to Howden. The springs of the *Wharfe* are in the vicinity of Camhill, West Riding; the direction of its course is nearly parallel to that of the *Are*; and its termination is in the Ouse at Ca-wood south of York. The *Ure*, or *Eure*, originates near the N. W. extremity of the county, runs S. E. by Middleham, Masham, Rippon, and Burrowbridge, near which it receives the *Swale*; and being joined by a brook called Ouseburn, it assumes the name of *Ouse* and proceeds to York; having received all the other rivers in West Riding, it discharges itself into the *Humber* near Howden. The source of the *Swale* is about two miles from that of the *Ure* on the border of Westmoreland, whence this shallow and rapid stream runs eastward to Richmond, and S. E. to the *Ure* below Burrowbridge. The *Derwent* rises a few miles south of Whitby, flows southward above New Malton, receives a river composed of many small streams, and falls into the Ouse above the mouth of the *Are*. The *Hull* rises in York Wolds, East-Riding, and loses itself in the *Humber* at Kingston. The *Tees* flows from Teesdale near the border of Cumberland, and runs eastward to the German ocean, separating Yorkshire from the county of Durham. The *Humber*, an estuary composed of many rivers, separates East-Riding from Lincolnshire.

This county is divided into East, North, and West-Riding, so called from their situation with respect to the city of York. It is also divided into three shires, viz. Richmondshire, Allertonshire, and Howdenshire, to which some add Hallumshire; and these are subdivided into smaller dis-

tricts, viz. Craven, Cleaveland, Marshland, Holderness. It contains 26 hundreds, 63 market towns, about 1,500 parishes and townships, 168,449 houses, and 858,892 inhabitants. It sends 30 members to parliament.

One hundred and sixty-two volumes of antiquities of this county, compiled by Roger Dodsworth, who died A. D. 1654, are lodged in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Other collections are in the Harleian Library, in the Herald's office, and in private hands. Dr Burton, in 1758, published a volume of antiquities, entitled *Monasticon Eboracense*, and left immense materials, which are now in the hands of Mr Constable of Burton-Constable; but from those ample funds of information, no proper history of Yorkshire has ever been composed. The hundreds, omitted in Saxton's map, were supplied by Speed. A new map by Warburton and another by Bowen, in concentric circles, are inaccurately constructed. The best map of this county is that of Jeffereys on 20 sheets, accompanied by a reduced map or index.

Cities, &c.—*York*, Eboracum, Eoferwic Sax. a large, indifferently built, thinly inhabited city, pleasantly situate in an extensive plain on the river Ouse, where the three ridings meet, 195–208 H. H. It was anciently a Roman colony, and the residence of the Emperour Severus. Honorius, in the 7th century, gave it right of primacy over all the Scottish bishoprics, beside 12 English sees. It was greatly reduced in the Danish wars, and was destroyed by the Normans to prevent it from being of any service to those invaders. Before that calamity it contained 1618 houses inhabited, and was the chief emporium in the north of England. Fifty years after the dreadful fire in King Stephen's reign, it was in a very flourishing state. A woollen manufacture was carried on to the reign of Henry VIII. but the navigation of the Ouse was neglected till the reign of George I. This city is divided into four wards; it has four principal gates, and its walls are almost entire. In the reign of
Henry

Henry V. it had 44 parish churches, 17 chapels, 16 hospitals, and nine religious houses ; but these, at the reformation, were reduced to little more than half the number of churches, three hospitals, and one or two chapels. It contains 16,145 inhabitants. The castle, built in the time of the Normans, was situate at the confluence of the Fose and Ouse. Clifford's tower, an ancient building, stands on an artificial mount commanding an extensive view over the river. Roman inscriptions, coins of the lower empire, and other monuments of antiquity have been found. The bridge consists of five Gothic arches, the middlemost being 81 feet wide, and was built about the year 1556. The George Inn, Conyng Street, has a magnificent old gateway, and seems to have been a mansion of the Wentsworths. The cathedral, a venerable pile, was founded in the 7th century, improved in 1227, and completed in 1426. Its length, from east to west, is 524 feet—breadth 109—length of the cross aisle 222—height of the lantern steeple 188 to the vault, and 213 to the leads—height of the body of the church 99 feet. The east window, not to be equalled both for painting and for preservation, was the work of John Thornton glazier in Coventry, A. D. 1405, who received as the reward of his ingenuity and labour L.56. 4s. At the north-west corner of the close are the remains of the archiepiscopal palace ; and at the east end of the cathedral are the ruins of St William's College. The trade of this city has decayed since the reformation. Several attempts to establish a manufacture here have failed, so that the principal support of the place is in the residence of gentlemens families, and the resort to the assizes and races. To the north, without the wall, stood the magnificent abbey of St Mary, founded by William Rufus in 1088 ; and part of its site is occupied by the manor or royal palace built by Henry VIII. The history and antiquities of York, by Francis Drake, were published in 1736, folio ; and an abridgement of this work in 1755.

1. *East Riding* is bounded on the west and north by the Ouse and Derwent, on the south by the Humber, and on the east by the German ocean ; containing about 1280 square miles, and 819,200 acres. Almost environed by the sea and navigable rivers, it is advantageously situate for trade. The maritime tract from Bridlington, southward to Spurn-head, is generally low ; but from Bridlington northward the coast is high and bold. From Flamborough W. to Malton, and thence S. S. E. almost to the Humber, is a hilly tract called Yorkswould, yielding excellent pastures for sheep, but not adapted to the growth of wood. A narrow and flat strip extends along the north border between the Woulds and the river Derwent, by which it is sometimes inundated. The territory between York and Market Weighton is tolerable level, with gentle swellings, and well wooded, containing every kind of loam, but indifferently drained. The soil of the southern district, along the Ouse and Humber, is clay and sandy loam. That part of the riding which lies on either side of the Hull, and reaches eastward to the coast, consists of gravel, strong loam, and clay.

This riding is divided into 6 wapentakes, or hundreds, containing 16 market towns, 25,781 houses, and 139,433 inhabitants. To explain the meaning of these terms it may be proper to observe, that king Alfred subdivided the counties into hundreds, and these into tithings. Tithings consisted of 10 men with their families formed into one corporation, who were answerable for each other's conduct, and over whom one person, called a tithing-man, or borsholder, was appointed to preside. Ten of these tithings made an hundred families of freemen, which were regularly assembled once in four weeks for the deciding of causes. An hundred was also called a wapentake, because the governour of it, or alderman, upon his promotion, held up a weapon to be touched by the elders of the tithings, in token of their allegiance to him and fidelity to their prince. Riding, corrupted from trithing, was the third part of a county.

county. In the east riding of York are the following places of some note, viz.

Beverley, an ancient, tolerably built, trading town, with two large churches at the foot of the Wolds, on the river Hull, about 28 miles eastward of York, 9 N. of Kingston, and 180 H. H. St John's church is 334 feet long, and the breadth of the transept is 168 feet nearly. The sessions are always held in this town. King Athelstan, A. D. 930, granted to the freemen many immunities, which were confirmed by all or most of the sovereigns to this time. The principal trade is making malt, oatmeal, and tanned leather. The town and its liberties contain 6000 inhabitants.

Hull, or Kingston-upon-Hull, a large, populous, and opulent town, defended by several forts, situate at the mouth of the river Hull, 171 H. H. containing 29,500 inhabitants. Its present harbour was formed in the reign of Richard II. A citadel on the east side of the river was begun in 1681, and the grand dock, one of the largest in England, was opened in Sept. 1778, for the reception of ships. This is not only a considerable place for its inland traffic, but has a foreign trade equal to most towns in the kingdom, and more merchant ships belong to it than to any other port, London, Bristol, and Liverpool excepted. The adjacent country is so level that it could be easily laid under water 5 miles round. The history of Hull was collected by Thomas Gent, compiler of the history of York, and published in 1735, 8vo.

Howden, or Hovedene, a small town near the Ouse, about 3 miles below the influx of the Derwent, and 18 W. of Hull. The church, partly in ruins, is 250 feet long, and the transept 100. The east window resembled that in York-minster; and the chapter-house is a beautiful octagon. Roger of Hoveden, the historian, was a native of this town. Midway between Howden and Hull, at a mean village called Brough, was a Roman passage across the Humber.

Headon

Headon, or Heydon, a pleasant, little, well built town, formerly more considerable, upwards of 6 miles E. of Hull, at some distance from the Humber, on a small stream, in a level tract called Holderness noted for its excellent pasture. Great part of this town was burnt in 1656, and its harbour is now choked up. About 8 miles N. N. E. is Aldborough, a mean place, but of great antiquity, near the sea coast.

Patrington, a small market town, 9 miles S. E. of Heydon, near the coast of the Humber, opposite to Sunk Island which was first known in 1666. This island is oblong, about 9 miles in circuit, and separated from Holderness by a channel near two miles broad, and at low water almost dry. To the S. E. the peninsula terminates in a promontory called Spurnhead, where a light-house was built on Gomny-hill A. D. 1677, and since 1684 there has been a beacon on it for a day mark.

Bridlington, or Burlington, a trading town, containing 3130 inhabitants, near a bay which forms a safe harbour and road in strong gales of wind from the N. N. W. and N. E. upwards of 30 miles N. E. of York, and 206 S. D. C. The quay, at some distance from the town, is inhabited by seafaring people. A few miles eastward is Flamborough-head, Fleamburg Sax. The cliffs which form this promontory are of a great height, and contain several vast caverns, one of them called Robin Leith's Hole, to which there is a narrow passage from the land side. Between Bridlington and Frodigham, after heavy rains, rapid streams called Vipseis flow into the sea, and are supposed by the vulgar to be prognostics of famine, or some other calamity, but when the currents are dry it is thought to be a good omen.

Hummanbye, or Hundemanby, about 9 miles N. W. of Flamborough, near the coast, was at one period a considerable market town, but is now disused. In that neighbourhood, Flixton, a mean place, was long ago noted for an hospital built by Athelstan, to defend travellers from wolves which infested those parts. Two miles north from Hummanby is

Filey a fishing town, which gives name to a bay of the German Ocean, and to a ledge of rocks called Filey Brigg.

Great Driffield, a straggling market town, with a handsome church, about 18 miles north of Kingston, 10 from the sea coast, and 193 S. D. C. Woollen and cotton manufactures have been lately introduced. The remains of king Alfred the Great, who died in 901, were deposited in that church. In 1784 two members of the antiquarian society were directed to the identical spot by a secret history. After digging some time they found a stone coffin, and, opening the same, discovered the entire skeleton of that prince, together with most part of his steel armour, the remainder of which had probably been consumed by rust and length of time. The coffin and grave were again closed that every thing might remain in the same state as when found.

Wighton, a small market town, anciently a Roman station, 18 miles S. E. of York, in the road to Beverley, and 10 northward of Brugh. Roman coins, and bodies buried in chalk, have been found near that place. An act passed in 1772 for making a navigable canal thence to the Humber.

Rical, a mean villlage on the Ouse, 9 miles S. of York, famous in history for being the place where a Danish fleet and army arrived, which were defeated by Harold a few days before William the Conqueror landed in England.

Hornsey, a small market town, between a mere of the same name and the sea, 15 miles N. N. E. of Kingston, 193 H. H. The church having a high steeple is a sea-mark. Not many years ago a small street here called Hornsey-beck was washed away by the sea, except two or three houses; and there is a tradition that the same fate happened to Hide, a village several miles N. of the town.

2. *North Riding* is bounded on the south-east and south by the Derwent, the Ouse, and an imaginary line supposed to extend from the

Ure below Marsham, to the border of Westmoreland, on the north by the Tees, and on the north-east by the German Ocean; containing about 2049 square miles, 1,311,360 acres, of which about 400,000 are uncultivated; 31,512 houses, and 155,506 inhabitants.

The maritime tract is bold and hilly, the cliffs being 50—150 feet high, above which the country rises 300—400 feet in the space of one mile from the coast. The fertile district of Cleveland, consisting of clay, rich loam, and red sand, lies between the Eastern-Moorlands and the river Tees. The vale of York, watered by the Swale, extends from Bernard castle and the Tees south-east to York. Ryedale, divided from the vale of York by the Howardian hills a bold ridge running from west to east, is bounded on the north by the East-Moorlands, and on the south by the Derwent. A great proportion of this district is flat, and liable to be inundated. East-Moorlands, a wild and uncultivated tract, about 30 miles from west to east, and 15 in breadth, intersected with some pleasant vallies, is bounded by the foregoing districts. Western-Moorlands are part of a long ridge which reaches from Staffordshire northward to Scotland. This division, abounding in lead mines, contains many agreeable vallies, of which Wensley-dale is the most noted for extent and fertility. The principal rivers by which it is watered are the Tees, Derwent, Ure, or Ouse, and Swale.

Towns, &c.—*Scarborough*, formerly Scardeburg, a considerable well built town, containing 6688 inhabitants, in the form of a crescent, situate on the side of a steep hill, almost surrounded by craggy cliffs, about 40 miles N. E. of York, 215—235 S. D. C. The castle, built by Henry II. on the top of the hill, was demolished in the civil war. This place has a tolerable harbour, a commodious quay; and a good trade. It is greatly frequented on account of its mineral spring called the Scarborough Spa, which rises at the foot of a high cliff about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the town. The water, impregnated with a purgative salt, a small quantity

of common salt and steel, has a pleasant acid taste and inky smell. A description of this Spa was published by John Atkens surgeon, 1737, 8vo. In the same year part of the cliff above the spring sunk 17 yards perpendicular below its former situation.

Pickering, a small market town, not compactly built, bathed by a brook, among the mountains of Blackmoor, 12 milles W. of Scarborough, 222 S. D. C. Its castle, of an irregular figure, stood on the brow of a hill. On the moors in that neighbourhood are vestiges of 4 ancient camps, each of which contains 5—7 acres.

Helmsley, an inconsiderable market town, about 20 miles N. of York, in Ryedale, on the left hand of the Rye. It had formerly a castle for the defence of this district. To the south-west of Ryedale, Calaterium Nemus, or Forest of Gatrees, reached to the gates of York.

Whitby, oppidum album, Streonsheal Sax. a well built town, containing 7483 inhabitants, between two hills, with a good harbour, capacious dry docks, and a considerable trade, about 41 miles N. N. E. of York, 237—244 H. H. at the mouth of the Esk, on the sea coast. The entrance of the harbour is rendered narrow and difficult by a bank of sand near the head of the west pier. On a hill near the town are the ruins of St Helda's church, a beautiful fabric in the Saxon style, 252 feet in length. This church anciently belonged to a monastery, whose ruins overlook the town, a little to the eastward of the parish church. One hundred and thirty vessels of 80 tons burden belonged to this port in 1734. Its staple trade is alum, great quantities of which are made in the neighbourhood. Ammonitae, or snake-stones, are found in the Scair between high and low water mark. This Scair, or rock, is formed by a stratum of alum mine nearly on a level with the surface of the ocean. In 867 the Danes landed in Dunsby-bay, Dunus Sinus, and encamped on Ravens-hill. Thence a Roman road runs southward over the moors and morasses to York, and is now called Wade's-causeway. Six miles

S. E. of Whitby is Robin Hood's-bay; on a moor adjoining to which are 2 little hills, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile asunder, called his butts. His well is on the road between Doncaster and Wakefield.

Guisborough, or *Gisborough*, a small tolerably built market town, pleasantly situate on a rising ground, in the district of Cleveland, about 8 miles N. of Stokely, 14 E. of Stockton, 6 S. E. of Tees-mouth, and 244—247 S. D. C. Here was formerly the first alum work in England. The art of preparing this mineral salt was brought hither from Italy by Mr Chaloner in the reign of Elizabeth. Three miles northward is Eston-beacon, a noted sea-mark. Cleveland is diversified with verdant hills, agreeable vallies, fruitful fields, and meadows yielding excellent pasture. In Cambden's time light houses were erected on both sides of Tees-mouth.

Yarum, a small corporate town, consisting principally of one street, 17 miles N. of North Allerton, 6 south of Stockton, on the right bank of the Tees, 244 H. H.

Richmondshire, being that part of North Riding which lies westward of the Wiske, is a rocky and mountainous territory diversified with vallies, cultivated fields, woods, and pastures.

Richmond, a considerable and tolerably built town, containing 2,861 inhabitants, on the east side of a steep hill sloping to the river Swale, which environs near half the town. The principal street runs down with a sudden descent to the market place and castle, which last overhangs the river forming a cataract below it. On the north the castle was defended by a deep ditch and drawbridge. The walls and castle were built by the first Earl of Richmond. In the east wall, which is most entire, are two towers called Robin Hood's and Golden Tower. In 1719, on the south side of the castle, were found 600 coins of several Roman emperors. This town has a great trade in yarn, stockings, woollen knit caps, &c. and is noted for annual horse races. It lies 27 miles N. N.W. of Boroughbridge,

Boroughbridge, and 233 H. H. About a mile eastward of the town are the fine ruins of the monastery of St Agatha at the end of a meadow. The road south to Middleham and Skipton runs through a hilly country intersected with delightful vallies, as Wensleydale watered by the Ure ; Aysgarth-foss, remarkable for scenery uncommonly picturesque, and for a fine arch built over the Ure in 1536 ; Bishop's-dale, which is well inhabited, &c. Three miles below Richmond, is the village of Catterick, Cattaractonum, on the Swale, anciently a Roman station, afterwards a Saxon town, but finally destroyed by the Danes. In its vicinity are traces of a Roman amphitheatre and circus. Ptolemy represents the 24th parallel as passing through this city, and makes the distance from the equator to be 57 degrees. The grand military way proceeding northward, is here divided into two branches, one of which goes N. by Aldborough, Benchester, Elchester, &c. and the other to Bowes, and thence through Westmoreland and Cumberland to Carlisle. At Aldborough, 8 miles north of Richmond, are some vestiges of a Roman station ; and near it there is a ditch running through the village of Stanwig for the space of 8 miles between the Tees and the Swale.

Bowes, an obscure village, 15 miles N. W. of Richmond, and 249 H. H. was anciently a Roman station and town. The station was mostly on the ground called Chaple-hill south of the church and castle ; and the town on the gentle descent to the river Greta. The most of the latter seems to have coincided with the Roman ditch. The castle stands on an eminence bathed by the river. It is a long square 75 by 60 feet, and 53 in height, built of Roman materials within the vallum. Coins, medals, inscriptions, with the remains of an aqueduct, have been there found. Greta village, 6 miles eastward, appears to have been a Roman station on Watling Street. The George-inn stands on one side of a small square camp triple trenched, inclosing 4 or 5 acres. On a hill, north of that village, stands Moreton Tower, a fine structure of hewn stone, with towers

at

at the corners. Stanemore is a mountainous and stony territory in the N. W. corner of the riding, covered with moss and dry grass, and bounded on the north by the Tees, which tumbles down a precipice 60 feet perpendicular in a dreary waste. Spital and Reycross are a few miles W. of Bowes, in the road to Maiden Castle and Brough in Westmoreland. Reycross, or Rerecross, stands within the remains of an oblong irregular intrenchment. In the year 1068, William the Conqueror and Malcolm, king of Scotland, concluded a peace at Newcastle on these conditions, viz. that Malcolm should keep possession of that part of Northumberland which lies between Stanemore, Cumberland, and the Tweed, and do homage for the same to the king of England. In Stanemore was erected a cross as a boundary, and called Reycross, *i. e.* the cross of kings. Maiden Castle, to the westward, is square, with inner ramparts of stone and outer ones of earth, each side being 40 paces long. The ascent from the west is steep for above a mile; on the south is a precipice, and on the north the ground is rugged and mountainous.

Middleham, a small market town, noted for being the birth place of Edward, son of Richard III. on the Ure, 9 miles south of Richmond, and 232 H. H. Its castle, founded A. D. 1190 on the top of the hill, is a parallelogram 210 by 175 feet, with a tower at each angle. Here Edward IV. was confined after being taken prisoner by the Earl of Warwick. About 7 miles westward is Bolton castle, built in the time of Richard II. of a quadrilateral figure, with walls 7 feet thick and 96 high. Here Mary Queen of Scots was sometime confined in 1568. The east and north sides are now in ruins, but the western part is inhabited. The parish of Bolton is famous for being the birth place of Henry Jenkins, who died in 1670, aged 169 years.

Masham, a little manufacturing and market town on the Ure, 7 miles S. E. of Middleham, and 224 H. H. A few miles eastward, at Well, was discovered a Roman pavement, and near it a great quantity of dry oyster-

oyster-shells. About 19 miles W. N. W. of Masham, and 12 W. of Middleham, is Brugh on a hill where are traces of an old fortification inclosing 5 acres, and below it to the eastward are vestiges of many houses near the Ure. On Adel-bury, a neighbouring hill, are some remains of an ancient camp.

North-Allerton, an indifferently built market town consisting of one long street, in a level territory watered by the Wisk, 19 miles N. of Burroughbridge, in the great road from London to Newcastle, 225 H. H. There is a hamlet a mile westward called Romanby, on the Roman way from Thirsk to Catterick. The castle of North-Allerton was long ago demolished. In a field north of the town was fought the battle of the Standard in 1138, wherein David king of Scotland was defeated with great slaughter.

Thirsk, or Thursk, a little market town containing 2092 inhabitants, 8 miles S. of North-Allerton, on a rivulet that divides it into old and new town. The latter is tolerably built on the site of an ancient castle that belonged to the Mowbrays, and was demolished in the reign of Henry II. The principal manufactures are coarse linens and sackings. Thornton-on-the-Street, between Thirsk and North-Allerton, stands on the Roman military way already mentioned.

New Malton, a populous borough, pleasantly situate in Ryedale, on the navigable Derwent, 16 miles N. N. E. of York, in the road to Scarborough, 213 S. D. C. This place, in Cambden's time, had a noted market for horses, corn, fish, and utensils of husbandry. No vestige of its castle remains.

3. *West-Riding*, the most valuable of the three great divisions of the county, whether it is considered with respect to magnitude, fertility of soil, local advantages, manufactures, or population, is bounded on the east by the Ouse and part of Lincolnshire; on the south by the counties of Nottingham, Derby, and Chester; on the west by Lancashire and Westmoreland;

moreland ; on the north by North-riding ; its mean length from north to south being about 50, and its breadth 35 miles, containing 2450 square miles, and 1,568,000 acres, of which about 400,000 are waste lands and moors. It is watered by the Ouse, Don, Calder, Aire, Wharfe, and many streams of less note. The western districts are mountainous, but intersected by agreeable vallies ; the remainder is tolerably level and abundantly fertile. This riding contains 111,146 houses, and 563,953 inhabitants.

Towns, &c.—*Sheffield*, a large, indifferently built, flourishing, manufacturing town, containing about 36,000 inhabitants on the Don, surrounded by wooded hills, adorned with villages and seats, near the border of Derbyshire, 160—164 H. H. composed of more than 40 streets, and extending each way three-fourths of a mile, it has been long famous for its cutlery ware. The iron manufactures, lead-works, and a silk mill, give employment to many thousands of artists and workmen. The houses look black from the continual smoke of the forges. There is an assembly room, a theatre, and other public buildings ; and about a mile W. of the town an infirmary was founded A. D. 1793. In the year 1615, the population was 2,207 ; and in 1755 it amounted to 12,983. In the N. E. part of the town, at the junction of two small streams, anciently stood a strong castle of a triangular form built in the reign of Henry III. in which, or else in the manor house of the park, Mary Queen of Scots was prisoner many years ; but, after the death of Charles I. it was, by order of parliament, demolished. There is an account of Sheffield in Gent. Mag. 1764. The road northward to Barnsley lies through a hilly but inclosed and cultivated country, diversified with thriving plantations.

Rotherham, the birth place of Robert Sanderson, bishop of Lincoln, is a small, tolerably built market town, with a fine church of redstone, 7 miles N. E. of Sheffield, in the road to Doncaster, below the confluence of the Rother and Don, 159 H. H. Above this place are the traces of a

Roman camp, 200 by 120 paces, the N. E. corner of which is worn away by the river. On the opposite side of the Don is Wincobank, a high hill, from which a large bank is continued almost 4 miles with little interruption, and in one place called Danesbank. About one-fourth mile south of Kempbank, over which this bulwark runs, there is another parallel bank within it directing its course from Birchwood towards Mexburgh. Seven miles N. E. of Rotheram, and 5 S. W. of Doncaster, on the right hand of the Don, are the ruins of Conisborough Castle, the birth place of Richard Plantagenet of York, situate on a pleasant ascent from the river. At the corner of the area stands the great tower, or keep, which within forms a complete circle.

Masbrough, or Mexburgh, opposite to Rotheram, is a flourishing village. Aaron, Joshua, and Samuel Walker, three brothers, established here an iron manufactory, consisting of furnaces for smelting the iron out of the ore, forges for making it malleable, mills for making tin plates, &c. Great quantities of cannon and all kinds of vessels have been cast and exported.

Bawtree, a small town on the Idle, and a thoroughfare in the post road to Scotland, 153 H. H. This place, partly in Nottinghamshire, has a considerable trade in lead, millstones, grindstones, &c.

Doncaster, a considerable, well built, flourishing town, containing 5,697 inhabitants, in the road from London to York, 162 H. H. St George's Church, on the site of the castle, is a handsome structure. It has two bridges over the Don whence it takes its name. Its manufactures are knit waistcoats and petticoats, gloves, and stockings. Here are some remains of a great Roman highway; and the old horse course in the neighbourhood is noted for horse races. Seven miles south of Doncaster, and three west of Bawtree, is Tickhill, an inconsiderable place, near which are several earth works or intrenchments. Its castle is one of the earliest specimens of Norman architecture.

Hatfield, a mean town $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. N. E. of Doncaster, on the right hand of the Don. In its neighbourhood are many intrenchments. Hatfield chace, the largest in England, containing within its limits above 180,000 acres, was drained and cultivated in the reign of Charles I. at the expence of L.400,000. An account of subterraneous trees found in this district is inserted in Phil. Trans. No. 275. It is supposed that this was anciently a forest cut down and burnt by the Romans.

Pontefract, or Pomfret, in Saxon times called Kirby, a considerable, well built town, containing 3,097 inhabitants, with a spacious market place, in a pleasant and fertile territory, 14 miles N. N. W. of Doncaster, 177 H. H. Its castle contained 8 round towers, and was demolished by order of parliament in 1649. The site of this fort is now converted into gardens or liquorice grounds. The keep is circular, and about 64 feet diameter. A narrow chamber formed in the wall, with 2 small windows next the court, is shown for the place of Richard's confinement and murder, October 1399. An historical account of Pontefract was composed and published by Richard John Tetlow, attorney at law, 1769, 8vo.

Wakefield, a considerable, well built, populous town, consisting chiefly of 3 streets, containing about 10,000 inhabitants, on the south side of a hill which inclines to the Calder, about 9 miles W. of Pontefract, and 182 H. H. It is famous for the clothing trade, and for being the birth place of Richard Bentley, Archbishop Potter, Radcliffe, &c. The public edifices are the Register-office, the House of Correction, and Gothic Church, with a lofty spire, &c. About a mile thence, on an eminence south of the river, is the delightful village of Heath, consisting of neat houses built round a lawn, with hanging woods and gardens inclining to the river. The ruins of Sandal Castle appear several miles distant from Wakefield. It was built in the reign of Edward II. by John, eighth Earl of Warren. There Baliol resided while an army was raising to establish him in Scotland; and in the reign of Henry VI. the Duke of York lay there

there before the battle of Wakefield. It stood near the road between Manchester and York, and is said to have been demolished in the civil war.

Huthersfield, a manufacturing town, containing 7,268 inhabitants, with a market for woollen cloth, on a stream which falls into the Calder seven miles S. of Halifax, about 188 H. H. Broad and narrow cloths, fine and coarse serges, kerseymeres, and other kinds of woollen goods, are manufactured here, and exposed to sale in a large hall opened early in the morning and shut at half past twelve at noon. This market is frequented by merchants and wool-staplers from Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, &c. On the opposite side of the river, at Almondbury, are the ruins of ramparts and walls, and the traces of a castle incircled with a triple fortification, which, in the Saxon times, was a royal residence. At Kirklees, a few miles N. N. E. of Huthersfield, is a sepulchral monument of Robin Hood, with an inscription.

Halifax, formerly called Horton, the birth-place of John de Sacro Bosco, and of Tillotson, is a large, irregularly built, populous, manufacturing town, on a gentle declivity from east to west, on a small stream which runs S. to the Calder, 15 miles S. W. of Leeds, 196—203 H. H. Though in 1443 there were not above 30 houses in it, yet in Elizabeth's reign it was so populous that 11,000 men were sent out from that district to join her forces against the rebels; and since that time the inhabitants of the town and parish have in number greatly increased. No cloth market in the north of England is so much thronged as this, except those of Leeds and Wakefield. The hall is a large building, the area being 300 by 240 feet, and it contains 315 different apartments where the goods are exposed to sale. The principal manufactures are shalloons, kerseys, serges, broad and narrow cloths, &c. An account of this town by the Rev. Thomas Wright, was published in 1738, 12mo. It is also the subject of an indifferent poem in blank verse, 4to, 1761, by W. Williams. Halifax contains 8900 inhabitants.

Leeds, incorporated by Charles I. is an ancient, large, flourishing, populous town, containing 53,162 inhabitants, famous for its woollen manufactures, in a low but open site, on the navigable *Aire*, near the centre of West-Riding, nine miles N. of Wakefield, 191 H. H. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Derwent, Severn, Humber, Avon, Thames, &c. It has a long street full of shops, and a hall for the sale of cloth built in 1758. That hall consists of a main body and two wings, containing five streets, as they are called. On Tuesday and Saturday, the clothiers, upon the ringing of the market bell, at six o'clock in summer and seven in winter, repair to the hall, few of them bringing more than one piece. When the factors and buyers have pitched upon their cloth, the price is instantly stated by a whisper. In little more than half an hour, all the business is transacted, and the cloth removed without the least noise or confusion. About half after eight the bell rings again, and the clothiers and purchasers retire. In a house called Red-hall, King Charles I. had an apartment, which is stiled king's chamber. There is no vestige of its castle which King Stephen besieged in his march to Scotland. Ralph Thoresby's account of Leeds, in a work entitled *Ducatus Leodiensis*, was published in 1715, folio. At Hawcaster-rigg, two miles from the town, was a Roman pottery, described in *Phil. Trans.* No. 222.—and at Adell are the vestiges of a Roman town; see *Phil. Trans.* No. 282, 319, and 320. Beeston, a small place below Leeds, is noted for the manufacture of bone-lace, straw-hats, &c. At Winmore, four miles N. E. in the road to York, Osway of Northumberland defeated Penda the Mercian. Three miles N. W. are the ruins of Kirkstall abbey, in a fine valley watered by the *Aire*. The church measured 445 feet from east to west, and 340 from north to south.

Bradford, or Bradforth, a tolerably built clothing town, 10 miles W.

of

of Leeds, and eight N. N. E. of Halifax, in a fertile country, abounding in coal and iron ore. The goods chiefly made here are callimancoes tammies, and shalloons, and some years ago a staple hall was erected. Some iron founderies and a manufacture of aquafortis have been recently established.

Selby, a small trading town, about 15 miles S. of York, on the right bank of the Ouse, famous for being the birth place of King Henry I. and for an abbey, built by his father William the Conqueror, now in ruins. The trade of this place is improved by a canal formed between the Aire and the Calder.

Sherburn, or Sherborne, a market town, formerly noted for a palace of the archbishop of York adjoining to the church yard, 12 miles E. of Leeds, six S. of Tadcaster, and 179 S. D. C. In its neighbourhood a battle was fought between the army of Charles I. and the parliamentary forces, A. D. 1645.

Aberford, or Aberforth, a small market town, famous, even in Camden's time, for pin making, on a Roman military way, and on the great north road, seven miles north of Wetherby, 10 from Ferrybridge, and 186 H. H. On Bramham-moor in that neighbourhood, are vestiges of a Roman camp. To the westward is Barwich, formerly the royal seat of the kings of Northumberland. At the village of Towton, three miles N. E. of Aberford, a bloody battle was fought between the houses of York and Lancaster A. D. 1461, and 35,000 of Lancastrians are said to have been killed in the engagement and pursuit.

Tadcaster, a small market town, and a thoroughfare, containing 1411 inhabitants, on the Wharfe, nine miles W. of York, 185 H. H. Its bridge was built out of the ruins of the castle. The environs abound in limestone, and the country eastward to York is inclosed and well cultivated. This place seems to have been a station, or camp, in the time of the Romans.

The

The *Ainsty* of York is a flat district with some gentle swellings, bounded on the north-east by the Ouse, on the south-west by the Wharfe, and on the north-west by the Nid. Its soil consists of a sandy loam on a strong clay.

Wetherby, a small market town of one principal street, six miles N. W. of Tadcaster, on the Wharfe, 194 H. H. It contains no monument of antiquity; but four miles below it, and two above Tadcaster, the Roman military way is supposed to have crossed the river at Helensford, so called from Helena mother of Constantine the Great.

Knaresborough, vulg. Knasbrugh, a small ancient borough, containing 3388 inhabitants, almost encompassed by the river Nid, on the side of a hill, from whose summit there is a delightful prospect, 7 miles S. S. W. of Boroughbridge, 202—215 H. H. In its strong castle, which stood on a craggy rock, the four knights who slew Thomas Becket defended themselves, and remained closely shut up a whole year; and, in the civil war, it stood a siege of three weeks against the parliamentary forces after the battle of Marston-moor. Upon its surrender it was demolished, except the outer walls and keep. Near it, in the rocks, are the remains of Robert the hermit's cave and chapel. Opposite to the latter is the dropping well, a noted petrifying spring, impregnated with a large proportion of calcareous earth, nitre, and sulphur. In the neighbourhood are several medicinal springs of different qualities. 1. The Tewel water, or sweet Spa, is a vitriolic well in Knaresborough forest three miles from the town, and discovered in 1620. 2. The stinking Spa, or sulphureous spring, which is extremely foetid, and therefore used only in bathing. 3. St Mungo's well, so called from Kentigern a Scotch saint honoured in this part of the country. In the town a good deal of linen is manufactured. The adjacent fields are noted for liquorice, and a soft yellow marle which is a rich manure.

Burrowbridge, or Boroughbridge, a small market town, and a thoroughfare

roughfare in the great north road, on the Ure, 17 miles N. W. of York, 206 H. H. near Watling Street, on the site of a Roman station. The Devil's bolts, or arrows, are three upright stones about half a mile from the town, and 200 feet asunder. By some antiquaries they are supposed Roman, and by others British monuments, brought either from Plympton or Ickley. One of them is 22 feet high and four broad, another 21 by 5, and the third 16 by 8. Aldborough, half a mile below the town, was a Roman city on a military way. The walls, though level with the ground, may be easily traced, inclosing a square of about 60 acres. Almost in the centre is an eminence called Borough-hill, where Mosaic pavements have been found. Behind the Globe Ale-house, an entire pavement $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet square was discovered. One Roman road led thence to Catterick, a second S. W. to Ilkley, and a third S. to Castleford, Doncaster, &c.

Rippon, Hripun Sax. an ancient, well built, populous town, containing 3,211 inhabitants, noted for a fine market place, and formerly for a manufacture of spurs, on the Ure, six miles N. W. of Borrowbridge, 212 H. H. Its abbey, founded by Wilfred archbishop of York, was destroyed by the Danes, and afterwards rebuilt and liberally endued. The town itself became considerable after the Norman invasion. In 1319 both the town and church was burned by the Scots, but were rebuilt in the reign of Edward III. Here a treaty was held between the Scotch and English commissioners in 1640, but was transferred to London. Near the church yard are the remains of the archbishop of York's palace. The church is a neat Gothic structure with three spires. Wini-fred's needle, famous in ancient times, was a narrow hole, in a close vaulted room under ground, in which women's chastity was tried. Hilshaw-hill, on the east side of the town, is full of human skeletons laid in regular order but greatly decayed. Three miles S. W. at Studeley-park are the fine Gothic remains of Fontaine's abbey under a ridge of rocks in Skeldale.

Ripley,

Ripley, a little market town consisting of one street on the left hand of the Nid, a few miles N. W. of Knaresborough, 206 H. H. Its environs produce great quantities of liquorice.

Otley, an inconsiderable market town, pleasantly situate on a steep cliff or hill called Chevin, on the Wharf, in a partially improved territory, 11 miles N. W. of Leeds, and 202 H. H. In that neighbourhood are traces of a Roman camp five by four chains with a single vallum. About five miles S. E. at Adle, a Roman station was discovered in 1702. Six miles N. W. of Otley, is Ilkley or Ilkly, now a mean place, bathed by the Wharf, but anciently a Roman station. In the church-yard is a rude cross two feet seven inches high, and 13 inches wide, ornamented with reliefs and foliage.

Skipton, an indifferently built market town, consisting of one broad street terminated by the church, in a valley yielding excellent pasture, on the left hand of the Are, among the Craven-hills, N. W. of Halifax, about 217 H. H. The castle, which stands upon a high rock, seems more calculated for habitation than defence. It formerly belonged to the Cliffords, now to Lord Thanet; and a small part of it is occupied. In the town there is a very large sheep market once a fortnight. The country on either hand is hilly, with mean huts and a few seats scattered on the acclivities. Eight miles N. W. of Skipton, is Malham Cove, an amphitheatre of perpendicular limestone rocks on the side of a moor. The river Are, which finds a passage through this wild and rocky tract, originates in Malham Tarn several miles northward.

Settle, a small irregularly built town, with a spacious market place, 16 miles N. W. of Skipton, in a deep valley bathed by the Ribble, 233 H. H. About half a mile thence, at Giggleswick, is a spring which ebbs and flows several times in an hour. At High-hill, above Settle, are traces of two ancient encampments. The hills in this district abound in lead ore.

Ingleton, is an inconsiderable place 11 miles N. W. of Settle, near the border of Lancashire, 244 H. H. In its vicinity is Ingleborough-hill, which stands on a base near 20 miles in circuit with a large plain on its summit.—The perpendicular height of this mountain is computed to be 3987 feet above the level of the sea. The soil on its declivity is chiefly peat moss, slate, gritstone, &c. There are several caves and deep chasms in its sides, some dry and others with water in them.

Sedbergh, a mean place, lies in the N. W. extremity of this Riding, on the border of Westmoreland, 272½ H. H. Two or three miles northward is Howgel, an ancient castle of the Sandford's, some of whose walls are 10 feet thick.

Antiquities.—Aberford Castle.—St Agatha's Monastery, founded in the middle of the 12th century, near Richmond.—Alfred Castle, near Leeds.—Arden Nunnery, near Black Hambleton.—Arthington Nunnery, E. of Otley.—East Ayton Castle, near Scarborough.—Aulby Castle, N. E. of York.—Aysgarth Castle, near Craven.—Beverley Minster.—Bolton Castle, built in Richard II's reign, and Priory founded in 1120.—Cardon Tower, near Skipton.—Cowes Castle, S. W. of Barnard Castle.—Colton Abbey, E. of Skipton.—Colton Castle, N. E. of Askrig.—Criddestone, near Stanfield.—Curstal Abbey, near Spurnhead.—Cyland Abbey, near Easingwold.—Cawood Castle, S. of York.—Clifton Abbey, near Masham.—Conisborough Castle, near Doncaster.—Coverham Abbey, founded in the middle of the 12th century.—Crake Castle, near Easingwold.—Danby Castle, near Gisborough.—Dale Abbey, near Sheffield.—Devil's Bolts at Boroughbridge.—Doncaster Abbey.—Easeley Abbey, near Richmond.—Eggleson Abbey, founded in the reign of Richard I. near Barnard Castle.—Esholt Priory, southward of Otley.—Flamborough Castle, near Flamborough-head.—Fountain Abbey, near Rippon.—Gisborough Castle and Priory, founded in 1129, S. E. of Stockton.—Groom Stone, near Stansfeld.—Hampole Priory, N. W. of

Doncaster.—Handle Abbey, near Gisborough.—Harewood Castle, built in the reign of Edward III. near Leeds.—Harlsey Castle, near North Allerton.—Helmsley Castle, built before the reign of Edward I. eastward of Thirsk.—Huddersfield Castle.—Jervaulx Abbey, founded in 1145, in Winsledale, S. E. of Middleham.—King's Cross, near Halifax.—Kirklees Nunnery, near Huddersfield.—Kirkman Priory, S. S. W. of Malton.—Kirkstall Abbey, founded in the beginning of the 12th century, near Leeds.—Knaresborough Castle, built soon after the conquest; Dropping Well, and St Robert's Cave near it.—Ladstone, near Halifax.—Marton Abbey, near Easingwold.—St Mary's Abbey, near York.—Merton Tower, near Barnard Castle.—Middleham Castle, built about 1190, S. E. of Askrig.—Monk Bretton Priory, near Barnsley.—Mount Grace, near Osmotherley.—Mulgrave Castle, near Whitby.—Norton Priory, near Pontefract.—Osmotherley Castle.—Pontefract Castle, built during the reign of William the Conqueror.—Ravensworth Castle, built, it is said, before the conquest.—Richmond Castle, built by a nephew of the Conqueror.—Ringstone, near Halifax.—Ripley Castle, four miles from Knaresborough.—Rivaulx Abbey, near Blythe.—Rock Abbey, founded in 1147, S. E. of Rotherham.—Rocking Stone, near Halifax; another near Warley.—Sandal Castle, near Wakefield.—Sawley Abbey, founded A. D. 1147, N. of Clitero.—Scarborough Castle.—Selby Abbey, near Doncaster.—Sheriff Hutton Castle, N. E. of York.—Skipton Castle, built soon after the conquest.—Skilton Castle, near Gisborough.—Slingsby Abbey.—Standing Stone, near Sowerby.—Tadcaster Castle.—Tickhill Castle, W. of Bawtry.—Upsal Castle, near Thirsk.—Wath Priory, near Rippon.—Walton Abbey, near Beverley.—Whitby Abbey, founded in the middle of the 7th century.—Wholestone in Huddersfield.—Wickham Abbey near Scarborough.—Wilton Castle, near Gisborough.—Workston Castle, near Stokesley.—Wressel Castle, N. W. of Hawden.—Yeldingham Abbey, near Malton.—York Cathedral, Castle, &c.

36. LANCASHIRE.

LANCASHIRE, or county palatine of Lancaster, whose form resembles that of England, Wales, and part of Scotland, is bounded on the north by Westmoreland, on the east by Yorkshire, on the south by Derbyshire and Cheshire, on the west by the Irish Sea; lying between $53^{\circ} 18'$ and $54^{\circ} 23'$ N. latitude, and between $1^{\circ} 53'$ and $2^{\circ} 52'$ W. of Greenwich; its mean extent from north to south being 44 miles, and its breadth 37, exclusive of Furness, which is about 17 miles in length, and 10 in breadth; the whole county containing 1700 square miles and 1,088,000 acres.

The features of this county in many parts are strongly marked. Toward the north they are bold and picturesque, diversified with high mountains and fertile vallies. The north-east districts are of a thin soil, rugged, and interspersed with many rivulets. The southern part is more softened, and the plains more fertilised. Along the sea coast the land is in general flat, and, in several places, has the appearance of having formerly been covered by the ocean. The pastures every where are excellent; and the mountains abound in mines of lead, iron, copper, coal, freestone, and blue-slate, with many mineral springs.

Rivers.—The Mersey rises in Derbyshire, runs westward along the south border of Lancashire, and falls into the Irish Sea near Liverpool. The Ribble, from the vicinity of Cam, one of the Craven hills in West Riding of Yorkshire, runs south to Gisburn, below which it enters Lancashire, directs its course south-west, dividing this county into two parts, and loses itself in the Irish Sea. The Wire, or Wier, originates in Wiersdale-forest, and, augmented on the left by the Calder, Broke, and other small streams, flows westward, and falls into the sea about 12 miles north of the Ribble. The Lon, or Lune, runs south-west through the northern part of the county to the sea below Lancaster.

Among the many canals opened for the purpose of inland navigation, that of the Duke of Bridgewater merits particular notice. It bears vessels of 60 tons burden, and is carried over two rivers, the Mersey and Irwell. The Adit, necessary for draining the water from the coal mines, is navigable for boats of 6 or 7 tons burden, and forms a kind of subterraneous river, which runs about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile under ground, and communicates with the canal. This river leads to the head of the mines, and is arched over with brick. The most surprising part of the canal itself is near Barton bridge, where it is conveyed over the river Mersey by means of three stone arches so spacious and lofty as to admit vessels sailing through them.

This county, divided into 6 hundreds, contains 487 parishes and townships, 28 market towns, about 132,147 houses, and 672,731 inhabitants. It sends 14 members to parliament.

The hundreds omitted in Saxton's map were added by Speed in 1610. Bowen's map in 1753 is inaccurate. A survey of this county was made by Burdett; and William Yates constructed and published an excellent map of it in 1786. Some remarks on the Roman stations are inserted in Phil. Trans. vol. 48.

Towns, &c.—*Lancaster*, Longovicum, Lancastria, a considerable, irregularly built, populous town, containing 9030 inhabitants, situate on a declivity bathed by the Lune or Lon, in the north-west part of the county, a few miles from the sea coast, 232 H. H. The assizes are held in the castle, where is also the county gaol. On the top of the castle is a square tower, called John of Gaunt's Chair, whence there is a delightful prospect of the adjacent country. A considerable trade in hardware and woollen manufactures is carried on to America and the West Indies, and many ships are constructed in the docks. Some Roman antiquities have been found in the town and neighbourhood. By means of navigable canals, Lancaster has a communication with the rivers Mersey,

sey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Severn, Derwent, Thames, Avon, Humber, &c. The principal manufacture is sail-cloth; and the chief exports are hardware, woollen goods, candles, &c. About 5 miles N. E. from Lancaster, in the road to Kirby Lonsdale, there is a remarkable cavern.

Manchester, Mancunium, Manigceaster Sax. a large, populous, manufacturing and trading town, containing about 84,000 inhabitants, pleasantly situate on a gentle ascent, in a well cultivated territory near the south-east extremity of the county, on a navigable canal at the conflux of the Irk and Irwell, 37 miles E. N. E. of Liverpool, 186 H. H. This town, ruined in the Danish wars, and rebuilt by Edward the Elder, has a spacious market place, and an exchange. It has been long famous for a species of fustian called Manchester cottons. Mr Arkwright lately established a large cotton manufacture which is worked by a steam engine, and wherein is one room near 230 feet long and 36 wide. The site of the Roman station is called Tarquin's Castle in Castlefield. The ramparts, which are conspicuous near the river Medloc, form an oblong square containing 12 acres. Many monuments of antiquity have been found in the town and neighbourhood. This town boasts of four foundations, viz. a college founded by Thomas la Warre, A. D. 1421, dissolved in 1547, and refounded by the name of Christ's Church; an hospital founded by Humphry Chetham, for the maintenance of poor boys; a library erected by the said founder with a revenue of L.116 per annum; a public school founded and endued by Hugh Oldham, bishop of Exeter. Besides the cotton manufactures, the inhabitants deal in checks, tapes, laces, &c. In consequence of this trade the town has gradually become very large and populous. It now contains about 600 streets and lanes, and 14 churches, besides other places of worship. A philosophical and literary society was instituted here A. D. 1781. Mr Whitaker, in 1771, published a history of Manchester in 4 books, a work equally singular for its hypothesis, its argument, and its style. Observations on
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the state of population in Manchester, by Dr Percival, in Phil. Trans. vol. 64, 65, and 66. See also a description of the country round Manchester by Mr Stockdale.

Liverpool, Litherpool, or Lirpool, a large, open, indifferently built, populous, flourishing town, with narrow streets, containing about 78,000 inhabitants, advantageously situate at the mouth of the river Mersey, which is here almost a mile in breadth, $199\frac{1}{2}$ —206 H. H. Several of the public buildings are elegant. The harbour and bason are commodious; ships of any burden may come up to the town, and the trade to the African coast and West Indies is extensive. The American, Baltic, and Portugal commerce is also very great, and many vessels are employed in the country trade. St George's Church, erected in 1734, stands on the site of a castle built by Roger of Poitou. The harbour is defended on the south side by a castle, and on the west by a tower. There are 8 public docks which would contain 900 ships, and are bounded by quays $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length. In 1563 twelve barks only were employed in trade; whereas in 1786, there were 2800 vessels cleared outward, and above 3000 inward. By the late inland navigation Liverpool has communication with the rivers Dee, Ouse, Ribble, Trent, Derwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. This is a frequented passage to Ireland. There is an account of this town in Gent. Mag. 1764; and the Spa water here is described by Thomas Houlston, M. D. 1773, 8vo.

Warrington, a considerable, populous, manufacturing town, containing 10,567 inhabitants, on the Mersey, 19 miles east of Liverpool, in the road from London to Carlisle, 185 H. H. This place is noted for its malting trade, fine ale, sail-cloth, huckabacks, pin manufacture, &c.

Winwick, in the road to Newton, was the favourite residence of Oswald, king of Northumberland, and is one of the richest rectories in the kingdom.

Wigan,

Wigan, or *Wiggan*, a well built town, containing 10,989 inhabitants, with a handsome church, on the river *Douglass*, 13 miles N. of *Warrington*, in the road to *Carlisle*, 200 H. H. This town, the birth-place of *Leland*, a controversial writer, is noted for its manufactures of rugs, blankets, vases of cannel coal, and iron works. The river *Douglass* was the scene of *Arthur's* victory over the Saxons. In 1727 it was made navigable almost to the mouth of the *Ribble*. At the village of *Ancliff*, 2 miles from *Wigan*, there was a sulphureous spring called the *Burning Well*, the vapour of which was inflammable; but I know not that this spring still exists.

Bolton, a small market town and staple place for fustians, 12 miles N. W. of *Manchester*, and about 11 E. of *Wigan*, in the road to *Leeds*. In its vicinity are mineral springs. Goods are conveyed by a navigable canal to *Manchester*. Between *Bolton* and *Wigan* is found plenty of that excellent fossil called cannel or candle coal. This pleasant fuel admits of a fine polish.

Bury, a manufacturing town, containing 7072 inhabitants, at the foot of the mountains, on the *Irwell*, about 9 miles N. of *Manchester*, 195 H. H. Near the church there was formerly a castle.

Rochdale, a small manufacturing town, on the *Roche*, a rivulet that runs west to the *Irwell*, in a valley at the foot of a ridge of hills called *Blackstone-edge*, about 11 miles northward of *Manchester*, and 198½ H. H.

Ormskirk, a small, neat market town, with some trade, 13 miles northward of *Liverpool*, about 9 from the sea coast, and 210 H. H. This place is rendered famous on account of the discovery of a medicine reckoned sovereign against the bite of a mad dog, compounded by *Thomas Hill* in this place. Three miles north-east is *Latham-house*, which was gallantly defended 4 months in 1644, against 2000 of the parliament's forces, by *Charlotte*, Countess of *Derby*, during the absence of the Earl

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It stood in a low boggy ground surrounded with a moat and thick wall with 9 towers. After a second siege under its governour Rawsthorne, it was delivered up by his order and demolished. On the site an elegant house has been built. North of Ormskirk is Martin-meer, in the draining of which were found, besides a great quantity of marle, 8 canoes in size and shape like those used in America.

Chorley, a market town containing 4516 inhabitants, several miles east of the post road between Wigan and Preston. In its vicinity are mines of lead and coal.

Blackburn, a market town, containing 11,980 inhabitants, near the centre of the county, 10 miles E. of Preston, near the Darwent, a rivulet which runs westward to the Ribble. This place has manufactures of cotton, calico, and muslin.

Haslingden, or Haslington, a small manufacturing town, in a valley, near the source of the Irwell, 7 miles N. of Bury, 203½ H. H. About 8 miles N. of Haslington, on the right hand of the Ribble, is Ribchester, anciently a Roman station, now a mean place; near which, and at a fortification called Anchor Hill, Roman coins, paterae, urns, tiles, bricks, altars, &c. have been found.

Clithero, a mean market town, with a castle in ruins, near the Ribble and border of Yorkshire, at the foot of Pendle-hill, one of the highest mountains in England, 216½ H. H. Its castle was built by the Lacys, a Norman family. In and near the town are several medicinal springs.

Colne, an ancient, but inconsiderable town, eastward of Clithero, near the border of Yorkshire, where Roman coins and other antiquities have been found. About a mile southward is a remarkable hill called Castle-upon-Cliff, where anciently stood a fortress, and whence there is an extensive and agreeable prospect.

Preston, a considerable, handsome, gay town, containing 11,887 inhabitants, and a thoroughfare in the post road to Carlisle, situate on a
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delightful

delightful eminence, above the mouth of the Ribble, 21 miles south of Lancaster, 217 H. H. Here the rebels were defeated by the king's army, Nov. 12. 1715. The principal manufacture of the town is that of cotton.

Kirkham, in the field-lands, 9 miles W. of Preston,—*Poulton*, near the mouth of the Wier,—and *Garstang*, in the post road between Lancaster and Preston, are places of little note. On the north-east side of *Garstang* are the ruins of *Greenhaugh Castle* built by the first Earl of Derby.

Hornby, a small town 10 miles N. E. of Lancaster, at the conflux of the Hindhorn and Lune or Lon. There are some remains of a castle on an adjacent eminence.

Fourness, or *Furness*, a district of this county, is separated from *Lonsdale* hundred by an inlet of the sea, which forms three considerable bays, viz. *Kentsand*, at the mouth of the Ken; *Levensand* at the mouth of the Leven; and *Duddonsand*, at the mouth of the Duddon, on the border of Cumberland. The passage across these sands is so dangerous to travellers that they seldom attempt it without a guide. The whole of this district, except along the coast, rises in hills and piles of rock called *Furness-fells*, among which the Britons found a secure retreat from the Saxons. In those mountainous parts are quarries of fine blue slate, but no coal. In the mosses are found many fir trees and oaks, the trunks in general lying with their heads to the east. The high lands afford pasture for sheep, and the forests abound with deer. The low grounds yield oats and other grain. The antiquities of *Furness*, by Thomas West, were published in 1744, 4to.

The most considerable towns in this district are the four following, viz.

Cartmel, a small, irregularly built market town, with a large church, purchased by the parishioners at the dissolution, in a valley among *Cart-*

mel-fells, near the south-west extremity of the district, $253\frac{1}{2}$ H. H. It has a harbour for boats.

Ulverston, the key and mart of Furness, about 6 miles W. of Cartmel. This place has a good market, and a coasting trade in iron ore, bar iron, and limestone.

Dalton, a little market town, pleasantly situate in the S. W. corner of Furness, $266\frac{1}{2}$ H. P. C. On the west side of the market place is an old tower built by the abbots of Furness as a prison. In its neighbourhood are the remains of a cistercian abbey founded by Stephen, Earl of Boulogne, afterward king of England. Part of the painted glass was removed to Windermere church, in Boulness, Westmoreland. Out of the monks of this abbey the bishops of the Isle of Man were wont to be chosen. Its ruins merit the notice of a traveller.

Hawkeshead, a small market town, and the birth-place of Archbishop Sandys, situate near the north border of the district, between Winandermere and Coniston-mere, 274 H. H. It has a little trade in woollen yarn. The neighbouring hills abound in iron ore, &c.

Winander-meer, partly in Westmoreland, is the largest lake in England, being 18 miles in circuit, and paved at the bottom with one continued rock. Its greatest depth is 222 feet, opposite to Ecclesrig Crag. (See Westmoreland.) At the head of this lake, near Ambleside, is a Roman fort, single ditched, 396 by 240 feet, in which some Roman antiquities have been found.

Walney Island is a long and narrow tract, opposite to the south-west promontory of Furness, and lately improved by spreading sea sand on its surface.

Conington, or Thurstan Water, is a lake in the middle of Furness, 5 miles long, and almost 1 in breadth. To the north are high mountains called Conington-fells, which contain mines of copper, lead, and slate.

Antiquities.

Antiquities.—Anchor Hill, near Ribchester.—Burscough Abbey, near Ormskirk.—Cartmell Priory, founded in 1188.—Clithero Castle, built about 1178.—Cockersand Abbey.—Furness Abbey.—Gleaston Castle. Holland Castle.—Hornby Castle.—Lancaster Castle.—Manchester College.—Old Abbey, near Manchester.—Peel Castle.—Thurland Castle, near Hornby.—Whaley Abbey, S. W. of Clithero.—Winwick Church, N. of Warrington.—A Cavern near Leek, E. of Kirby-Lonsdale.

37. DURHAM.

The county palatine, or bishopric of DURHAM, resembles an isosceles triangle, whose base extends along the sea coast from the Tees to the Tyne. It is bounded on the north by Cumberland and Northumberland, and on the south by Yorkshire; lying between $54^{\circ} 27'$ and $55^{\circ} 2'$ N. latitude, and between $2^{\circ} 16'$ and $1^{\circ} 16'$ W. longitude from Greenwich. Its extent from north to south, near the coast, is 30—35 miles, but from Hartlepool to the western angle the distance is not less than forty-seven. It contains about 860 square miles.

Durham, anciently a province of the kingdom of Northumbria, was bestowed on St Cuthbert, bishop of Landisfarn, and his successors, for ever. This grant was ratified both by the Danes and Normans, with the addition of several privileges, particularly that of being a county palatine, enjoying the same prerogative within as the king exercised without its bounds with respect to forfeitures, &c. Thus it was a kind of royalty subordinate to the crown. The western parts of this county are hilly and barren with grassy dales interspersed; the south districts are marshy, and the east tolerably fertile. Diversified with hills, vallies, gentle eminences, and plains, it abounds in mines of iron, lead, and coal.

Rivers.—The Tees rises near the border of Cumberland, and runs eastward along the common boundary of Durham and Yorkshire to the

German Ocean. The Were, composed of several small streams which originate in the western districts, traverses the whole extent of the county from west to east, in its progress bathing Stanhope, Wolsingham, Bishop's Auckland, Durham, &c. and falls into the ocean below Sunderland. The Tine, for the space of 8 miles above, and as far below Gateshead, forms the northern limit of the county.

Divided into 4 wards, it contains 1 city, 9 market towns, 297 parishes and townships, and 160,361 inhabitants. It returns four members to parliament.

In the Dean and Chapter's library are several volumes of collections for a history of the county made by Christopher Hunter, a physician in that city; and in 1774, George Allan, attorney at Darlington, published an address relative to the compiling a complete history of the county palatine of Durham. Hutchinson's history and antiquities of Durham were published in 3 vols. 4to. Saxton's map was engraved by Augustine Ryther in 1576. In Speed's there is a plan of the city. Kitchen engraved one for the British Atlas; and in 1768 Jeffereys published another in 4 sheets on a scale of 1 inch to a mile.

Cities, &c.—*Durham*, Dunelma, Dunholm, Deorhum, a considerable, irregularly built city, with narrow streets, situate on several steep declivities, almost surrounded by the Were, 260 H. H. in the post road from London to Newcastle. It has a woollen manufacture, but is a place of little trade. The cathedral on the summit of the hill, begun by Bishop Carileph, and finished by his immediate successors, is a large and magnificent structure, 411 feet long, 80 broad, with a tower 212 high. The workmanship of the west end of this church is greatly admired. There are three spacious aisles; one in the middle 170 feet long, and one at each end; the eastern aisle being 132 feet in length, and the western 100. The chapter-house, in which are interred 16 bishops, is a stately room 75 feet long and 30 broad, with an arched roof of stone supported by

by blue marble columns. Several decayed parts of this venerable pile were repaired A. D. 1782. The castle, built by William the Conqueror, is now the Bishop's residence. The antiquities of the cathedral, compiled from original MSS. and the best authorities, were published in 1767, 12mo. In the Cotton and Bodleian libraries are many records relating to this cathedral. In Bear-park near the city, the Scots were defeated, and David their king was taken prisoner October 17. 1346. This victory was commemorated by a cross erected near the field of battle, but defaced and broken down in 1589. At Shirburn, to the eastward of Durham, a noble hospital was founded and endowed by Bishop Hugh de Pudsey about the year 1181, for the maintenance of lepers, and is now called Christ's hospital. Old Durham, also called Maiden Castle, about half a mile from the present city, is of an oblong form about 500 feet in length and steep on three sides. Eight miles S. S. E. of Old Durham, near the rivulet Skern, is Mainsforth Castle, a circular camp of great height, occupied, if not formed, by Gormund the Dane, whose name is preserved in the hamlet of Garmundsway, three miles north of the camp. Durham contains 7530 inhabitants.

Marwood, a little market town pleasantly situate on the Tees above Barnard castle. To the westward Teesdale forest extends to the border of Cumberland.

Barnard Castle, a small tolerably built market town, containing a woollen manufacture for stockings, and one for tammies, on the slope of a steep hill, 26 miles S. W. of Durham, and 15 W. of Darlington. The castle where John Baliol king of Scotland was born stands on a ridge of rocks on the north side of the Tees, and originally occupied a large extent of ground. At present several towers and ruined walls only remain. This town and castle are a few miles from Bowes in Yorkshire, where a rock called Godsbridge forms an arch across the river Gretta.

Staindrop,

Staindrop, or Stanthorp, an inconsiderable place in a valley about 6 miles E. N. E. of Barnard Castle. A mile northward is Raby Castle, an irregular but extensive pile, with square towers, surrounded by a terrace nearly circular. Sir Henry Vane purchased this castle of the Crown in 1632, and next year entertained Charles I. here in his return from Scotland.

Darlington, a considerable, tolerably built town, containing 4670 inhabitants, with a handsome church and a spacious market place, pleasantly situate on the river Skern, a few miles above its influx into the Tees, in the great road to the north, 15 miles from North Allerton, 18 south of Durham, $243\frac{1}{2}$ S. D. C. The principal manufacture in this place is a species of linen called huckabacks. Some fine linen is also made here, and the Skern water is famous for bleaching it. Here is likewise an iron foundery, and on the river several corn mills, a fulling mill, one for grinding optic glasses, and three employed in spinning linen yarn. At no great distance from the town, near the post road, are three deep wells or pits, called Hell-kettles.

Stockton, a considerable, well built, populous town, in the form of a crescent, on the Tees, about 10 miles N. E. of Darlington, 21 S. S. E. of Durham, 248 S. D. C. and several miles above the mouth of the river. It has some trade in lead, butter, cheese, ale, &c. The streets are well paved, and the principal one spacious and handsome. The chief manufactures are sail-cloth and ropes, damask, checked linens, &c. Near the town is a stone-barn, the only remain of a castle once a palace of the bishops of Durham.

Hartlepool, an ancient but decayed corporation town, on a promontory almost encompassed by the sea, upwards of 11 miles N. E. of Stockton, 6 N. of Tees-mouth, and 260 S. D. C. This place depends chiefly on its harbour, where the Newcastle colliers generally take shelter in stress of weather. The entrance into the harbour is easy and safe for vessels

vessels of small burden. In the reign of Edward III. it furnished five ships for the royal navy. The principal exports are corn, coal, and lime. About 5 miles northward there is a singular and romantic cluster of rocks called the *Black Halls*.

Sunderland, a considerable, populous, flourishing sea-port town, containing 12,412 inhabitants, with a fine church, at the mouth of the Were, 15 miles N. E. of Durham, 275 H. H. It has been greatly enriched by the coal trade, its salt pans, and glass works; but the entrance into the harbour is obstructed by sand banks. The principal street is long and broad, parallel to which runs another, but narrower, besides a great number of others. A magnificent iron bridge was lately erected across the Were. The arch is the segment of a circle 444 feet in diameter, and is 236 feet 8 inches in its span. The whole weight of iron is 260 tons. It was opened August 1796.

South Shields, or Sheales, a village containing 8108 inhabitants, within Tynemouth-bar, noted for its salt and its glass-works, and for being the station of the Newcastle coal fleet, at the mouth of the river Tyne, and northern extremity of the county, 282 S. D. C. Here many ships are built, and many ships also belong to it. The largest colliers here take in their lading of coals, which are brought down in barges and lighters from Newcastle. An account of a Roman monument found in that neighbourhood is inserted in Phil. Trans. No. 145.

Jarrow, a mean hamlet about 5 miles E. of Gateshead, near an oozy creek of the Tyne. Here are the ruins of a monastery founded by Benedict about the year 684, and a small church containing one of the oldest bells in England. In the vestry is a rude oaken chair said to have belonged to Bede, who was born and educated here.

Gateshead is a large village and suburb of Newcastle, from which it is separated by the Tyne. It consists of one street on a steep acclivity. The

The church is a handsome building; and in the church-yard are several ancient monuments. This place is noted for its grindstones.

Chester-on-the-street, anciently a Roman station, an episcopal see in the 10th century, now an inconsiderable village and thoroughfare, 6 miles N. of Durham, in the road to Newcastle, and contiguous to numerous coal-works. About 7 miles S. W. of Chester, at Lanchester, is a Roman town and station, forming an oblong square with obtuse angles, 174 paces from north to south and 160 from west to east. Many inscriptions, coins, and other antiquities have been found there, some of which are preserved in the library of Durham. Seven miles N. N. W. of Lanchester, on the Darwent, near the border of Northumberland, is Ebchester, a Roman station, 200 yards square with large suburbs. The Roman road here may be distinctly traced. There is a centre road 42 feet in breadth, with a narrow road on each side 12 feet wide. An account of inscriptions found at those stations is inserted in Phil. Trans. No. 278, 354, and 357.

Bishop's Auckland, a small, tolerably built market town, pleasantly situate on the right bank of the Were, near the influx of the Gaunless, 12 miles S. W. of Durham, 257 S. D. C. Here is a bishop's palace constructed at different periods. In that neighbourhood, at Binchester, are some vestiges of a Roman station, on the military way which runs northward to Ebchester. Near Binchester, on the west side of the Were, is Hanwick, a village noted for its mineral springs. The station at Binchester is on the brow of a hill, and contains about 29 acres.

Wolsingham, a small, decayed market town, in a thinly inhabited part of the county, on the Were, about eight miles west of Bishop's Auckland, 260 $\frac{1}{2}$ H. H. Five miles westward is Stanhope, an inconsiderable market town in Weresdale, at the conflux of the Stanhope and Were. In its vicinity there is a spacious park, where the Scottish army encamped in the reign of Edward III.

A small triangular district belonging to this county extends along the right bank of the Tweed from Cornhill to the mouth of the river, and thence southward to Holy Island, containing Ancroft, Norham, and other places of little note. (See Northumberland.)

Antiquities.—Barnard Castle.—Branspeth Castle, S. W. of Durham. Dadan's Tower, near Haughton-le-Spring.—Dudoc ruins, near Grandon Rigg.—Durham Cathedral, Palace, &c.—Evenwood Castle, near Auckland.—Finchdale Priory, near Durham.—Gateshead Monastery, near Newcastle.—Gretham Hospital, founded in 1262, four miles S. of Hartlepool.—Hilton Castle, near Sunderland.—Lumley Castle, near Chester-le-Street.—Norham Castle, near Berwick.—Raby Castle, built towards the end of the 14th century, near Barnard Castle.—The Tees Cataract.—Hell-kettles, near Darlington.—Twysill Castle, near Norham.—Witton Castle, at the influx of the Lynburn into the Were.

38. NORTHUMBERLAND.

NORTHUMBERLAND, including those parts of the county of Durham called Islandshire, Norhamshire, and Bedlingtonshire, is bounded on the west by Cumberland and Scotland, on the south by Durham, on the east by the German ocean; lying between $54^{\circ} 50'$ and $55^{\circ} 49'$ N. latitude, and between $1^{\circ} 27'$ and $2^{\circ} 25'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; in the form of a triangle, whose base is towards Durham, and acute angle on the sea coast near Berwick; its greatest extent from north to south being about 65, and its breadth near the southern boundary 40—45 miles; containing 1970 square miles and 1,260,800 acres, of which one half nearly are hilly tracts not fit for tillage.

The western part of this county is heathy, mountainous, and barren; but the eastern districts, in general, are fertile. The Cheviot Hills, a lofty ridge of mountains, N. W. of Alnwick, are intersected by deep

grassy vallies. The south-east parts abound in pit-coal, and contain other valuable minerals, particularly lead ore, limestone, &c. It is computed that 922,394 tons, or cubic yards, are dug annually, and transported from the neighbourhood of Newcastle to London. This quantity spread an inch thick would cover an area of 10 square miles. Coals, in burning, yield at least one half of their weight in air, so that about 500,000 tons of air are annually dispersed in London by burning of coal. This is about one-fourth of the whole quantity respired by the inhabitants.

Rivers.—The South Tyne rises in Alston Moor, Cumberland, runs northward to Haltwesel, and thence E. to the North Tyne at Hexham. The North Tyne flows from a mountain called Tynehead on the border of Scotland, proceeds S. E. to Hexham, and eastward to the German ocean, into which it falls nine miles below Newcastle. The tide ascends this river 16 miles. The Tweed originates in Scotland, and runs along the northern border of Islandshire to Berwick, below which it loses itself in the sea. The Coquet rises near the confines of Scotland in the Cheviot Hills, S. E. of Jedburgh, and flows eastward through the middle of the county to Warkworth, on the sea-coast. The Derwent descends from a ridge in the Durham moors, and falls into the Tyne a little above Newcastle. The Alne, north of the Coquet, passes the town of Alnwick, and, after a short course, loses itself in the sea at Alnmouth. The Till, from the Cheviot Hills, runs eastward, and, changing its course, proceeds north to the Tweed below Cornhill.

This county is divided into six wards, containing, it is said, 523 parishes and townships, 13 towns, 35,503 houses, and 157,101 inhabitants. It sends eight members to parliament.

No proper history of Northumberland has hitherto appeared. That of Wallis, published in 2 vols. 4to, 1769, is a very imperfect, unconnected, and inelegant work. The hundreds, wanting in Saxton's map,

are supplied by Speed. An actual survey by Robert Cay was incorrectly engraved and published in 1753. A map, from an actual survey by Lieutenant Andrew Armstrong and Son, was engraved in nine sheets, on a scale of one inch to a mile, by Kitchen, in 1769, and reduced to one sheet in 1770. Material information concerning the history and antiquities of this county may be derived from the following sources, viz. the border history of England and Scotland, deduced from the earliest times to the union of the two crowns, comprehending a detail of the transactions of the two nations with one another, accounts of remarkable antiquities, &c. by the Rev. George Ridpath minister of Stitchill, 1676, 4to.—A view of Northumberland, with an excursion to the abbey of Melross in Scotland, by W. Hutchinson, 1776, 2 volumes, 4to.—The history of Newcastle, by Mr Brand, 2 volumes, 4to.

Towns, &c.—*Newcastle*, formerly Moncaster or Monk-chester, and afterwards Newcastle, from a castle built here by Robert son of William the Conqueror, in 1080, is an ancient, large, flourishing town, containing 28,366 inhabitants, situate on the north bank of the Tyne, 276½ S. D. C. The upper part of the town is well built; the lower stands on a steep declivity; and both were commanded by the castle, the greater part of which was long ago demolished. The square tower, built by Robert, on an eminence, remains, but the site of the outer fortifications is now crowded with buildings. The town was taken by David I. king of Scotland, A. D. 1185, but soon after was restored to king Stephen. In 1209 a conference was held here between John king of England, and William the Lyon king of Scotland; and another between the Scottish and English sovereigns in 1236. In 1292 Baliol did homage to Edward I. In 1346, Newcastle furnished 17 ships and 314 mariners for the siege of Calais. In 1614 the Scottish forces took it by storm. In 1553 an act of parliament decreed that there should be no more than four taverns for selling wine by retail in this town. There

are few vestiges of antiquity in Newcastle, though the Roman wall runs through it. Pandon-hall was the palace of the kings of Northumberland.—Lumley Hall, a seat of the kings of England,—and the Scotch Inn, the residence of the kings of Scotland. The town has a revenue of about L.9000 a-year, and is famous for its coal trade, grindstones, manufactures of salt, glass, &c. The quay is 700 yards long; but the station of the coal fleets is at Shields. From the year 1785 to 1791, upwards of 600,000 chalders of coal were annually sent from this port, besides vast quantities of lead, glass, iron, grindstones, bricks, grain, salt, &c. The old bridge was carried off by a sudden flood of the Tyne in 1771, and the present one was soon after constructed of nine elliptic arches. In the civil wars this town was twice besieged by the Scots, and stormed in 1644.

North Shields is a meanly built place, containing 7,280 inhabitants, chiefly sailors, nine miles below Newcastle, near the mouth of the Tyne. In the reign of Edward I. it consisted of six fishermen's huts.

Tinmouth Abbey was founded in the 8th century, on a rocky point, at the mouth of the river, and was twice plundered by the Danes. Here were buried Malcolm king of Scotland and his son, slain at Alnwick 1093. Moubray, Earl of Northumberland, built a castle within the abbey precincts, which was besieged and taken by the Scots in 1644, and garrisoned for the parliament. In 1672 Clifford's fort was erected to command all vessels that entered the river. There is a bar or sand bank across the mouth of the river, with dangerous rocks in its vicinity, called the Black Middins; but to prevent ships from running on them by night, there are two light-houses maintained by the Trinity-house at Newcastle.

Hexham, Axelodunum, anciently a Roman station, afterwards a large town, erected into a bishopric A. D. 674. Its monastery, founded in 1112, had liberties so extensive as to procure it the name of a shire; and

and in the reign of Henry VIII. it was made a county palatine. But both the town and priory were destroyed by the Scots in 1296, and pillaged again in 1346. The town at present is considerable, but indifferently built and thinly inhabited, on an eminence below the conflux of the north and south Tyne, 15—21 miles W. of Newcastle, 282½ H. H. The market place, near the centre of the town, is a spacious square, on the east side of which is an old stone building supposed to have been a bishop's palace, and another near it which was used as a prison when the bishops of Hexham possessed palatinate jurisdiction. An old oak bed-stead, elegantly carved, and preserved at Hexham, is said to have belonged to the last bishop, or abbot. In that neighbourhood, a bloody battle was fought between the parties of York and Lancaster, A. D. 1463. The township of Hexham contains 3,427 inhabitants. The chief manufactures are tanning leather, shoes, and gloves.

Corbridge, formerly a well built, populous borough, is now an inconsiderable place, three miles E. of Hexham, on the Tyne. Here medals, coins, and inscriptions have been found. At no great distance from the present bridge the vestiges of a Roman one may be traced. In a bog near the Tyne was discovered, A. D. 1735, a curious silver plate, weighing 148 ounces, now in possession of the Duke of Northumberland.

Haltwhesl, a small manufacturing and market town, about 15 miles west of Hexham, on the south Tyne, near the border of Cumberland, in the road from Carlisle to Newcastle, 314½ H. H. At Castle-banks, E. of the church, are traces of an oval fort single trenched.

Billingham, or Bellingham, a small town, or village, almost destroyed by fire in 1780, on the north bounded by the Tyne, 14 miles N. N. W. of Hexham. Tindale extends westward along the banks of the river bounded by hilly and barren tracts. About three miles N. E. near Risingham, there are vestiges of a Roman station on Watling Street; and 9 miles N. N. W. of Risingham, on the same military way, is Rochester, or Riechester,

ter, another station, defended by a wall of ashlar work seven feet thick, with ditches and triple ramparts. Near Bridhop-crag, above Riechester, are two large square intrenchments.

Morpeth, a small, well built town, and a thoroughfare to the north, 14 miles from Newcastle, $291\frac{1}{2}$ S. D. C. Its handsome town-house was built by the Earl of Carlisle in 1714. Here is a good market on Wednesday for live cattle. On an eminence, opposite nearly to the town, and bathed by the Wentsworth, stood a castle, the gateway of which remains. It was built by William Lord Greystock, in the reign of Edward III. The township of Morpeth contains 413 houses and 2,951 inhabitants. Four miles N. from Morpeth is Cocklepark tower, a seat of the Bertrams, now a farm house. Two miles W. from Morpeth, are the remains of Midford Castle, supposed to have been built soon after the conquest. A. D. 1318 it was taken by David king of Scotland, and demolished. Six miles S. from Morpeth, are the remains of Ogle Castle; and three miles E. from this town, are some vestiges of Bothall Castle situate on an eminence near the river Wansbeck.

Rothbury, a small market town, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. of Morpeth, on the river Coquet, $306\frac{1}{2}$ S. D. C. Near the town is an ancient circular intrenchment called Old Rothbury.

Warkworth, an inconsiderable market town, chiefly consisting of one street, 13 miles N. N. E. of Morpeth, on the Coquet, a mile from the sea-coast. A castle formerly stood at the south end of the town. The keep and gate are pretty entire. This castle, once the favourite residence of the Earls of Northumberland, was demolished by one of their agents, to whom the materials were given in 1672. The hermitage, celebrated by Dr Percy, in 1771, was a cell of two benedictine monks from Durham, founded by Bishop Farnham about 1256. A chapel and two cells are cut out of the rock in the Saxon style, with ornaments; and winding stairs led up the rock to the garden.

Alnwick,

Alnwick, a small, tolerably built, populous market town, containing 4,719 inhabitants, and a thoroughfare between Newcastle and Berwick, 19 miles north of Morpeth, within a few miles of the sea coast, 310 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. D. C. It was formerly walled and has still three gates; but the principal object here is the magnificent Gothic castle, which was repaired and ornamented by the late Duke of Northumberland. This castle, situate near the river Alne, contains about five acres of ground within its outer walls, which are flanked with 16 towers and turrets. The chapel, state-bed-chambers, and other apartments, are highly decorated, and superbly furnished; but it accords not with the dignity of the noble proprietor that a stranger is obliged to stipulate with the porter of the outer-gate before his admission. Immediately after the Norman conquest this castle appears to have been a place of great strength; for, in 1093, it underwent a remarkable siege from Malcolm III. King of Scotland, who, with his eldest son, lost his life before it, and was interred in Tinmouth abbey. In the vicinity of this fortress, William, King of Scots, was surprised and taken prisoner, July 13. 1174, and his army dispersed. An abbey of Premonstratensian Canons was founded at Alnwick in 1147; and likewise an hospital, which, in the reign of Edward III. was annexed to the abbey of Huln, 3 miles N. W. of this place, and the first monastery of Carmelites in the kingdom. Percy, Earl of Northumberland, built in this abbey a tower as a place of refuge in times of danger. Preserved more entire than any other part of the abbey, it was, not many years ago, repaired by the proprietor, and fitted up in the old Gothic style.

About 4 miles below the town, on the river, is *Alnmouth*, a small sea port town, where vessels of 300 tons may be built.

Belford, an inconsiderable neatly built place, 15 miles N. of Alnwick, in the road to Berwick, 325 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. D. C. About a mile S. W. is a camp nearly square, double trenched with a wide ditch. Four miles eastward are the ruins of Bamborough castle on a steep rock close to the sea, and accessible only on the south-east, opposite to several small islands.

islands or rocks called the Staples. It was sometime the residence of the kings of Northumberland. Edward I. summoned Baliol to meet him here, and on his refusal invaded Scotland and took him prisoner. It was taken by the Yorkists after the battle of Hexham. In 1757 the keep, whose walls are from 9 to 12 feet thick, was repaired for the relief of distressed mariners on this dangerous coast. The shipwrecked are lodged here a week or more, as circumstances require, and their goods are deposited in storehouses. On a neighbouring hill is a Danish intrenchment nearly circular, with three deep ditches and ramparts to the north and south, two to the west, and a slop eastward. A little west of this camp there is another in the form of a crescent, triple trenched to the west and south-west; and opposite to the latter is a square camp called Ulchester. An account of the signals made use of at Bamborough, in case ships or vessels are perceived in distress, and of the charitable institutions there established for their assistance and relief, was published in 1771.

Wooler, or *Wollover*, an inconsiderable market town, on the left hand of the Till, a small stream which runs N. N. W. to the Tweed, 31 miles northward of Morpeth, near the post road from Newcastle to Edinburgh, 322½ S. D. C. In its neighbourhood are vestiges of several intrenchments. Near Humbledown-burn is Green Castle Camp; and a mile N. W. of Wooler there is a circular intrenchment, with a large cairn, on the side of a hill cut in terraces. In a plain below, called Redrigs, is a stone pillar, where the Scots under Earl Douglass were defeated by Henry Lord Percy. About 7 miles S. S. E. of Wooler, in the road to Morpeth, stands Percy's Cross, erected to the memory of Sir Ralph Percy, slain before the battle of Hexham. Five miles southward of Wooler, on Rosendan-edge, near Ilderton, is a large square camp; and another on Benwick-hill semicircular and double trenched. On a hill a mile W. of Alnham, is a semicircular camp, double trenched, with a deep ditch, and

and inner circle of uncemented stones, about 300 feet diameter. There are many other intrenchments in those parts of the county. Four miles westward of Wooler is Yevering-bell, a lofty hill of an oblong form. Its summit is level, and surrounded with a wall of loose flat stones, inclosing an area of about 16 acres. A large cairn south of the Bell is called Tom Tallan's Grave.

Cornhill, a mean, straggling town, on an eminence half a mile from the south bank of the Tweed, opposite to Coldstream, 48 miles S. E. of Edinburgh, in the road to Newcastle, 335 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. D. C. The environs are agreeable, and the fields eastward are inclosed and highly cultivated. In its vicinity are some valuable spas. About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile westward is an encampment, the most remarkable of any north of the wall for the variety and extent of its works; and S. E. of the town are vestiges of a large camp irregularly fortified. Werk Castle, part of whose walls remain, is pleasantly situate on the south bank of the Tweed, west of Cornhill. It was strengthened by some out-works; and Maiden-walk was a fine terrace on the brink of the river. This castle frequently changed its masters, being sometimes in the possession of the Scots, and sometimes in the hands of the English. A convention was held at Brigham, near Werk, in 1188, in order to settle the tenths for the crusade, in the reign of Henry II. Carham, W. of Werk, was the scene of two bloody engagements, the one between the English and Danes, and the other between the Scots and English. About 5 miles S. E. of Cornhill is Ford Castle, on the right hand of the Till, which was taken by James IV. before the battle of Flodden, and burnt by the Scots in 1549. On the west side of that river, opposite to Ford Castle, is Flodden-hill, near which James IV. and the flower of the Scottish nobility were slain in 1513 by the English army under the command of the Earl of Surrey. On the highest part of the hill is a natural rock called the King's Chair.

This battle is the subject of an heroic poem in 9 parts; and of another poem by the Rev. Robert Colville.

Forham Castle, between Cornhill and Berwick, on the south bank of the Tweed, was founded in 1121, destroyed by David King of Scotland in 1138, and rebuilt in 1174. Afterwards it frequently changed its masters, and now lies in ruins. Here Edward I. met the Scottish parliament in May 1291, in order to determine the competition between Bruce and Baliol, which had been referred to his arbitration. At Upsettleton, on the northern bank of the river, the competitors, barons, and prelates acknowledged Edward's right of superiority over Scotland, and swore fealty to him. At Grindon, 3 miles S. of Norham, the Percies defeated the Scots in 1558.

There are several islands on the coast of this county, the most considerable of which is Holy Island, about 9 miles S. S. E. of Berwick. Of an irregular form, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles from west to east, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, it is encompassed by the sea at high water, but at the ebb of tide there is a passage almost dry thence to the mainland. On this island are situate a few houses containing about 180 inhabitants; and to the eastward stands a small fort on a perpendicular rock. The north and east coasts are rocky, the other sides gradually slope to the sands. The air and soil are equally bad, and there is not a tree in the island. It was anciently an episcopal see called Landisfern, and was also noted for its monastery, which, with its cathedral, lies in ruins. This island belongs to the county of Durham.

Farn islands, on one of which is a light-house, and the Staples, are a group of dangerous rocks, 6 or 7 miles S. S. E. of Holy Island.

Coquet, anciently containing a castle and monastery, is a small and barren island of an oblong form, opposite nearly to the mouth of a cognominal river, about 20 miles S. of the Staples, and 3 from the coast.

Antiquities.

Antiquities.—Alnemouth Church, in the parish of Warkworth.—Akeld Ruins, near Wooler.—Alnwick Castle and Abbey, the latter founded in 1147.—Aydon Castle, near Corbridge.—Bamborough Castle, near Swinburn.—Bavington Castle, near Little Swinburn.—Belsay Castle.—Bellister Castle, near Haltwhistle.—Bywell Castle, upon the Tyne.—Bothal Castle, 3 miles east of Morpeth.—Blanchland Priory, near Hexham.—Blenkensop Castle, near Haltwhistle.—Brinkburn Priory, near Rothbury.—Chillingham Castle.—Capheaton Castle, near Belsay.—Cocklepeak Tower, 4 miles N. of Morpeth.—Coldmartin Ruins, near Wooler.—Crawley Tower, near Glanton.—Dale Castle, near Beltingham.—Dilston Castle, near Hexham.—Dunstanburgh Castle, built in the reign of Henry III. near Embleton.—Errington Castle, near Cholerton.—Hanging Stone, near Cheviot Hill.—Hermitage, a fine ruin near Warkworth.—Hexham Monastery.—Horton Castle, near Wooler.—Houghton Castle, near Simonbourn.—Hulne Abbey, founded about 1240, near Alnwick.—Hurst Castle, near Woodhorn.—Langley Castle, near Haydon bridge.—Lemington Tower, near Alnwick.—Lowes in Reedsdale.—Malcomb's Cross, near Alnwick.—Mitford Castle, built soon after the conquest, 2 miles W. of Morpeth.—Monks Stone, 2 miles N. W. of Tynemouth.—Morpeth Castle.—Newcastle Castle.—Newton Tor, near Kirk-Newton.—Norham Castle, built in 1121.—Ogleburgh, near Beltingham.—Prudhoc Castle.—Many ruins in different parts of the county.—Simonsburn Castle.—Spylaw Tower, near Alnwick.—Swinbourn Castle.—Tynemouth Monastery and Castle.—Thirlewell Castle, near Haltwhistle.—Turrel Castle and Bridge.—Warkworth Castle.—Widrington Castle.—Williams-wick Ruins, near Beltingham.

39. CUMBERLAND.

CUMBERLAND, a maritime county, in the form of a crescent, is bounded on the north by Scotland, on the east by Northumberland and Durham, on the south by Westmoreland and Furness in Lancashire, on the west by the Irish Sea; lying between $54^{\circ} 6'$ and $55^{\circ} 8'$ N. latitude, and between $2^{\circ} 18'$ and $3^{\circ} 18'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 30—50 miles from north to south, and 25—55 from west to east; containing upwards of 1400 square miles, and 8,96,000 acres, of which $\frac{1}{3}$ nearly is hilly and uncultivated, and 8000 are lakes and waters:

The surface of this county is beautifully diversified with plains and gentle eminences, stupendous mountains and deep vallies, open heaths, irregular inclosures, groves and plantations; the whole watered with innumerable streams and extensive lakes. The mountainous parts are separated into two districts, one of which forms the eastern division, and the other the S. W. part of the county. The former contains some lofty mountains, and abounds in coal, lime, and lead ore; in the latter the hills are remarkable for their steep, broken, rocky sides, and romantic shapes; and are one mass of excellent blue slate. Destitute of coal, lime, and metallic oars, they produce that singular mineral substance called black lead, which is found in Burrowdale. The heights of the most noted mountains are as follows:—Cross-fell 3400 feet, Helvelling 3324, Skiddaw 3530, Saddleback 3048 feet. Dry loam, in its various gradations from rich brown loam to light sand, is the most prevalent soil in this county. There are small proportions of fertile clay, wet loam on a clay bottom, and black peat earth.

Rivers.—The rapid Derwent rises in Burrowdale, runs northward along the foot of Derwent-fells, near Keswick forms a spacious lake containing 4 small islands, and thence proceeds N. W. and W. by Cocker-
mouth,

kermouth to the Irish Sea, into which it falls near Workington. The Eden originates in Morvil-hill, on the border of Yorkshire, and runs north through Westmoreland and Cumberland, by Appleby, Kirk-Oswald, Carlisle, to Solway Frith. Other rivers of less note will be afterwards mentioned.

This county is divided into 5 wards, containing 1 city, 17 market towns, 303 parishes and townships, 25,893 houses, and 117,230 inhabitants. It returns 6 members to parliament.

The history and antiquities of Cumberland and Westmoreland, by Richard Burn, were published in 1777, 2 vols. 4to. Saxton's map of this county, 1576, includes Westmoreland, and the hundreds are supplied by Speed. From an actual survey by Ainslie and Donald, a map was constructed on a scale of one inch to a mile, and engraved by Jefferies in 1774.

Towns, &c.—*Carlisle*, Carleolum, Caer-luel Brit. the capital of the county, a bishop's see, and the key of England on the west coast, is an ancient, large, tolerably built city, pleasantly situate at the conflux of three rivers, viz. the Eden, Peterill, and Cauda, 6 miles inland from the bottom of Solway Frith, on the great west road from London to Edinburgh, $301\frac{1}{2}$ H. H. It was formerly defended by a wall, and fortified by a castle on the west side of the town; but the wall is now in bad repair, and the castle is deserted by its garrison. The cathedral, a structure of curious workmanship, has lost one-third of its original length, being 219 feet only. Part of it was built in the Saxon style, and the rest is ascribed to Edward III. The steeple and tabernacle work were built by bishop Strickland. The principal street is spacious, and has a guard-house built by Cromwell. This city has undergone various revolutions, and often experienced the calamities of war. It was demolished by the Danes, and lay buried in its ruins near two centuries. At length it began to revive under William Rufus, who built or repaired the castle. In the

the reign of Henry III. it was burnt by the Scots, and twice by accident. It was harassed in the civil war between the houses of York and Lancaster, was taken by the Scots in June 1645, and by the rebels in 1745. It is a place of some trade in fustians, linen, printed calicoes, &c. Seven miles S. S. W. of the city, is Rose castle, where Edward I. lodged in his expedition against the Scots; and in that neighbourhood are vestiges of three small camps, but no coins or inscriptions have been there found. Two of them are now arable land, and the third is on an open moor. Upwards of a mile west of Rose castle is Shalk-beck, where are large quarries of free stone, which perhaps supplied great part of the stone for the Roman wall between Carlisle and Boulness. About 9 miles S. W. of the present capital, near Wigtown, is Old Carlisle, Luguwallum, where the ruins of a Roman town and station are conspicuous on a military way leading N. E. to the wall. It seems to have been surrounded by a double rampart. Carlisle contains 1314 houses and 10,221 inhabitants.

Ravenglass, a small, tolerably built sea-port town, with a good harbour, at the mouth of the Esk, near the S. W. extremity of the county, in a district called Copeland, 277½ H. H. It is a place of little trade.

Egremont, an inconsiderable market town of one long street, not far from the mouth of Broadwater, about 14 miles N. of Ravenglass in the road to Whitehaven, 289 H. H. It had a fine castle on a neighbouring eminence, of which a strong tower and some fragments of the walls remain.

Keswick, a small market town, in a fruitful plain almost environed by mountains, at the north end of a lake formed by the Derwent, 30 miles N. W. of Kendal, 291 H. H. It has been long noted for mines of black lead, which abound in a neighbouring district called Burrowdale, and are described in Phil. Trans. No. 200 and 240. Its delightful plain or valley, a circle between land and water of about 20 miles, is the elysium of the north of England. The lake is of an irregular form, 3½ miles from
north

north to south, and $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad; its greatest depth 20 or 30 fathoms. The southern extremity is a composition of all that is romantic and horrible. In the midst there is an immense chasm, whose entrance is divided by a rude conic hill once topt by a castle, beyond which extends a chain of craggs overshadowing the winding deeps of Burrowdale. The north view is a beautiful contrast. Skiddaw, from its vast base, which bounds all that part of the vale, rises gently to great height with a smooth verdant front, and terminates in two summits. On one side of the valley appear the tremendous precipice of the Lady's leap, the broken front of the Falcon's nest, the concave curve of Lowdore, and a ridge of rugged rocks intermixed with trees and cataracts. On the other are sheep pastures and woods running down to the water's edge. Four small islands in the lake contribute to the beauty of the scene. The water is subject to violent agitation, even in the calmest weather. Near Keswick is a druidical temple with a rectangular recess, formed by 10 or more large stones, commonly called Carles and Castlerigg. There is another called Sunken-kirk, at Swinehead, a high hill between Bowfell and Broughton in Fourness, in a sequestered and barren tract almost environed by mountains.

Whitehaven, so called from the white cliffs near it, a handsome populous sea-port town, containing 8742 inhabitants, with a good artificial harbour, and a considerable coal trade, 6 miles north of Egremont, 294 H. H. In the year 1566 this place consisted of six fishermen's hamlets; and in 1790 there were 216 vessels belonging to it. The coal mines here are sunk to the depth of 130 fathoms, and extended under sea to places where there is over them depth of water for ships of large burden. Here are several strata of coal at considerable distances, one above another, but not always regular, being interspersed by breaks of hard back called dykes. Four fire-engines belong to this colliery, which, when at work, discharge from it about 1228 gallons every minute. Copperas works here.

here yield considerable profit. A narrow valley extends southward to the village of St Bees, and the coast is bounded by abrupt rocks. On St Bees head a noted land mark, or promontory, a light-house is erected.

Moresby, a mean sea-port village, about 2 miles north of Whitehaven. By some remains of antiquity which have been discovered, it would appear that this village was anciently one of the forts constructed by the Romans for the defence of the coast.

Cockermouth, an ancient, irregularly built borough, and manufacturing town, containing 2865 inhabitants, in a valley between two eminences, on one of which stands the church, and on the other a castle burnt in the civil war; 12 miles N. W. of Keswick, 9 from the sea coast, and 303 H. H. The Cocker divides the town into two parts, and immediately falls into the Derwent. Fragments of walls, coins, &c. have been found at Pap castle, whose ruins are extensive, and whose materials were employed to build the castle of Cockermouth, which was destroyed in the civil wars. The inhabitants of the town are chiefly employed in tanning leather, and in the manufacture of hats, shalloons, coarse linens, &c.

Mary-port, a small neat sea-port town recently built, with a good harbour and a considerable trade in coal, at the mouth of the Elne, 6 or 8 miles W. N. W. of Cockermouth. Here is a furnace for cast iron, and a glass-house. On an eminence near the town there was an ancient fort. Altars, inscriptions, and statues have been found in that neighbourhood.

Workington, or *Wirkington*, a sea-port town, containing 5716 inhabitants, who chiefly subsist by the coal trade, below Cockermouth, and near the mouth of the Derwent, 311 H. H. Here Mary Queen of Scots landed May 16. 1568, after the defeat of her army near Glasgow. Workington-hall, where she took refuge, bears marks of great antiquity; and the apartment in which she slept is still called the Queen's chamber. Along the coast are traces of a Roman wall, which extends 5 miles northward to the river Elne.

Elne. Three miles southward, Harrington, an improving village, is situate at the mouth of a brook with a convenient port.

Penrith, vulg. *Perith*, a small, well built, populous trading town, whose parish contains 3801 inhabitants, near the conflux of the Eimot and Loder, in the post road from London to Carlisle, 283 H. H. It had once a royal castle, situate on high ground in its vicinity, as old as Henry III.; repaired by Henry VI. now in ruins. In the church-yard are two square pillars, of a single stone each, 11 or 12 feet high. They are 14 feet asunder, and between them is a grave inclosed between 4 semicircular stones, having on the outsides rude carvings. This is called the Giant's Grave, or the place where Sir Owen Caesarius, a famous warrior, was buried. This town was twice burnt by the Scots, but was soon rebuilt, and at present is the second in the county for trade and wealth. The country northward to Carlisle, on the right hand, was anciently called Englewood forest, but is now a dreary moor with a few cottages on the road side. On the left hand there is a gradual descent to a fertile well cultivated plain inclosed with hedges and hedge rows. Old Penrith, 5 miles north, in the post road, was a Roman station 130 yards in front and 80 broad, with a large foss on all sides. At Little Salkeld, 5 miles N. E. of Penrith, there is a druidical circle 300 feet diameter, and originally composed of 100 upright stones. Detached from the south side of the circle, is an upright square stone 12 feet high, between which and the circle are 4 large stones. This monument is called Long Meg and her daughters. South-west from it there is a smaller circle of 20 stones 50 feet in diameter; and at some distance another single stone. Five miles S. W. of Penrith, on the left hand of the Eimot, in the road to Ulles lake, are the ruins of Dacre castle, formerly a magnificent building. Ulles is a spacious lake on the border of Westmoreland, whence the Eimot flows northward by Penrith to Carlisle.

Kirk-Oswald, an inconsiderable and irregularly built market town, on a gentle declivity that descends to the margin of the Eden, 8 miles N. E. of Penrith, 292 H. H. Its castle, built sometime before the reign of king John, was long ago demolished. It contained a hall 100 yards long, and ornamented with portraits of the kings of England. The country N. E. of Kirk-Oswald is hilly and barren. There the south Tyne originates in a wet and spongy ground.

Wigtown, a mean market town, in the forest of Allendale, 9 miles S. W. of Carlisle, on a small stream which runs north to the mouth of Solway frith, and falls into a bay called Moricambe.

At *Boulness*, anciently a Roman station, 12 miles westward of Carlisle, on the south coast of Solway frith, are vestiges of streets, walls, and other marks of antiquity. The Solway frith at Boulness, or Bowness, is fordable; but as the sands are continually shifting, and as there are quicksands of considerable extent, which the most skilful guide cannot always avoid, the greatest caution ought to be used by those who attempt this passage; especially as the tide, with a westerly wind, sometimes flows with such rapidity over this level coast that no horse can outrun it. At the village of Burgh on the Sands, midway nearly between Boulness and Carlisle, Edward I. expired, and there an handsome stone pillar with an inscription was erected to his memory.

Brampton, a small market town of one street, in Gillesland, on the Irthing, opposite nearly to the influx of the Cambeck, about 9 miles eastward of Carlisle. Near this town is a large round hill called the Moat, of considerable height, gradually tapering to the summit. Many Roman antiquities have been found in the district which lies northward adjacent to the Picts wall. Three miles south of Brampton is Castle Carrack, or Crag, a square vallum of loose stones, each side 120 paces long. Naworth castle, 2 miles E. of Brampton, is built round a large square court, overhanging the river Irthing, with a tower at every corner. The rooms are numerous,

numerous, and ascended to by 16 stair-cases; the great hall is 25 paces long and $9\frac{1}{2}$ wide, with a gallery at one end. Gillesland Spa is efficacious in cutaneous disorders. About nine miles N. E. from Brampton is Bewcastle, which, in Cambden's time, was a royal castle with a garrison. Around this castle lies a mountainous, dreary, and desolate country, in which a few wretched huts only are widely scattered.

Netherby, a mean village about 10 miles N. W. of Brampton, and 3 from Longtown, on the south side of the Esk. In its neighbourhood are the vestiges of an ancient station. In 1732 and 1745, were discovered Roman baths, consisting of two rooms, each 9 or 10 feet square, separated by a thin stone partition, and both under the same arched roof, a fine hypocaust, inscriptions, &c. Netherby is the subject of a poem by Mr Maurice in 1776. To the westward, on the opposite side of the Esk, is a noted morass called Solway-moss, consisting of about 1600 acres raised a little above the adjoining cultivated tract, with a crust too weak in the driest summer to bear a man's weight. In December 16. 1772, it burst its banks at a gap 20 yards wide, and when it began to flow was in depth 5 or 6 yards. It continued in motion slowly forward, and by this eruption covered 600 acres of level ground to the depth of 15 feet.

Longtown, a small and tolerably built market town, composed of two streets intersecting each other at right angles, 12 miles N. of Carlisle, on the border of Scotland, near the conflux of the Kirksop and Esk, 314 H. H. To the eastward lies a rugged and barren tract called Gillesland embarrassed with brooks and springs. Picts wall runs through part of this district. A mineral well, or spa, has lately attracted a number of people to reside here in summer.

Antiquities.—St Bees Priory, founded in the middle of the 7th century, near Egremont.—Boulness Fort.—Bride Church Fort.—Calder Priory, near Egremont.—Carlisle Cathedral and Castle.—Castle Steeds, Old Penrith.—Cockermouth Castle, built soon after the conquest.—Corby

Castle, near Carlisle.—Dacre Castle, near Penrith.—Drumburg Castle, 5 miles from Whitehaven.—Dunwalloght Castle, near Nether Denton.—Egremont Castle.—Ewanrigg, near Elneburgh.—Grotto, near Penrith.—Hay Castle, near Moresby.—High-head Castle, near Ireby.—Holme-cultram Abbey.—Kirk-Oswald, near Penrith.—Lancroft Priory, founded in the middle of the 12th century, near Naworth.—Long Meg and her Daughters, near Kirk-Oswald.—Millum Castle.—The Moat, near Brampton.—The Monument, near Castle Rigg.—Naworth Castle.—Nunnery, near Kirk-Oswald.—Pap Castle.—Penrith Castle.—Picts Holes, near Moresby.—Rose Castle, 6 miles from Carlisle.—Scaleby Castle.—Wetheral Priory.

40. WESTMORELAND.

WESTMORELAND is bounded on the northwest and north by Cumberland, on the east and northeast by Yorkshire and Durham, on the south and southwest by Lancashire; lying between $54^{\circ} 10'$ and $54^{\circ} 43'$ N. latitude, and between $2^{\circ} 5'$ and $2^{\circ} 55'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; its mean extent from north to south being 28 miles, and from west to east 26; containing about 844 square miles, and 550,000 acres.

It is generally divided into the baronies of Kendal and Westmoreland. The former, being the southern part of the county, is a mountainous and barren tract interspersed with fruitful vallies and meadows. The latter is a champaign and tolerably fertile territory.

Rivers.—The Eden rises in Hugh Morvil's-hill on the confines of Yorkshire, near the sources of the Eure and Swale. In its progress northwest, augmented by several streams, it passes by Pendragon Castle, Kirby Stephen, Appleby, &c. receives the Eimot near Penrith at the north extremity of the county, and proceeds northward to Carlisle. The Eimot issues from Ulleswater Lake, on the border of Cumberland,

and

and runs N. E. to Penrith, near which it falls into the Eden. The Loder flows from Broadwater Lake, a few miles S. E. of Ulleswater, N. E. to the Eimot opposite to Penrith. Above the conflux of these rivers, near the Eimot, in Cumberland, is a large round intrenchment, originally a British circus, consisting of a dyke of earth and a deep foss surrounding an area 29 yards in diameter, vulgarly called Arthur's Round Table, engraved in Pennant's Tour, 1774; and at a few miles distance, on the summit of a hill, is Maryborough, a circular wall of loose stones with an entrance on the east side leading into an area about 88 yards in diameter. The Can, or Kent, has its source in Kent-meer east of Ambleside. Thence it runs S. E. to Kendal, where it changes the direction of its course, and flows S. S. W. to Kentsand a bay on the coast of the Irish sea. The Lon, or Lune, passes through the southeast corner of the county, and enters into Lancashire below Kirby Lonsdale.

This county, divided into four wards, contains 109 parishes and townships, several market towns, 9,026 houses and 41,617 inhabitants. It sends four members to parliament.

Towns, &c.—*Appleby*, Aballaba, an ancient, small, indifferently built borough, consisting principally of one broad street from north to south, and three smaller, containing 711 inhabitants, almost surrounded by the Eden, 14 miles S. E. of Penrith, eight N. W. of Brough, 285 H. H. The castle is a square tower, annexed to which are several modern apartments. Henry I. gave this town privileges equal to those of York; but by degrees it was reduced during the Scotch wars. A few miles S. E. are three tumuli containing many human bones which appear to have been burnt. Near Kirby Thore, on the right hand of the Eden, four miles N. W. of Appleby, are vestiges of a Roman station, 300 by 150 yards, with three entrances on each side; and, at a bow-shot distance, is a small fort called Maiden-hold, which perhaps was a watch-tower to the station. A Roman military road, called Maiden-way, runs thence

thence N. E. to Caer-vorran near the Pict's wall. In the vicinity of Kirby-Thore have been found pavements, vaults, foundations of walls, coins, altars, urns, &c. ; and, not many years ago, a horn of a mouse-deer was discovered at the depth of four feet below the surface of the soil.

Burton, an inconsiderable market town, southwest of Kirby-Lonsdale, containing 1,283 inhabitants, at the southern extremity of the county. Near Burton is Farleton-knot, a bare limestone rock, supposed to resemble the rock of Gibraltar.

Kirby-Lonsdale, a small, well built, manufacturing town, containing 1,283 inhabitants, with a handsome church, pleasantly situate on a rock bathed by the Lon, in a hilly district, 251 H. H. near the S. E. extremity of the county.

Kendal, an ancient, considerable, tolerably built, manufacturing and trading town, consisting of two long streets which cross each other, with a handsome town hall, and a large church divided into four ailes, in a low situation, on the Kent, 26 miles S. of Penrith, 262 H. H. This town is noted for being the birth-place of Dr Shaw, a celebrated traveller, and for its cotton and woollen manufactures. It contains 6,892 inhabitants. The ruins of the castle are on a neighbouring eminence, and opposite to it is an exploratory mount called Castlehow-hill, which overlooks a spot called Battle-place. At Water-crook, below the town, is a square station six chains from north to south, and eight from west to east, with the angles rounded. Its ramparts are discernible, though the ditch has been levelled. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from this fort was the castrum exploratorum, now called Castle Steeds, 120 by 60 feet, having two ditches on the south end, and three on the north. To the eastward of Kendal, on the opposite side of the river, are the ruins of a castle, the birth place of Catherine Parr, sixth wife of Henry VIII.

Ambleside, a small manufacturing village, on a declivity, at the north
extremity

extremity of Winander-mere, 14 miles N. W. of Kendal, 275 H. H. Near it are the ruins of an ancient town, adjoining to which was an oblong fort, 165 by 100 yards, environed by a ditch and rampart. Here bricks, coins, and other antiquities have been found.

Winander-mere is an extensive lake, on the border of Lancashire, 12 miles in length and 1—2 in breadth, of unequal depth, surrounded with precipices, meadows, hills, and woods, which form a scene that surpasses all description. It contains several small islands, viz. Longholm, mostly arable, and noted for a remarkable echo, St Mary-holm, Roger-holm, &c. The river Leven flows from the south extremity of the lake, and after a course of eight miles S. W. falls into an estuary called Leven-sands.

Shap, an inconsiderable place, formerly noted for an abbey built in 1157, 15 miles north of Kendal, in the road to Carlisle, 277 H. H. In the neighbourhood are several large pyramidal stones, placed almost in a direct line, about a mile in length, at 8, 10, and 12 yards distance, and conjectured to have been a place of druidical worship. High Knipe, N. W. of Shap, is the native place of Edmund Gibson, translator and editor of Cambden's *Britannia*.

Brougham, anciently a Roman station, now an obscure place, opposite to Penrith, above the conflux of the Loder and Eimot, 21 miles N. W. of Brugh. Here are the remains of a castle of Norman architecture, on the bank of the Eimot, vulgarly pronounced Yeoman. At this castle, James I. was lodged three days, and entertained by the Earl of Cumberland. At no great distance, are Arthur's Round Table already mentioned, a circular earth-work, 29 yards in diameter,—Maryborough-fort, in the middle of which is an upright stone nine feet eight inches high, and almost 17 feet in circuit,—a vast cairn of stones called Ormsted-hill. On the banks of the Eimot, King Athelstan, in the 10th century, concluded a treaty of peace and union with Constantine king of Scots.

Two or three miles south of Brougham, is Clifton-moor, memorable for a skirmish of the king's troops under the Duke of Cumberland and the rebels in 1745.

Kirby-Stephen, a little market town, consisting of one long street, about nine miles S. E. of Appleby, on the Eden, 265—283 H. H. Below this place the Eden is augmented by several rivulets, on one of which, four miles northward, is Brough, or Burgh, under Stanemore, a little market town, with some vestiges of a castle and a fort called Cæsar's tower. About five miles S. of Kirby-Stephen, are the ruins of Pendragon castle, founded in the reign of Edward II. rebuilt by the Countess Dowager of Pembroke A. D. 1660, and demolished in 1685 by the Earl of Thanet.

The history, with the antiquities of Westmoreland and Cumberland, by Joseph Nicolson, Esq; and Dr Burn, was published in 1777, 2 vols. 4to. Some Roman antiquities in this county are described in *Gent. Mag.* 1738, 1753, and 1754. An excursion to the lakes, by W. Hutchinson, 1776, 8vo. is a performance destitute of merit. Housman's tour is more instructive and entertaining. Saxton's map was published in 1576, and Speed's in 1610. Westmoreland and Cumberland are included in one incorrect map engraved for the British Atlas, 1760. From a new survey, a map was constructed by J. Ainslie, on a scale of one inch to a mile, and engraved by T. Jeffereys in 1770.

Antiquities.—Appleby Castle.—Arnside Tower, near Ulleswater.—Betham Hall, near Ulleswater.—Brough Castle, of Norman origin.—Brougham Castle.—Castle Folds.—Chiston Hall.—Dunmaile.—Godmond Tower, near Kendal.—Gray-Rig Hall.—Green Castle.—Harclay Castle.—Helton Bacon Manor-house.—Helsack Tower.—Howgill Castle.—Arthur's Round Table and Castle.—Kirby-Lonsdale Bridge.—Orm-side Hall.—Penhurrock Stones.—Pyramids, near Shap.—Round Tower at Copland Bridge.—Stavely Chapel.—Shap Abbey, founded in the reign of

of Henry II.—Sizergh Hall.—Stone heaps, near Orton.—Whilp Castle at Kirby-shore.

WALES.

THE PRINCIPALITY of WALES, by the Romans called *Britannia Secunda*, by Britons *Cambria*, by Saxons *Wallia*, and by the French *les Pais des Galles*, is bounded on the east by Cheshire, Shropshire, Herefordshire, and Monmouthshire, on the south by the Bristol Channel, on the west and north by St George's Channel and the Irish sea. It lies between $51^{\circ} 20'$ and $53^{\circ} 23'$ N. latitude, and between $2^{\circ} 46'$ and $5^{\circ} 10'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; its greatest extent from north to south being about 138 miles, and from west to east 40—65—90 miles.

When the Romans first invaded Britain, Wales was inhabited by the Ordovices, Demetae, and Silures, who were reduced by the victorious arms of Agricola. After the arrival of the Saxons, considerable bodies of Britons fled for refuge to the mountainous parts of this country. During several centuries, the Welch maintained their independence, and infested the English frontiers with sudden inroads and petty incursions. At length, in 1237, Lewellyn, Prince of Wales, harrassed with the undutiful behaviour of his youngest son Griffin, and declining in years, subjected his principality to vassalage under the crown of England; and in 1283 it was united to that kingdom by Edward I. but the union was not completed till the reign of Henry VIII.

Mountainous and thinly peopled, this principality is divided into *North* and *South* Wales, each of which is subdivided into six counties, or shires, containing upwards of 750 parishes, 58 boroughs or market towns, and 541,546 inhabitants.

It was anciently more wealthy and populous than at present. Though it contains no regular fortifications, yet many of its old castles are so

strongly built, and so advantageously situate, that they might be fortified at a small expence. Some of those castles are of great extent, and appear to be chiefly British.

Saxton, A. D. 1579, constructed a general map of Wales and Denbigh. Speed's general map was adorned with views of the four cathedrals and of the principal towns. Hollar engraved a map of South Wales; and M. Morris published a set of charts of the coast of Wales, and plans of harbours, &c. in St George's Channel. Maps of South and North Wales are attached to most of the modern maps of England.

SOUTH WALES.

SOUTH WALES, of a triangular form, bounded on two sides by the sea, and on the third by the counties of Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, and part of North Wales, lies between $51^{\circ} 20'$ and $52^{\circ} 30'$ N. latitude, and between $2^{\circ} 46'$ and $5^{\circ} 10'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; containing the following counties, viz. Glamorgan, Brecknock, Caermarthen, Pembroke, Cardigan, and Radnor.

1. GLAMORGANSHIRE, Glath-Morgan, Welch, the most southerly county in Wales, is bounded on the north by Caermarthen and Brecknockshires, on the east by Monmouthshire, on the south by Bristol Channel; lying between $51^{\circ} 20'$ and $51^{\circ} 45'$ N. latitude, and between $2^{\circ} 56'$ and $4^{\circ} 5'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 25—33 miles from north to south, except in Swansea hundred, where its breadth is inconsiderable. Its length from west to east is 20—35—45 miles.

The northern part of this county is mountainous, barren, and thinly inhabited; but abounds in coal and lead mines, the surface of which is shaded with woods. Between the mountains and the sea lies a spacious plain well cultivated and fruitful. From Caerphilly a long winding valley extends to Pontypool; on the one hand the hills are covered with coppices,

coppices, and on the other they are rich in mines. The sea-shore is delightful, being diversified with level beaches and romantic cliffs. Castles have been thickly planted along the coast and in Gowerland.

Rivers.—The Rhymny, or Rumny, rises on the confines of Brecknockshire, and runs along the eastern border of the county to the mouth of the Severn. The Tave, or Tawey, flows from the Black Mount, in Brecknockshire, in a course parallel to that of the Rhymny, and falls into the Severn below Cardiff. The Ogmore, a small stream, descends from the mountainous part of the county, and runs through the middle of it to Bristol Channel. The Avon originates near the springs of the Ogmore, and in a winding course proceeds southward to the channel, into which it falls a few miles south-east of Neath. The Neath, or Cle-daugh, from Brecknockshire runs S. W. to Neath, below which it empties itself into the Channel. The course of the Towy, or Taaff, is nearly parallel to that of the Neath, and its termination is in a large bay below Swansea. In a deep valley formed by this river is Pont-y-pridd, a stupendous bridge of one arch, 145 feet wide, and 35 high, described in the Gentleman's Magazine, A. D. 1764. The Zlwghor rises in Caermarthenshire, and runs along the western border of the county to Bristol Channel. Between the mouth of that river and Wormshead, near the coast, is the small island of Holmes.

This county is divided into 10 hundreds, containing about 118 parishes, 10 market towns, 14,225 houses, and 71,525 inhabitants. It sends 2 members to parliament.

Towns, &c.—*Cardiff*, *Caer-dydh* Brit. a small, indifferently built, trading town, containing 1870 inhabitants, environed by an old wall, in a low flat, with a commodious harbour, at the south-east extremity of the county, between the mouths of the Rhymny and Taff, 160 H. P. C. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade with Bristol, and export a great quantity of cast and wrought iron. A navigable canal is constructed

ted from the iron works at Merthyr Tydvil, about 25 miles distant. A church and many houses were destroyed by an inundation A. D. 1607. Vessels of 200 tons can come up to the town, but the harbour called Pennarth is 3 miles below it. The castle, built by Robert Fitz Hamon, A. D. 1110, must have been a place of considerable strength, and its ruins are of great extent. Two miles from the town is an entire camp of 10 or 12 acres called Cairen. The hill, which it occupies, is an oblong square, surrounded by earthworks, single but lofty to the south, where is a steep narrow entrance. On the north the ramparts are double, and triple N. E. of the praetorium, which is at the east end of the camp. Several miles S. W. of Cardiff are two small islands called Barry and Scilly, or Sully, and a third of inferiour size, separated from the coast by a narrow strait. To the north of the town, in a clay bottom, among gentle eminences, is Caerphilly, a mean and irregular village, noted for its castle which is a noble remain of British architecture consisting of one large oblong court. At each angle was a round tower of 4 stories. The south east tower inclines 10 or 11 feet from its perpendicular. The hall is 70 feet long, 30 wide, and 17 high. The outworks are extensive, but great part of them is unfinished. On a mountain at some distance there is a rude stone pillar called Y-Maen-hir.

Llandaff, an ancient, but mean village, and bishop's see, on a gentle elevation, a few miles above Cardiff on the Taaff. The greater part of the cathedral is a modern work. The bishop's palace, destroyed in the reign of Henry IV. lies in ruins.

Lantrissant, an inconsiderable, inland market town about 11 miles N. W. of Llandaff, near the mountains, on a steep acclivity which abounds in lead ore. A fragment of the castle remains.

Cowbridge, a small market town, consisting of one broad street, in a fruitful bottom, on a rivulet, about 12 miles W. of Cardiff, at some distance from the sea coast, 157 H. H. The walled part was on the
east

east bank of the stream, and the suburb opposite to it. A few miles from Cowbridge, in the church-yard of Llaniltud-vawr, are two remarkable stones curiously carved; and in that neighbourhood are the ruins of many buildings and several streets in different directions. A large old building still retains the name of the town hall. Here a celebrated academy is said to have been founded in the beginning of the 6th century. About 5 miles S. W. of Cowbridge is Llantwit, which appears to be the skeleton of a town. Several roads lead to it, and a *via vicinalis* leads thence to Wenny a small place near the Julia Strata, about 5 miles W. of Cowbridge. The church of Wenny is an old and venerable structure with round and massive columns, simple capitals, and semicircular arches. Between Llantwit and Nash-point is St Donat's Castle defended by a ditch, and, in some places, by a triple wall, on a steep rock of the sea coast, whence there is an extensive prospect. Three miles N. W. of St Donat's is Dunraven Castle built on a high rocky headland projecting into the sea.

Bridgend is a little market town 7 miles N. W. of Cowbridge, and divided into two parts by the Ogmore. North-west of this place, in the road to Neath, are the ruins of Margan Abbey near the site of a modern house. Among the offices is the beautiful circular chapter-house, 50 feet diameter, with 12 pointed windows, the roof supported by a single central column. In the gardens, under the south side of the hill, is the celebrated orangery, where the trees, to the number of 100, 17 inches round and 6-10 feet high, bear excellent fruit. On Baidon hill, west of Margan, is an ancient camp, and near it are some houses called *Bryn-a-gunnen*, *q. d.* beginning of the battle; a spot called *Kevan Rhydvawr*, *i. e.* sounding to arms; another named *Gaed-Leos*, or gathering of the army; and a third *Maes-y-cadal-chwar*, or the defeat: all of which may relate to some battles fought there between the Welch and Normans. Two miles E. of
Bridgend,

Bridgend, at the village of Coity, are the remains of a castle supposed to have been built A. D. 1091, by a Norman knight.

Neath, Nidum, an ancient, but small market town, containing 2502 inhabitants, obscured by the smoke of forges and coal works, on a cognominal navigable river, N. W. of Cowbridge, near Bristol Channel. Near a mile above the town, on the east side of the river, are the ruins of a fine abbey, where Edward II. sometime concealed himself. The castle is a square building with a lofty gate. In the neighbouring coal pits are found fossil plants, chiefly fern, reeds, and small flowers resembling daisies. There are copper works and iron forges on a large scale. Above the town there is a beautiful cataract of water. There are several curious sepulchral monuments in the adjacent country. Five miles S. S. E. of Neath is Aberavon, a place of little note, above the mouth of the Avon, and separated from the sea coast by a cognominal marshy tract. It has iron works and a haven for small vessels.

Swansea, by the Welch called Aber-taw, an ancient, considerable, well built, populous, sea port town, containing 6099 inhabitants, with some trade in coal, pottery, and copper, situate on a semicircular rising bank near Tawey mouth, 206 H. P. C. It has a tolerable harbour and dock. The castle, now the gaol and workhouse, was burnt soon after its erection. In the neighbourhood are mines of copper, tin, and iron. To the westward lies a peninsula called Gowerland about 18 miles in length, and 5—8 in breadth, the extreme point of which is Wormeshead. Near that point stands Webley castle. There are ruins of several other castles in that district. Lloghor is a poor village at the mouth of a cognominal river in this peninsula, 7 miles N. W. of Swansea. It has the shell of a square castle fortified by a double trench. Upon the northwest point of Kevyn-bryn, the most noted hill in Gowerland, is a vast stone of alabaster 20 tons weight, supported by 6 or 7 others about 4 feet high, and placed in a circle. This cromlech, commonly called Arthur's

thur's Stone, is about 6 miles S. S. W. of Lloghor. Penrise is a village on the south coast of the peninsula, 7 miles eastward of Wormeshead, near the bottom of Oxwich bay.

Antiquities.—Caerphilly Castle, built in the reign of Edward I.—Cardiff Castle, built about 1110.—Coity Castle, built towards the conclusion of the 12th century.—Cowbridge Castle.—Derwet's Castle.—St Donat's Castle.—Dunraven Castle.—Ewenny Castle.—Kymsie Castle.—Markham or Margam Abbey, founded in 1147.—Llandaff Cathedral, Palace, &c.—Llandewy Castle.—Llanblythian Castle, built in the 11th century.—Llangor Castle.—Morlashe Castle.—Neath Castle and Abbey.—Old Tower at Llantrissant.—Ogmore Castle, of Norman origin.—Oystermouth Castle.—Oxwich Castle.—Penllyn Castle.—Pennarth Castle.—Penrice Castle.—Rulam Castle.—Swansea Castle.—Treer Castle.—Wainwoe Castle.—Watch Tower, near St Denwit's.—Wenny Castle.—Witley Castle.

2. BRECKNOCKSHIRE, Brycheinog, anciently called Garmarthrin, or Garthmadrin, an inland county, is bounded on the north and east by Radnorshire and Herefordshire, on the south by the shires of Monmouth and Glamorgan, and on the west by those of Caermarthen and Cardigan; lying between $51^{\circ} 40'$ and $52^{\circ} 13'$ N. latitude, and between $3^{\circ} 40'$ and $2^{\circ} 55'$ W. longitude from Greenwich. Being of an irregular form, its mean length and breadth cannot be easily ascertained. Its greatest extent from north to south is 35, and from west to east 30 miles. It contains upwards of 700 square miles and 447,700 acres of land, and 300 of water.

On every side, except the north, it is inclosed by high mountains, on the west by Cantre-bychan, on the south by a lofty ridge, one part of which is called Cader-Artur, or Arthur's Chair, and on the east by the hills of Talgarth and Ewias. From Talgarth a range of barren and dreary mountains, intersected with narrow vallies, extends westward through

through the middle of the county to Caermarthenshire. The banks of the Usk, and the north-east districts divided from Radnorshire by the Wye, are open, tolerably level, and well inhabited.

Rivers.—The Wye rises near the foot of Plin-limmon in N. Wales, runs southward, separating this country from Radnorshire, and below Hay passes into Herefordshire. The Irvon, from the border of Cardiganshire, runs eastward to augment the Wye at Bualt. The Usk, or Wysk, descends from the black mountain near the S. W. border of the county, runs eastward to the capital, and thence south-east to Abergavenny in Monmouthshire. The Tave, Neath, Tawy, and other streams originate in the southern hills, and flow through Glamorganshire to Bristol channel.

Brecknockshire is divided into 6 hundreds, containing 61 parishes, 4 market towns, 6315 houses, and 31,633 inhabitants. It sends two members to parliament.

Towns.—*Brecknock*, or Brecon, by Britons called Aber-Hodnei, an ancient, considerable, indifferently built market town of an oval form, containing 2576 inhabitants near the centre of the county, at the conflux of the Hodnei, or Honddy and Usk, 172 T. T. P. The castle, built in the reign of William Rufus, on an eminence commanding the town, now lies in ruins. Near the town, at Gaer, on a rising ground, is a Roman camp, a parallelogram 624 by 456 feet. On the north and east sides, the walls remain from 3 to 6 feet high and near $7\frac{1}{2}$ thick. Urns, silver and brass coins, tiles, &c. have been found here. In the highway stands a monument commonly called Maen-y-Morynion, or the Maiden stone, on which some rude sculpture is engraven. About a mile from Gaer, on a hill, are traces of a British oval camp triple trenched, called Pen-y-crug, *i. e.* the chief heap or barrow. Two miles S. E. of Brecknock, in 1783, was discovered a Roman hypocaust consisting of several baths. The floor of the whole building was covered with tessellated pavement.

pavement. Three miles S. S. E. of the town is Brecknock-mere, in Welch called Llin-sevatham, or Linsavathan, *i. e.* the standing pool or lake. Nine miles S. E. of Brecknock, is Tretwr, an inconsiderable place, and noted only for its ancient round tower, on a brook among woods, in the road to Crickhowel a little market town bathed by the Usk, in the S. E. corner of the county. A mile from Crickhowel is an upright stone commonly called Turpilianus; and 7 miles northward are the ruins of Dinas castle on the summit of a hill. In Llandavaillog church-yard, on the road from Brecknock to Bualt, is a stone with a rude figure of a soldier, to commemorate Brocmil a prince of Powisland, who defeated Ethelred, king of Northumberland, on the banks of the Dee. About 11 miles west of Brecknock, on the left hand of the Usk, is Trecastle, formerly a considerable market town, no ruins of which are extant except those of a castle, at the foot of Green mountain whose summit is the common boundary of this county and of Caermarthenshire.

Bealt, Bualt or Buelth, a small, tolerably built market town, with a castle destroyed in 1690, pleasantly situate in a woody country, about 12 miles north of Brecon, at the conflux of the Irvon and Wye, on the border of Radnorshire. To the neighbouring rough and mountainous territory Vortigern retired from the Saxons.

Hay, by Britons called Trekethle, *i. e.* the town among hazels, is a decayed market town, containing 882 inhabitants, formerly walled and defended by a castle, on the confines of Herefordshire and right bank of the Wye, about 157 T. T. P. Some Roman coins have been found in its vicinity. The town was burned by Owen Glendower.

Antiquities.—Aberlenny Castle, near Brecknock.—Blaenlenny Castle, near Brecknock.—Brecknock Castle and Priory.—Brwynlly's Castle, on the Llweny.—Crickhowel Castle on the Usk.—St Iltud's Hermitage, near Brecknock.—Llanthew Castle.—Maidstone, near Brecknock.—Penkilly Castle.—Tretwar Castle.

3. CAERMARTHENSHIRE is bounded on the north by Cardiganshire, on the east by the shires of Brecknock and Glamorgan, on the south by Bristol Channel, on the west by Pembrokeshire; lying between $51^{\circ} 37'$ and $52^{\circ} 7'$ N. latitude, and between $3^{\circ} 35'$ and $4^{\circ} 35'$ west longitude from Greenwich; being 20—28 miles from north to south, and 40—50 from west to east; containing about 800 square miles, and 512,000 acres.

Though not so rugged and mountainous as other parts of Wales, yet the general surface of this county is hilly, and in the north and eastern districts the hills rise into mountains. The vallies for the most part are narrow, that of Towy excepted, which begins at the capital and extends about 30 miles up the country, 1—2 in breadth. Several fertile tracts of land lie on either bank of the Towy; and there are a few hills of considerable elevation, from whose summits the beauties of the valley are viewed to great advantage. Grongar-hill, and the venerable ruins of Dynevor castle, are situations from which the eye is delighted by rich and finely diversified prospects.

Rivers.—The Tivy passes westward along the northern border, and falls into Cardigan bay. The Tave rises near Carreg Wen, a high mountain in Pembrokeshire, runs southward in a winding course, and empties itself into Bristol Channel near the mouth of the Towy. The Towy flows through the middle of the county from north-east to south-west, and, augmented by several streams, falls into Bristol channel, 8 miles below Caermarthen.

This county is divided into 8 hundreds, containing 7 market towns, 87 parishes, 67,317 inhabitants. It sends 2 members to parliament.

Towns.—*Caermarthen*, *Caer-Wyrden*, *Caermarden*, formerly the capital of South Wales, fortified with a brick wall, and defended by a strong castle on a steep rock commanding the river, is at present an open, considerable, well built, flourishing town, containing 5548 inhabitants, with a considerable trade, situate in a fruitful territory on the bank of the
Towy

Towy which is navigable for small vessels, at the influx of the Gwilly, 8 miles from the sea coast. The castle was long ago demolished, except a fragment of it, which is now the county gaol; and the east gate is all that remains of the town wall. Here *Tages* the Welch Merlin flourished in the fifth century, and by Monkish writers was deemed a prophet and magician. His skill, perhaps, in mathematics gave rise to many fables transmitted to posterity. This town is about 45 miles westward of Brecon, and 217 T. T. P. The bay has a moderate depth of water, and Caldy road is the best anchoring place for ships. About 6 miles west of the town was Ty Gwyn, a palace of Hoel Dha, the first sovereign of all Wales, who compiled a code of laws towards the middle of the 10th century. On the site of that palace Whitland Abbey was built on the left hand of the Tave. The adjacent territory is wooded, hilly, and agreeably diversified. From a considerable iron-work it has received the name of the Forge. About 6 miles above Whitland, on the opposite side of the river, near Kelmaen-Llwyd, is an oval camp, called Y-Gaer, about 300 paces round, near which Roman coins have been found. At no great distance are the ruins of Castle Karreg, on a steep and inaccessible rock in which are many vaults and caverns supposed to have been copper mines.

Llaneltby, or Llanelly, is an inconsiderable market town, on a creek of Bristol Channel, 7 miles S. E. of Kidwelly, and 5 from the mouth of the Lloghor, where, on a small island called Bacchannis, or Machunis, a monastery formerly stood.

Kidwelly, a small decayed market town, containing 1150 inhabitants, with a harbour choked up, 9 miles due south of Caermarthen, on the rivulet Vendraith Vehan. The old town, now in ruins, was situate on the opposite side of the brook. The shell of the castle stands on a high ground, and appears to have been extensive. A cognominal marsh lies between this place and the sea coast.

Langbarn, or *Llanhern*, is a little neat market town at the mouth of the Towy, 9 miles south-west of Caermarthen. Here are the remains of a very ancient castle on a low rock whose foundation is washed by the tide. *Llanstephan* castle, in ruins, stood on a high promontory sloping regularly towards the sea near the mouth of the Towy.

Llandilovaur, a market town, containing 647 inhabitants, on a gentle ascent, bathed by the Towy, about 14 miles eastward of the capital in the road to *Llanimdovry*. In that neighbourhood the decisive battle between Edward I. and Llewellyn is supposed to have been fought. About a mile distant on the summit of a wooded hill, are the poor remains of *Dynevor* castle built in the reign of William the Conqueror. It is circular, and fortified with a double moat and rampart. On a less elevated hill are the ruins of *Druswllyn*, or *Dryslon* castle, which likewise belonged to the ancient princes of this county. *Caraigcennin* castle, about 5 miles S. E. of *Llandilovaur*, occupies scarce an acre of ground on the point of an insulated rock inaccessible on three sides. In this castle is a well 150 feet deep, descended to by a large winding cave perforated through the solid rock from 6 to 12 feet wide. An arched passage 84 feet long, on the north edge of the precipice, leads to the opening; but the well contains little water.

Llanimdovry, a small market town, with the ruins of a castle on an eminence bathed by the Towy which in summer is almost dry, near the N. E. extremity of the county, 15 miles east of *Llandilovaur*, and 191 T. T. P. In Leland's time this place consisted of one street of mean thatched houses. Its environs are agreeable.

Newcastle, formerly called *Elmelin*, or *Emlyn*, a mean market town on the Tivy, at the north-west extremity of the county, 10 miles above or east of *Cardigan*. There are no remains of its castle. The road thence S. E. to *Caermarthen* is, in general, dreary and mountainous; and one part of it lies across a bog dangerous to travellers.

In

In this county are several stone pillars with inscriptions which seem to be sepulchral monuments. It abounds in ancient forts, camps, and barrows. The most remarkable of the latter is Kryg-y-Dryn, the circumference of which at bottom is about 60 paces. In the centre of the cavity at top, is a vast rude flat stone about 3 yards long, 4 or 5 feet broad, and 1 thick. This was perhaps the barrow of some British prince before the Roman conquest. On a mountain near Kilmaen-Llwyd, is an ancient monument called Buarth Arthur, or Meineu Gwyr, being a circle of rude stones placed at unequal distances one from another.

Antiquities.—Caer-Kenin Castle.—Caermarthen Castle and Priory.—Danesawr Castle.—Green Castle, near Caermarthen.—Kidwelly Castle, built soon after the Conquest.—Llangharn Castle, of great antiquity.—Llanstephan Castle.—Rook Castle.—Whitland Abbey, near St Clare.

4. PEMBROKESHIRE, a maritime county of an irregular figure, whose coasts are deeply indented by many creeks and bays, is bounded on the east by the shires of Cardigan and Caermarthen, and on all other sides by St George's Channel; lying between $51^{\circ} 35'$ and $52^{\circ} 8'$ N. latitude, and between $4^{\circ} 22'$ and $5^{\circ} 4'$ west longitude from Greenwich; being 27 miles from north to south, and 20 from west to east; containing about 500 square miles and 320,000 acres.

This county, for the most part, is composed of easy slopes and gentle eminences, except a ridge of hills which extends from the coast near Fishguard to Caermarthenshire. These hills afford tolerable pasture; and the soil in the plains and some of the vallies is fertile. Several rivers and small streams originate in the interior districts, and descend in various directions to the sea coast. Divided into 7 hundreds, it contains 1 city, 7 market towns, 145 parishes, 11,865 houses and 56,280 inhabitants.

There is a very circumstantial account of this shire among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, No. 6824, dated 1603. In this manuscript

manuscript is a drawing of the great stone called Maen-y-Cromlech on Pentry Iwanland. The upper stone, though mutilated, is 18 feet long, 9 broad, and 3 thick.

Towns.—*Pembroke*, the capital, and the second town in South Wales, was formerly walled and defended by a castle where king Henry VII. was born. At present it is an open town consisting of one long street, tolerably built and thinly inhabited, on the eastern creek of Milford haven, 250 T. T. P. The principal tower of the castle remains; its walls are 14 feet thick, and the diameter within twenty-five. In the civil wars it was a garrison for the Crown. The trade of this place is declining. Three miles N. E. of Pembroke, in a creek of the haven, is Carew castle, which, in the reign of Henry VIII. was forfeited to the Crown. The walls of this building are of an amazing thickness, and are constructed with large stones strongly cemented with mortar. At the village of Lanfty are the remains of the Bishop of St David's palace, destroyed in the civil war. In that part of the county called Ros or Rows hundred beyond the haven, a colony of Fleemings settled by leave of Henry I.; and they are still distinguishable from the Welch by their manners and language.

Milford Haven, where Henry VII. landed and erected his standard, is a spacious arm of the sea, extending its branches in different directions on the south-west coast of the county, containing 16 creeks, 5 bays, and 13 roads, distinguished by their several names. It has the appearance of a lake, the mouth being not at any distance visible. The spring tides rise 36 feet, and the neap above 26. It is secure against all storms, and of sufficient extent to contain the whole navy of Europe. In the space of an hour, ships may be out of this haven, and in 8 or 10 hours may be on the coast of Ireland, or off Land's-end in the British channel. If a ship in distress comes in without anchor or cable, she may run ashore on soft ooze, and there lie in safety till she is refitted. This harbour has been recently improved by new works at the expence of government.

Near

Near the southernmost point of this haven stands Nangle, a mean place, noted only for the ruins of a castle and nunnery; and on the opposite point, called St Anne's, is an old light-house. North of St Anne's Point, and opposite to the western promontory of Ros, are two small islands called Skomar and Skokum. St Bride's bay extends thence northward to St David's head. Milford haven is 258 miles from T. T. P.

St David's, though called a city, has neither market nor fair, being a mean and almost deserted place, in a barren and insalubrious territory, 15 miles W. of Haverford, near St David's Head, the most westerly promontory of Wales, which projects with a high front into the Irish sea, 266 T. T. P. The cathedral and palace are at the bottom of a steep hill, so that the tower is scarce visible in the town. The former is a venerable structure 300 feet long and 127 high, and the latter is in ruins. Within a mile of the town, there was a large rocking stone called Y-Maen-Sigl on a sea cliff, but in the civil war its equilibrium was destroyed. From St David's head the coast of Ireland may be seen, which is about 16 leagues distant. To the southward, near the coast, is the little island of Ramsey; opposite to which are certain rocks, called the Bishop and his clerks, dangerous to navigators. It would appear that the land, in the neighbourhood of St David's promontory, anciently projected farther into the sea than at present; for, when the sand along the shore was accidentally washed off, trees, shrubs, &c. have been found.

Tenbeigh, or Tenby, a small market town, containing 844 inhabitants, on a rock bathed by the sea, 10 miles east of Pembroke, at the S. E. extremity of the county, 244 T. T. P. This place has a good harbour and a convenient road for ships. There are large remains of the town wall; but the castle is now reduced to a single tower. The road thence to Pembroke runs for most part along the Ridgeway, a chain of hills on several of which are the remains of beacons. A few miles south of
Tenby

Tenby are two small islands, viz. St Margaret and Caldy. Four miles from Tenby, near the sea, is Manorbeer Castle, built about the time of William Rufus. Giraldus Cambrensis says, that, in his time, it was adorned with stately towers and bulwarks, with a spacious haven on the west side, and under the walls, to the north and north-west, an excellent fish pond.

Haverford, a small tolerably built market town, containing 2,880 inhabitants, 16 miles eastward of St Davids, on the side of a hill bathed by the river Dougledye, which runs S. to Milford-haven. On the summit of the hill are the ruins of a castle which commanded the town and river; but all the fortifications of this place were destroyed in the civil war. The country thence to St David's is rugged, dry, and barren. In Roseland, a tract lying between Haverford and the sea, there is a village called Rosemarket, to which a number of Fleemings retired when the sea overflowed a part of Flanders in the reign of Henry I. and introduced the woollen manufactures. Five miles N. W. of Haverford, near the road to St David's, are the remains of Roch Castle, which, it is said, was founded by those Fleemings.

Newport, a small and mean market town, composed of about 150 houses, with broad and paved streets, in a bottom seven miles eastward of Fishguard, in the road to Cardigan, from which it is distant 12 miles, 243 T. T. P. It has a tolerable harbour at the mouth of the Nevern. Its castle was demolished by Llewellyn prince of South Wales. About a mile thence is the village of Nevern, in whose church yard stands a single stone 2 feet broad, 18 inches thick, and 13 feet high, neatly carved on both sides with knotwork. Near Pentre Evan, is a monument called y-Cromlech, consisting of a circle of rude stones whose diameter is about 50 feet. Within this circle is a large stone 18 feet long, nine broad, and three thick, at one end supported by three large stones about eight feet high, with five others which did not contribute to its support. The area under this stone is paved with flags.

Kilgarren, a small indifferently built market town, consisting chiefly of one long street, formerly noted for its castle built by Giraldus, on a declivity bathed by the Tivy, two miles above Cardigan, 228 L. B. The salmon leap is a cataract of no great height in the river not far from the town.

Fishgard, or Fiskard, a small market town of about 120 houses, inhabited chiefly by fishermen, on a steep cliff of the north coast, to the eastward of a promontory called Stumble-head, with a convenient harbour formed by the river Gwain, 16 miles N. E. of St David's, and 250 T. T. P. Along the side of a high mountain is cut a narrow road, whence there is a fine view of the harbour and sea.

Antiquities.—Banton Castle near Haverford.—Carew Castle, near Tenby.—Castles in Pulslater-bay, near Pembroke.—St David's Cathedral and Palace, founded in 1335.—St Dogmel's Priory, near Cardigan.—Haverford West Castle, Priory, and Bridge, built in the 11th century.—Hay's Castle near Whitchurch.—Hubberston Priory.—Kilgarren Castle, of Norman origin, near Cardigan.—St Leonard's Castle, near Haverford West.—Mannorbeer Castle, built in the reign of William Rufus, near Tenby.—Nangle Castle, at Milford-haven.—Narbeth Castle, near Haverford.—Newport Castle.—Pembroke Castle, built in the reign of William the Conqueror.—Picton Castle, near Haverford.—Punch Castle, near Whitchurch.—Rock Castle, near Haverford.—Romans Castle, near Haverford.—Tenby Castle.—Tower at Rabbleton, near Pembroke.—Wiston Castle, near Haverford.

5. CARDIGANSHIRE is bounded on the west and north by Cardigan-bay and North Wales, on the east by the counties of Radnor and Brecon, on the south by those of Caermarthen and Pembroke; lying between 52° and $52^{\circ} 29'$ N. latitude, and between $3^{\circ} 32'$ and $4^{\circ} 32'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 45 miles from west to east, and 27

from north to south near the eastern border, but gradually diminishing in breadth towards the west; containing about 720 square miles, and 460,800 acres.

A moderately elevated heathy ridge begins about 10 miles eastward of Cardigan, and runs almost to Tregarron; beyond which the country consists of bleak hills, rapid declivities, and barren plains. The vallies, watered by the rivers Ystwith, Rydol, and other streams, are partly cultivated, and partly appropriated to pasture.

Rivers.---The Tivy flows from several small lakes in the eastern part of the county along the south boundary, and empties itself into Cardigan Bay. The Rhydol originates in Plynlimmon mountain, and runs S. W. to Cardigan Bay, into which it falls at Aberistwyth. The source and termination of the Ystwith lie near those of the Rhydol.

This county, divided into five hundreds, contains 77 parishes, six market towns, 8,819 houses, and 42,956 inhabitants. It sends two members to parliament.

Towns, &c.---*Cardigan*, by Britons called Aber-Tivy, is an irregular, tolerably built town, containing 1,911 inhabitants, formerly surrounded with walls and defended by a castle now in ruins, pleasantly situate near the mouth of the Tivy, at the western extremity of the county, 26 miles N. W. of Caermarthen, 226—233 T. T. P. The harbour of this place is fit only for small vessels, and its chief trade is in lead exported to Ireland. Cardigan Bay is a spacious gulph of the sea, stretching 24 leagues north and south from Cardigan-point to Bardsey island in Caernarvonshire. In the neighbourhood of the town are lead mines and iron works. Not far eastward, in the parish of Llangoedmor, stands Llech-yr-ast, a rude stone eight or nine yards in circuit, and half a yard thick, in a reclining position. Kir-vaen-gwydhog, or the conspicuous colossus, is a remarkable stone 16 feet high, three broad, and two thick, on the top of a mountain, near the border of Caermarthenshire.

Aberistwyth,

Aberistwyth, an inconsiderable, indifferently built market town, containing 1,758 inhabitants, with little trade, but frequented as a watering place. It is situate on an eminence overhanging the sea, at the mouth of the Rhydol, about 40 miles north-east of Cardigan. A small part of the town wall remains, and the castle is reduced to an old tower which serves as a sea mark. Here was a mint in the reign of Charles I. About four miles distant, is Gwyl-Taliesin, *i. e.* Taliesin's bed, the grave of a bard who flourished A. D. 540. It was a sort of kistaven four feet long and three broad, composed of four stones, the highest of which was about a foot above ground. Within these few years the stones of this monument have been removed.

Llanbedor Pont Stephen, or Llanpiter, is a little inland town containing 669 inhabitants, with a church on a rising ground, in a pleasant plain or valley bathed by the Tivy, about 29 miles east of Cardigan, 204 T. T. P. There are few remains of its celebrated abbey.

Tregarron, a small market town, about 12 miles north-east of Llanpiter. North-east of this place, at Stratefleur, were formerly considerable lead mines; but, at present, the principal lead mine in this county is that of Bwlch-yr-Eskir—discovered in 1690. The ore lies so near the surface that the moss and grass in some places just cover it.

On the west coast the sea has made great encroachments in the course of this century; and tradition bears, that a well cultivated tract, stretching far into the Irish channel, has been entirely carried off, two or three miserable villages excepted.

Antiquities.—*Aberistwyth Castle.*—Cardigan Castle, built in the middle of the 12th century, and Priory.—*Llanbadernvawr Church.*—Stratflower Abbey, near Tregarron, built about the year 1163, for Cistercian monks.

6. RADNORSHIRE, Sir-Vaes-y-ved Welch, of a triangular form, is bounded on the north by Montgomeryshire, on the east by the coun-

ties of Salop and Hereford, on the south and west by those of Brecknock and Cardigan, lying between $51^{\circ} 57'$ and $52^{\circ} 22'$ N. latitude, and between $2^{\circ} 53'$ and $3^{\circ} 33'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; each of its three sides, being 25---30 miles; containing about 470 square miles and 300,800 acres.

The north and west districts are rocky and mountainous, the east and south are tolerably cultivated, the vallies on the borders of the rivers are fertile.

Rivers.---The Wye from its source in Plynlimmon-hill runs rapidly along the west and south borders of the county, and passes eastward into Herefordshire. The Temd, which rises on the confines of Montgomeryshire, divides the counties of Radnor and Salop, and runs along the south boundary of the latter to the Severn. The Ythen, or Ithon, has its source near that of the Temd, in a chain of mountains on the north boundary, and proceeds south and south-west to the Wye.

This county, divided into 6 hundreds, contains 52 parishes, 4 market towns, 3675 houses, and 19,050 inhabitants. It sends 2 members to parliament.

Towns, &c.---*New Radnor*, in British Maiseveth, a small and tolerably built town, containing 1921 inhabitants, pleasantly situate on the Somergil, in a fertile valley near the south-east border of the county, at the bottom of a hill, on whose summit are the ruins of a castle, which, with the town walls, was demolished by Glendowr, 162 H. P. C. Old Radnor, 2 miles eastward, was once a market town.

Knighton, a small market town, with some trade, in a valley watered by the Temd, about 11 miles north of Radnor, on the confines of Shropshire. The country beyond this place, to the west and north-west, is for most part barren, and by the inhabitants called Melienith, from the yellow hue of the hills. In that district, however, there are ruins of several castles. In the neighbourhood of Knighton are traces of Offa's Dyke.

This

This fence extends from the river Wye along the counties of Hereford and Radnor into that of Montgomery, which it enters between Bishop's Castle and Newton, and passes northward to Buttington near the Severn. Here it is lost five miles. Below the conflux of the Bele and Severn it appears again, and runs northward to Chirk Castle in Denbighshire, thence to Wrexham, and north-west to the parish of Mold in Flintshire, beyond which no traces of it can be discovered. Wat's Dyke and Foss are equal in breadth and depth, but not in extent, to those of Offa. There are some vestiges of Wat's Dyke in Oswestry parish, Shropshire, where it is lost in a morass. Thence it proceeds northward to Hendinas, traverses the parish of Whittington, crosses the Dee below Nant-y-Bela, passes above Wrexham, and terminates below the abbey of Basingwerk in Flintshire. Between this and Offa's Dyke there is an interval of from 500 yards to 3 miles. This space was free ground, where the Britons and Saxons met with safety for commercial purposes. There were several mounts or forts for garrisons along these bulwarks.

Presteign, or St Andrews, formerly a village, now a market town of note, with some trade in grain and malt, in a pleasant valley bathed by the Luge, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Radnor.

Rhaidar-Gwy, or Rhyader-gowy, a small market town, containing 374 inhabitants, on the Wye, in the north-west corner of the county. Here the river falls down a precipice, near which a castle was built in the reign of Richard I. but no vestige of it remains. In that neighbourhood is a mountainous territory, to which Vortigern retired after his defeat by the Saxons, and where he built a fortress on a hill called *Caer-Vortigern*. On the summit of mount Gwastedin are three large heaps of stones, called Karnen, artificially raised. About 9 miles S. S. E. of Rhaidar-gwy, and 10 westward of Radnor, at Llandindrod, are 3 medicinal wells, on a common or extensive heath bounded by distant mountains. The wells are frequented for chronic distempers, scorbutic eruptions,

tions, &c. Two miles from Llandindrod is a small square camp, inclosing about 4 acres, and defended by a wall 8 feet thick, with a ditch 10—12 in breadth.

Antiquities.—Cwmhir Castle, near Rhiadergowry.—Bacherogg Castle.—Maud's Castle, near Buralth.—Offa's Dyke.—Payne's Castle, near Radnor.—Llanbidder Castle.

NORTH WALES.

NORTH WALES, formerly called Gwynedh and Towys, is bounded on the west and north by the Irish Sea, on the east by the counties of Chester and Salop, on the south by those of Radnor and Cardigan; lying between $52^{\circ} 20'$ and $53^{\circ} 24'$ N. latitude, and between $2^{\circ} 35'$ and $4^{\circ} 40'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 70 miles from north to south, and 40—60 from west to east; containing the following counties, viz. Montgomery, Merioneth, Denbigh, Flint, Caernarvon, and the island of Anglesey.

1. MONTGOMERYSHIRE, *Sir Tre Valwyn*, of an irregular form, is bounded on the south by the counties of Radnor and Cardigan, on the west and north by those of Merioneth and Denbigh, on the east by Shropshire; lying between $52^{\circ} 20'$ and $52^{\circ} 52'$ N. latitude, and between $2^{\circ} 50'$ and $3^{\circ} 48'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 15—32 miles from north to south, and 30—40 from west to east; containing 780 square miles. The eastern verge of the county is tolerably level and fertile; the other districts are rugged and mountainous, except some pleasant vallies which yield abundance of pasture.

It is watered by a considerable number of streams which flow from west to east. The Severn rises in Plynlimmon hill, near the south border of the county, and, augmented by many rivulets, runs N. E. to Shropshire.

Shropshire. The Tannat originates in Bullagrovo Fells, near the north-west border, and proceeds eastward to the Severn. The Wirnew runs eastward through the middle of the county to the Tannat, into which it falls a few miles above the conflux of that river and the Severn.

This county, divided into 9 hundreds, contains 47 parishes, 6 market towns, 8725 houses, and 47,978 inhabitants. It sends 2 members to parliament.

Towns.—*Montgomery*, a small, well built walled town, on a gentle ascent, between the Severn and the border of Shropshire, 168 T. T. P. On a steep hill behind the town are the ruins of a castle built by Roger Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, in the reign of William the Conqueror, but demolished in the civil war. On a hill not far from the castle is a strong British post, the approach to which is guarded by four ditches. In a hollow way not far from the town, on the English side, is a remarkable echo.

Welchpool, an indifferently built, populous, manufacturing, market town, consisting of one principal street, containing 2872 inhabitants, about 8 miles north of Montgomery, on the left hand of the Severn which is navigable a mile below this place, and 200 miles from its mouth in the Channel. Here is a great market for Welch flannels. On the other side of the river lies Buttington, where the Danes are said to have wintered towards the end of the 9th century. Llanymnach hill yields plenty of limestone. Copper, lead ore, and calamine have been found there. On the slope of the hill, in the more accessible part, a stupendous rampart of loose stones, with a foss, runs from top to bottom; and at a certain distance are two other parallel fosses in several places cut through the solid rock. At Llangynod was discovered in 1692 a lead mine, which was worked near 40 years to the depth of 100 yards, when the water broke in upon it. Mathraval, about 6 miles N. W. of Welchpool, exhibits no remains of its ancient splendour. A farm house is built on the

the site of the castle which occupied two acres. Gwern Ddu, on the opposite side of the river, is a circular intrenchment.

Meivod is a mean village, but, in the neighbouring fields, causeways, foundations of buildings, floors and hearths, have been discovered.

Llanvair, a market town, containing 2137 inhabitants, about 7 miles west of Welchpool. The road thence westward to Dolgelly, in Merionethshire, passes over hills bathed by the Wernew to others, round whose sides winds a narrow terrace, from which is seen Moel-Abentrick, or the Baldstone-rock.

Newton, a small, neat market town, containing 990 inhabitants, 8 miles south-west of Montgomery, in the road to Llandilos, at the extremity of a beautiful valley bathed by the Severn. The chief trade of the town is in flannels.

Llandilos, a considerable market town, containing 2282 inhabitants, 11 miles S. W. of Newton. The neighbouring district consists of sheep walks, and in the adjacent hills is found coarse slate. A few miles northward, in Llandhinam parish, is a camp of a very uncommon form, having at the south end a conical mount surrounded with a deep fosse. In the north part of the fosse is an oblong area 70 yards in diameter with a rampart and outer ditch. In the lower part is an entrance into a rectangular camp 200 by 100 yards. The whole is encompassed with a rampart and ditch. On the top of the hill above Llandhinam church, is an intrenchment called *Caer-Vechan*, *i. e.* the less fortification, surrounded by several fosses. To the north west, on the mountains of Carno, was fought, in 1097, a bloody battle between the princes of South and North Wales.

Llanvilling, a small, tolerable market town, containing 1394 inhabitants, incorporated in the reign of Edward II. It is situate in a dirty flat, 8 miles N. W. of Welchpool.

1 *Machynleth*,

Machynleth, a small, neat, market town, containing 1118 inhabitants, near the south-west extremity of the county, 18 miles W. N. W. of Llanymdros, on the river Dyffi, or Dovy. Roman coins have been found in that neighbourhood. Several miles thence, at Penalht, is Kevn-Caer, a large fortification, which, on the highest part of the hill, was quadrangular, and encompassed with a strong wall and a broad ditch of an oval form, except towards the valley where it extended in a direct line. On the outside of the ditch are traces of the foundations of many buildings. Six miles south-east of Machynleth, Plinlimmon mountain rises to a great height, and covers the springs of the Severn, Wye, and other streams. From its boggy summit there is a prospect of a mountainous, dreary, and almost desolate country. On Corndun hill are several rude heaps of stones, and on its north side is an oval of stones called Madges' Pinfold, or Milking Fold, originally composed of 27 stones, 14 of which remain.

Antiquities.—Powis' Castle, built about 1110.—Montgomery Castle.—Delforwyn Castle, built about the middle of the 11th century.—Caer-soose Castle, near Newton.—Buttington Castle.

2. MERIONYTHSHIRE, Mervinia, *Sir Veiryonydh*, and by Giraldus called the land of the Sons of Conan, is of a triangular form, bounded on the north by the counties of Caernarvon and Denbeigh, on the east by those of Denbeigh and Montgomery, on the south by Cardigan-shire, on the west by Cardigan-bay; lying between $52^{\circ} 30'$ and $53^{\circ} 3'$ N. latitude, and between $3^{\circ} 10'$ and 4° W. longitude from Greenwich; being 35 miles from north to south, and 36 from west to east along its northern boundary, but gradually diminishing in breadth towards the south. It contains upwards of 630 square miles and 403,200 acres.

The most rugged and dreary part of Wales, this county is a mixture of high mountains and inaccessible rocks, innumerable rivers, cataracts,

and lakes, interspersed with plains, woods, and vallies. The highest mountains are Caer-Idris, Aren-voudhwy, Aren-Benllyn, Aren-nig, Moelwyn, Manod, &c. These and other hills yield coarse pasture for numerous herds of black cattle and sheep. Some of the vallies are cultivated.

Rivers.—The Dyffi, or Dovy, rises among high mountains on the eastern border of the county, and runs southward to Cardigan-bay. The Ayon-vaur has its source near the middle of the county, and flows south-west by Dolgellhen. The Dee, from its springs south of Bala, runs northward through a spacious lake called Pimble-meer, thence north east, and enters Denbighshire above Llangollen. The Drwrydh issues from a lake near the north-west extremity of the county, and runs south to Cardigan-bay.

This county is divided into five hundreds, containing 33 parishes, four market towns, 5,787 houses and 29,506 inhabitants. It sends one member to parliament.

Towns.—*Bala*, an indifferently built market town, consisting of one wide street, with a considerable trade in woollen-stockings, flannels, &c. near Pimble-meer, or Lhyn-Teged, about 30 miles north of Machyn-leth, and 202 H. P. C. Pimble-meer, also called Bala-lake, is four miles long, 400 yards broad, and of great depth. It rises sometimes nine feet, and overflows the valley of Edeirnion. Caer-Crwyni is a small camp above that valley. Not far from Bala are the ruins of Castell-Corndochen, on a steep rock at the bottom of a valley, where a wall incloses a square, a round, and an oval tower. At Caer-gai some Roman coins have been found. Caer-drewyn is a British post on the slope of a hill, overlooking the pleasant vales of Glyndwrwyr and Edeirnion watered by the Dee. It is of a circular form, about a mile in circuit, defended by a single wall now in ruins. This is one of the chain of posts which begins at Diserth, and stretches along the Clwydian hills to the mountains

tains of Yale. About nine miles N. E. of Bala, on the Dee, is Corwen, a mean place on a rock at the foot of the Berwyn hills. This was a rendezvous of the Welch forces under Owen Gwynned, who checked the invasion threatened by Henry II. about the middle of the 12th century. The highest summit of the Berwyn mountains is called Cader Bronwen, or white breast, on which is a large cairn. In the road to Bala beyond Llangar, in a field called *Caer-Bont*, is a small circular intrenchment, consisting of a foss and rampart, with two entrances; and on a hill named *y-Foel*, there is a circle of stones 10 yards diameter. *Llandrillo*, almost midway between Corwen and Bala, is situate at the mouth of a glen which extends upwards of two miles among the Berwyn mountains, and leads to *Miler Gerrig* a noted pass in Montgomeryshire.

Harlech, a mean and thinly inhabited town, with a tolerable harbour but no trade, in the north-west part of the county, separated by a large bay from *Pulkelly* in Caernarvonshire. The castle, built by Edward I. stands on a high rock projecting into the sea, and defended by a deep fosse on the east, the only pregnable side. It was taken by the Earl of Pembroke in 1468, and by the parliamentary forces in 1647. About two miles from Harlech, is a remarkable monument called *Koete-Arthur*, a rude, ill-shaped, oval stone table, about 10 feet long, seven where broadest, and two thick at one end. It lies on two stones, each about half a yard broad, and is supported by others. Four miles from the same town, there is an obscure deep dale called *Cwm Bychan*, about half a mile long and surrounded by the most dreary scenery imaginable. At some distance is another deep glen, called *Drws-Ardudwy*, *i. e.* the pass of the overflowed land. The sides and bottom of this glen are covered with loose fragments of stone. At *Festinoeg*, eight or nine miles north of Harlech, is a stone causeway called *Sarn Helen*, or *Helen's way*. This road may be traced in other parts of the county.

Dolgelly, or *Dolgellhen*, an ill built, inland, manufacturing town, containing,

containing 2,949 inhabitants, about 18 miles S. E. of Harlech, 211 T. T. P. near the centre of the county, in a fine wooded valley embellished with seats, at the foot of *Caer-Idris* a lofty mountain and rocky towards the summit. Upon this mountain are several pools, near one of which is the supposed chair of *Arthur*, a natural cavity in the rock. On the side of the road below this mountain is a small lake called the pool of the Three Giants from three fragments of rock on its border. One side of the hill is a stupendous precipice forming a sort of theatre with a lake at bottom. Beneath *Tyrrau Mawr*, one of the points of *Caer-Idris*, are some remains of circles of upright stones with several cairns. At some distance beyond these, near the river *Kregennan*, are the remains of *Llys-Bradwen*, the palace of an ancient prince, about 30 yards square, with walls rude and uncemented. The road from *Dolgellhen* to *Tangbwllch* leads along a precipice, below which the *Mwthwy* makes a fine appearance. Further on is a bridge of one arch over a black stream called *Velen-Rhyd*, which, after rushing 300 feet down a steep channel in the rock, falls into a fine bason. Three Welsh miles N. E. of this is a second cascade called *Hyat Tewin Gladdys*, formed by the confluence of two rivers rushing down a brown rock broken into natural shelves.

The cascades of *Glyn Maw* are much celebrated. The *Onion* and *Maw*, two small streams, water three vallies near *Dolgellhen*. Five miles from the town, at *Dol-y-Melynlyn*, the river *Gamlan* falls from various rocks till it reaches a lofty precipice, whence it tumbles into a pool shaded by trees, which gives the cataract the name of *Rhaidder-ddu*, or the black. It is broken into two parts, the upper fall descending about 35 feet into a large bason, and running along a wide craggy channel comes to the lower precipice, whence it falls in a broad sheet of water 20 feet high into a second bason encircled with wooded rocks. Below *Pont-ar-Gamlan* the river loses itself in the *Maw*, which, at its junction with the *Eden*, forms another grand scene.

Barmouth is a sea-port ten miles S. W. of *Dolgellhen*, on a steep acclivity

acclivity at the mouth of the Maw, or Avon, whence considerable quantities of flannels and stockings, the manufactures of the county, are exported. About five or six miles N. W. of Dolgellhen, at Craig-y-Dinas, the summit of a hill, surrounded with a vast heap of stones, are the ruins of a wall which in many parts retains a regular facing. To the north-west, on a plain beyond a lake called Llyn-Irddin, are two circles rudely formed of piles of loose stones with upright columns. Half a mile from these, on the side of a hill, are two large oblong Carnedhs, composed of loose stones, with two cromlechs. North-west of these antiquities, on the top of a hill, is a strong post called Castelh Dinas Cortin, intrenched round with an advanced work on one side. The neighbouring districts abound in cromlechs of great size. The entrance into the hundred of Ardudwy, is called Drws Ardudwy, or the door of Ardudwy, formed by nature through the barren mountains. The sides of this pass are rent into a thousand precipices, forming at top rows of shelves called Carreg-y-klommenod, *i. e.* the pigeon's rock.

This county is divided from Caernarvonshire by Pont Aberglasslyn, a bridge of one wide stone arch over a waterfall from two precipices. An impending craggy cliff, several hundred feet high, projects, from every part of its broken front, stupendous rocks of the most capricious forms, shading a clear torrent which rushes through huge fragments fallen from the mountain. The scenery of this pass, which continues near a mile, is truly magnificent.

On the opposite or south-east border of the county, is Dinas-Mouthy, the first town that presents itself in the road from Welchpool to Dolgellhen. It is a place of little note about 19 miles south of Bala. To the north of Dinas-Mouthy, in the road to the last mentioned town, lies Bwlch-y-Groes, or the pass of the cross, one of the most frightful in North Wales.

Antiquities.

Antiquities.—Cymner Abbey.—Harlech Castle.—Owen Glendowr's Prison.

3. DENBEIGH, or Denbighshire, Sir Dehinbeck, Welch, is bounded on the north by the Irish sea and Flintshire, on the south by the counties of Montgomery and Merionyth, on the west by Caernarvonshire; lying between $52^{\circ} 48'$ and $53^{\circ} 25'$ N. latitude, and between $2^{\circ} 44'$ and $3^{\circ} 42'$ west longitude from Greenwich; being 46 miles from north-west to south-east, and 8—20 in breadth; containing about 585 square miles and 374,400 acres.

A chain of mountains almost surrounds this county. The soil of the extreme districts is heathy and barren, but the valley of Clwyd, 25 miles in length and 3—8 in breadth, watered by a cognominal river, is populous and fertile. From the mountains the prospect of this valley is uncommonly delightful, being diversified with corn fields, rich pastures, churches, seats, and villages. Through the Clwydian hills is a remarkable pass called Bwlch-Agricle, supposed to have been Agricola's route to Mona; and on the summits of various mountains are the ruins of British posts and forts. To the eastward of Clwyd valley lies a rugged, mountainous and dreary tract, called Yale; beyond which the district of Maelor Cymraig, or Bromefield, abounding in lead mines, extends to the Dee.

Rivers.—The Conway runs from south to north, separating this county from Caernarvonshire. The Elwy rises in the south-west part of the county, and runs north-east to the Clwyd near St Asaph. The Clwyd springs from the bottom of a hill, on the border of Merionythshire, S. S. W. of Ruthin, and flows north-west through a delightful valley to the sea. The Dee enters this county above Llangollen, crosses the south angle, and proceeds northward along the confines of Shropshire to Chester.

This

This county, divided into 6 hundreds, contains 57 parishes, 5 market towns, 12,621 houses, and 60,352 inhabitants. It sends two members to parliament.

Towns.—*Denbigh*, a considerable, indifferently built, populous trading town, containing 2,391 inhabitants, on the side of a rocky hill, about 2 miles W. of the Clwyd, 6 or 8 south of St Asaph, 28 W. of Chester, 218 H. H. This town was formerly walled and defended by a castle demolished at the Restoration. Its principal trade is in shoes and gloves. The vale of Clwyd is picturesque and delightful.

Llanrwst, a small, ill built town, noted for harp makers, a tolerable corn market, and a fine bridge of 3 arches, 19 miles S. W. of Denbigh, 12 S. of Aberconwy, in a fertile valley watered by the Conway, containing a church with some curious carving, and a chapel built in 1634 according to a plan of Inigo Jones. Here is preserved the stone coffin of Llewellyn the Great brought from Conway abbey. At Llansannan, between Llanrwst and Denbigh, is a cave in the side of a rock, with 24 seats, called Arthur's Round Table. Above Llanrwst, on the Llugwy, there is an extraordinary bridge of five arches, called Pont-y-Pair. A mile and an half hence, in a deep and narrow glen, the Llugwy forms a fine cataract called Rhaiadr-y-Craig-Llyd. The whole scenery is wild and picturesque.

Ruthin, an indifferently built, populous market town, about 7 miles S. S. E. of Denbigh, in the vale of Clwyd, formerly noted for a handsome castle built in the reign of Edward I. and demolished by order of parliament in 1646. On the one hand of the town there is a fine sheep down, and on the other an intermixture of woods and corn fields.

Wrexham, one of the largest towns in North Wales, and a place of considerable trade, containing 2,575 inhabitants, was formerly called Wrightes-ham, and is noted for a manufacture of flannels and instruments of war, 11 miles south of Chester, and 185—188 H. H. Its church, a magnificent

ficent pile, erected in the reign of Henry VII. is 178 feet from west to east, and 62 from north to south, with a tower 135 or 140 feet high. A few miles north-east of Wrexham, is Holt or Leon castle, a strong fortress on the border of the Dee, founded towards the conclusion of the 13th century, and destroyed by the parliamentary forces in 1646. Eight miles S. E. of Wrexham, is Overton a pleasant village seated on a high bank, on the right hand of the Dee, above a rich flat of a semicircular form, bounded in front with fertile and wooded slopes, beyond which are lofty and naked mountains. There are no remains of the castle which stood in a field still called Castlefield near the Dee. South of Wrexham, in the road to Ruabon, is a fortification on a hill called Caerden containing about 4 acres. Chirkland lies south of the Dee. Chirk castle, on a hill bathed by the Keiriog, was built in 1013, partially repaired in Oliver Cromwell's time, and dismantled in the civil war. Below it in a valley was a bloody conflict between part of the forces of Henry II. and the Welch in 1165. The place is still called Adwyr-Beddau, or the pass of the graves. In the church of the village of Chirk, a mile from the castle, are many ancient monuments.

Llangollen, a small and mean market town, about 10 miles S. S. W. of Wrexham, in a romantic site, on a common watered by the Dee which has a rapid course through the valley. Its bridge, consisting of five pointed arches, is one of the beauties of Wales. On every hand the mountains soar to a great height above their wooded bases, on the summit of one of which stood the ancient castle Dinas Bran. Near the bridge, opposite to the town, begins the ascent to that castle, whose remains are of great extent. About 5 miles from Llangollen, are the ruins of De Valle Crucis abbey, founded about A. D. 1200 in a small meadow, at the foot of the mountains. It was a house of monks of the Cistercian order. A quarter of a mile higher up the vale, stood a round column called the Pillar of Eliseg, or Glisseg, of great antiquity. It was entire till the civil wars

wars in the 17th century, when it was thrown down and broken. Part of it remains, but the inscription is now illegible. The road from Llangollen to Corwen lies, for about a mile, across the delightful valley of Crucis, next through that of Dee famous for having been once the property of Owen Glendowr. Here the river Dee has a winding course among lofty mountains. About 7 miles from Llangollen, in that road, a clump of firs on an eminence marks the site of Owen Glendowr's palace. Corwen is a dirty little market town on the Dee at the foot of Ferwyn mountains. On the top of a hill beyond the river, is a circle of loose stones half a mile in circuit. About 6 miles from Corwen, in the road to Llanrwst, is Pont-y-glyn, *i. e.* the bridge of the precipice at the head of a deep wooded glen. The scenery on all hands is romantic and beautiful.

Llanrhaiadr is an inconsiderable place, 8 miles S. S. W. of Llangollen, on a cognominal stream, near the border of Montgomeryshire. Five computed miles thence south-east, over mountains and precipices, is Pistill Rhaiadr, the most remarkable cascade in Wales, where that river falls down a black craig near 200 feet perpendicular, and rolls south-east in a valley to the Severn. Between the fall of Rhaiadr and Bala lies Berwen, one of the highest mountains in Wales, from whose summit there is an extensive prospect of the enormous hills or rocks of Merionethshire, on which no tree, or shrub, or blade of grass is to be seen.

Antiquities.—Arthur's Round Table.—Chirk Castle.—Denbigh Abbey, and Castle.—Dinas-brand Castle.—Druidical Stones.—Holt Castle.—Pillar of Eliseg, near Valle Crucis.—Valle Crucis Abbey, founded about 1200.

4. FLINTSHIRE, a small, but populous province, is bounded on the west and north by the Irish Sea and the estuary of Dee, on the east by Cheshire, on the south by Denbighshire; lying between $53^{\circ} 3'$ and $53^{\circ} 18'$ N. latitude, and between $2^{\circ} 45'$ and $3^{\circ} 16'$ W. longitude from

Greenwich ; being 30 miles from north-west to south-east, and 7—9 in breadth ; containing about 240 square miles, and 153,600 acres. A small detached part of this county, called Maelor Saesnog, nine miles long and 6 broad, is separated by the Dee from the east border of Denbighshire. This tract is mostly flat, varied with gentle risings, well wooded and inclosed.

The north part of Flintshire, along the estuary, is flat and fertile, but it gradually rises into hills toward the border of Denbighshire. A lofty range of mountains on the south-west forms a bold frontier. The inferior districts abound in coal and freestone, and the upper part in minerals of lead and calamine, with immense strata of limestone and chert. The principal trade of the county is mining and smelting.

Rivers.—The Dee from Chester flows north-west, forming the northern boundary of the county. The Clwyd waters the south-west corner of it. The Sevion and Wheeler from mount Holken runs southward to the Clywd. The Alen rises in Denbighshire, enters Flintshire westward of Mould, sinks under ground in the neighbourhood of that town, again emerges, and proceeds south-east in a winding course through a delightful tract to the Dee, into which it falls on the border of Cheshire.

The first notice of any subdivision of this county appears in Domesday-book. When that survey was taken it was made a part of Cheshire, to which it was considered as an appendage by conquest. Divided into 5 hundreds, it contains 28 parishes, 3 market towns, 7585 houses, and 39,622 inhabitants. It sends 2 members to parliament.

Towns, &c.—*St Asaph*, though a bishop's see, is a mean place consisting of a few detached houses with a cathedral 182 by 50 feet, near the lower extremity of the delightful vale of Clwyd, near the conflux of the Clwyd and Elwy, 218 H. H. This see was founded in 560 by Kentigern, Bishop of Glasgow. Below the town, near the mouth of the Clwyd, are the ruins of Rhuddlan castle, where Edward II. sometimes

times passed the Christmas holidays. Near the little market town of Abergalleu, 8 miles N. W. of St Asaph, under the lofty limestone precipice of Cefu Ogo, is a large cavern; and to the north-east of that town the sea has gained several miles. Above St George's parish, on a hill called Pen-y-parc, is a considerable British post; and, on the limestone cliffs over Abergalleu, there is another strong post called Coppayr-Wylfu, *i. e.* the Mount of the Watch Tower. About 4 miles northward of St Asaph, within a mile of the village of Newmarket, stands a stone called Maen-achwyn-fan, *i. e.* the Stone of Lamentation, 12 feet high and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, the sides of which are adorned with chequered work. Considerable quantities of human bones have been found near it, whence it is supposed to be a memorial of a battle fought between that village and Caerwys. On one side of the stone is the rude figure of a man holding a spear. Bodvari, or Bod-farri, on the Clwyd above St Asaph, was a British post, and not a Roman station as has been supposed; but it would appear that the Roman Varis was somewhere in that neighbourhood, being placed in the itinerary 19 miles eastward of Conovium near Aberconwy. Near Bodvari, on the summit of a hill, are the ruins of an ancient fortress. This probably was an out post of the Ordovices to defend their country against the Roman invaders. Along the Clwydian hills there was a chain of forts constructed for the same purpose.

Holywell, a considerable, irregularly built, flourishing market town, consisting of one handsome street, containing 5567 inhabitants, about 10 miles eastward of St Asaph, near the estuary of Dee. This place is noted for St Winifred's Well, a copious spring of imputed sanctity; and above it stands a church dedicated to St Winifred. Though that spring is little more than a mile from the sea, yet the stream that flows from it turns the machinery of 13 mills. At the distance of several miles, on a hill, stands an ancient Pharos of a circular form and a considerable height. Behind the town is a lofty hill, at times extremely productive

of lead ore, and there is abundance of calamine in that neighbourhood. Towards the sea is a pleasant valley bounded by woods. North-west of Holywell, on the side of Dee mouth, are Mostyn Hall a seat of the family of that name, and Downing the residence of the celebrated Thomas Pennant, natural historian and topographer. The coal mines of Mostyn are very productive. The road between Holywell and Flint lies low, hemmed in on one side by a salt marsh and on the other by hills.

Flint, formerly called Coleselt, Colsul and Coleshill, an ancient, inconsiderable sea port town, with a harbour for passage boats on the estuary of Dee, 13 miles west of Chester, 204 H. H. It was incorporated by Edward I. but has little trade. Its castle, where Richard II. was confined sometime before his deposition, stands on a low freestone rock that juts out into the sands a little north-east of the town, to which it was once joined by a bridge. This castle was begun by Henry II. completed by Edward I. and dismantled in 1647. Roman antiquities have been found in that neighbourhood. About a mile from the town, on the lower road to Chester, stood a cross called Atis-cross, of which no vestige remains. There tradition fixes the site of an ancient town; and the foundations of buildings, it is said, have been discovered, together with Roman coins and antiquities. About 8 miles south-east of Flint, and one-fourth mile out of the Chester road, are the ruins of Eulo castle, a small fortress on the edge of a deep wooded glen. In the woods near this place part of Henry II's. army was defeated in 1157. The castle has been for centuries in ruins.

Hawarden, or Harden, a long village, noted for a foundery of cannon, 5 miles S. W. of Chester, in the road to Flint. At one extremity of that village are the ruins of a strong castle on an eminence, dismantled in 1674, and demolished in 1678. A few miles southward, on a limestone hill, are the ruins of Hope castle, where Edward I's. queen lodged
in

in her way to Caernarvon. It was soon after destroyed. In its vicinity there are some appearances of an ancient station.

Mould, or Mold, a small town consisting of one broad and handsome street on a gentle rising, in the midst of a fertile tract called Molesdale, with a Gothic church on an eminence, 11 miles eastward of Holywell, in the road to Wrexham. Not far from the town stands Gwysaney, an old house beautifully situate, and of strength sufficient to be garrisoned in the time of the civil wars. At the north end of Mold is a mount partly artificial, whereon stood a castle, the seat of the barons of Monhault. Some vestiges of its fortifications remain. Between Mold and Caergwile are some traces of a Roman road. The latter, now a mean village on the bank of the Alen, appears to have been a Roman station, or out-post to Deva. In Cambden's time (1606) was discovered there a hypocaust, 5 ells long and 4 broad, cut off the rock. The castle of Caergwile stood on the summit of a rock, and some of its walls remain. In the vale of Nannerch, which extends from Molesdale to that of Bodvari, was the flowing well, which had a flux and reflux in Cambden's time, but this singularity has long ago ceased. About a mile west of Mold, at Maes-garmon, in the beginning of the fifth century, the Britons obtained over the Saxons a victory distinguished in the British chronicles by the appellation of *Victoria Alleluiatica*.

Caerwys, an ancient and decayed market town, consisting of four streets, crossing each other at right angles, pleasantly situate on a gentle declivity, near the border of Denbighshire, almost midway between Flint and St Asaph, 210 H. H. During many centuries it was the place of the *Eisteddfod*, or sessions of the bards and minstrels. It appears to have been a Roman station, perhaps *Varis*. Many tumuli in a neighbouring plain indicate that it had been the scene of a battle.

Antiquities.—St Asaph's Palace.—Bacherigg House, built A. D. 1567.—Basingwerk Abbey and Castle.—Caergyreley Castle.—Culo Castle, near Flint.

Flint.—Flint Castle, built by Edward I.—Hawarden Castle.—Holywell Chapel and Well.—Hope Castle, near Hawarden.—Maen-y-Chysan, near Caerwis.—Rhudland Castle and Priory.—Freer Castle, near St Asaph.—Yowley Castle, near Hawarden.

5. CAERNARVONSHIRE, by Latin writers called Snaudonia and Arvonion, of a very irregular form, is bounded on the east by the counties of Merioneth and Denbeigh, on the south and south-west by the Irish sea, and on the north-west is separated from the island of Anglesey by the strait of Menai; lying between $52^{\circ} 46'$ and $53^{\circ} 18'$ N. latitude, and between $3^{\circ} 38'$ and $4^{\circ} 40'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 40—45 miles from south-west to north-east, and 10—20 from west to east; containing about 410 square miles, and 262,400 acres.

The middle part of this county consists of high mountains, called Snowdon hills, but the maritime tracts are fruitful and populous. Snowdon hill is a steep and craggy mountain 3568 feet above the level of the sea. In the hollow places on its sides are several lakes; and from its summit is a highly diversified and extensive prospect. The stone of which it is composed is excessively hard, and coarse crystal is often found in the fissures. On the top of y-Glyder, another high mountain, immense masses of stone are piled one upon another. On the west side of that mountain is a vast precipice, composed of equidistant pillars slightly crossed at certain joints. The other noted mountains are Moely Wydva, Karnedh Dhavidh, and Carnedh Llewelly. The deep intervening vallies are covered with fragments of rock. Nant Gwinen is the most beautiful valley in Snowdon. At the end of that valley is Lyn Dinas; and at the bottom of a meadow rises a vast insulated rock clothed with wood, called Dinas Emris, on whose summit is an area on which are two ramparts of stone, and the ruins of an old building, perhaps the residence of Vortigern. Nant-y-Gwrtheyrn, or Vortigern's valley,

valley, is in that neighbourhood. On the Eiff is a British post called Trèr Caeri, or town of the fortresses. The accessible part is defended by three walls, the upper one being in many places 15 feet high on the outside, and 10—16 in breadth. From the Eiff are seen other less eminences fortified in a similar manner, which renders it probable that this district was the retreat of many Britons from the fury of Saxon invaders. There are many lakes in the county, but none of them on the tops of the mountains as some geographers have affirmed.

Rivers.—From the Snowdon hills rapid streams descend in all directions. The source of the Conway is a cognominal lake where 3 counties meet; and thence it runs northward to the sea. Though the whole course of this river does not exceed 24 miles yet it receives so many brooks and rivulets in its progress that it bears ships of burden 8 miles above its mouth. On the summit of a lofty hill, near Conway-marsh, is Castell Caer Lleion, a British post, surrounded by ditches and ramparts of stones. The Scient rises in Plyn Peris, one of the Snowdon hills, and after a short course falls into the strait of Menai, near Caernarvon.

This county, divided into 10 hundreds, contains 68 parishes, 7 market towns, 8304 houses, and 41,521 inhabitants. It sends 2 members to parliament.

Towns, &c.—*Bangor*, formerly a considerable city, now a mean town, consisting of one street, containing 1770 inhabitants, though the see of a bishop, near the north end of the strait of Menai, where is a harbour for boats, 251 H. H. The cathedral, built in the 15th century, is greatly decayed. The nave is 110 feet long and 60 in breadth, the transept 60 by 25, and the choir 54 by 26 feet. The bishop's palace is surrounded by an embattled wall. Pen-maen-Mawr extends 8 miles along the sands from Bangor, and is 1400 feet perpendicular. The road along it is defended by a wall on the brink of the precipice. On the top of this mountain are the ruins of a strong fortification, encompassed by a triple:

triple wall, and within each the foundation of at least 100 towers may be traced. This was the strongest fortress of the Britons in Wales, and impregnable except by famine. Near this mountain is a circular intrenchment 80 feet diameter, called Y Meinieu-hirion. On the outside are certain rude stones set on end, of which 10 are now standing from 5 to 6 feet high. There are 4 other circles of inferiour size in that neighbourhood. Beyond the frightful pass of Pen-maen-Mawr, and another of less note, a plain extends eastward to the Conway.

Aberconway, or Conway, a small, tolerably built, walled, thinly inhabited market town, containing 889 inhabitants, without trade or manufacture, on the side of a hill, near the mouth of a cognominal river, at the north-east extremity of the county, 236 H. H. It has a harbour for small vessels; the tide comes up to the walls; the hills on the opposite side of the river are beautifully wooded, and the prospect on all hands is delightful. The castle, now in ruins, was built by Edward I. in 1284, in the south-east angle of the town, on a steep rock bathed by the river, which is here about the breadth of the Thames at Deptford. The walls of this castle are from 10 to 15 feet thick, and almost entire. Hither Richard II. fled on his arrival from Ireland, A. D. 1399: and here, or at Flint castle, he agreed to surrender his crown to the Duke of Lancaster, afterward King Henry IV. On a lofty hill called Pen-caer-Helen is a strong British post guarded with fosses and ramparts of stones. The town of Dyganwy was destroyed by lightning in 816, and never rebuilt.

Llandudno is a fine sheep walk in a peninsula, north of Conway, near 4 miles long and 1 broad, the western extremity of which, called Great Orme's Head, is a vast precipice. On an eminence called Dinas is a rude inclosure, within which are many small circular hollows about 12 feet diameter, and near it is Cryd Tudno, or Tudno's Cradle, a rocking stone surrounded by a foss. Not far from the Machna and Conway

there is a cataract of 4 falls. About 13 miles S. S. W. of Conway is Dolathlan, a castle with square towers on a high rock, anciently the residence of a prince, and the birth place of Llewellyn the Great.

Caernarvon, a small, regularly built, walled, populous town, with a tolerable harbour and little trade, 7 miles south-west of Bangor, near the south end of the Strait of Menai, 28 miles N. W. of Harlech, 248—250 H. H. The castle was built by Edward I. in a singular and elegant style. It stands on a rock, and is noted for being the birth place of Edward II. the first English Prince of Wales. The walls, which are still entire, are 8 feet thick nearly, and defended by a number of round towers, with two principal gates. The view from the summit of the Eagle tower, in a little dark room of which Edward was born, is extensive and delightful. On the opposite side of the river Seint, about half a mile from the town, are the ruins of a Roman fort, whose walls on three sides are almost entire, about 10 feet high and 4 thick, built of rude stones cemented together, and inclosing an area of 80 by 45 yards. At a small distance is the site of Segontium a Roman city, which is an oblong square containing 6 acres, on a gentle eminence sloping on every side, and divided by the public road.

Pulhelly, or Pollelli, *i. e.* the salt marsh, a small, tolerably built market town, with a good harbour for small vessels, on the east coast of the peninsula, at the bottom of a cognominal bay, about 15 miles south of Caernarvon. It has no trade, except a few sloops which import coals for the supply of that part of the county. Five miles inland is Carn Madryn, an insulated rock, and formerly a strong hold. The peninsula terminates in two promontories, viz. Cape Lhyn fronting Bardsey island, and Penrhyn-du, opposite to which are two small islands called Mercross and Tudwal. Bardsey, or Yynis Enlli, Saint's island, is a cultivated plain about 2 miles in circuit. A monastery, or abbey, was founded here before the year 516. At Clynogvawr, a village 9 or 10 miles south of the capital,

capital, on the coast, is the finest church in North Wales, 132 feet long and 27 wide. Between this village and the capital, on the river Llyfni, is a strong camp called Carreg-y-Dinas.

Crikaeth, or Krekith, a mean market town, 6 miles N. E. of Pulhelly, and 14 S. S. E. of Caernarvon, on an inlet of the sea, with a castle consisting of 4 square courts on a hill projecting into the bay.

Antiquities.—Aberconway Castle.—Bangor Palace.—Caernarvon Palace.—Clunokvaur Abbey.—Conway Castle.—Clynog Church.—Crickith Castle.—Dolbarden Castle.—Dohoyddellen Castle, near Snowdon, built about A. D. 500.—Sinadon Castle.—Dinas-Braich, on the top of Penmaenmaur.

6. **ANGLESEA**, Mona Lat. Tir-Mon Brit. Mones Sax. anciently the principal seat of the Druids, is an island separated from Caernarvonshire by a narrow frith called Menai, and on all other sides surrounded by the Irish sea; lying between $53^{\circ} 8'$ and $53^{\circ} 24'$ N. latitude, and between $4^{\circ} 26'$ and $3^{\circ} 52'$ west longitude from Greenwich; being 14—20 miles from north-west to south-east, and 11—15 in breadth; containing about 208 square miles and 133,120 acres.

The surface of this county is more level than any in North Wales. There are 5 hills in it, the most elevated of which is Holyhead. The soil in general is fertile, and improvements in agriculture have of late greatly increased. Considerable quantities of grain, and many cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. are annually exported. The ancient forests have long ago disappeared; no plantations are now to be seen, except in the S. E. districts, which are wooded and inclosed. Many druidical monuments remain. At Trer Dryw, about a mile from the place where the Romans are supposed to have landed, there is a circular work of earth and stone, inclosing an area 180 feet diameter, and near it a circle of stones with a cromlech in the middle. *Caer-leb* is an oblong intrenchment, with a double

double rampart and a broad ditch intervenient ; and within are foundations of circular and square buildings. Bod-drudan, *i. e.* the habitation of the Druid, Trer Bierdh the seat of the Bard, and Bod Owyr that of the Priest, are hamlets in the vicinity of the chief Druid's residence. At Plasnewydd, a modern house commanding a fine view of the Menai, there is the most entire cromlech in the whole principality. One almost equal to it is situate in Boddedern parish, 9 miles from Holyhead.

The principal rivers are the Breint and Kaveny, both of which originate near the north coast, run southward, and fall into the sea.

This island, divided into 6 hundreds, contains 74 parishes, 2 market towns, 6679 houses, and 33,806 inhabitants. It sends 2 members to parliament.

Towns.—*Beaumaris*, a small, well built market town, consisting chiefly of two streets, containing 1576 inhabitants, situate in a marshy tract at the north-east extremity of the island, 249 H. H. Its castle, now in ruins, at the N. E. end of the town, was founded by Edward I. The harbour is frequented by colliers. Near the town lies the scene of a battle between the Welch and Saxons in 819. At some distance on a hill, called Arthur's Round Table, is a British post secured with a double row of rude pointed stones and a rampart. Penmynnyd, about 5 miles westward of Beaumaris, and not far inland from red wharf bay, was the residence of Owen Tudor, who married Catherine, dowager of Henry V. On the lands of Llugwy, is a large cromlech called Arthur's Quoit.

Dulas bay, on the north coast, is a harbour for small vessels. On Pary's mountain is a large bed of copper ore, above 70 feet in depth, and quarried in the same manner as stones from a rock. Part of the ore is exported, and a great deal of it is melted on the spot, which produces vast quantities of sulphur. The little flourishing village of Amlloch or Amlwch, a few miles from the mountain, is the sea-port for the copper works. It has a dry harbour sufficiently large to receive thirty vessels of

200 tons burden, constructed at the expence of the Anglesea copper companies for the convenience of their shipping. Near Kemlyn bay, where is safe anchorage, lies a noted marble quarry now in disuse.

Newburgh, a small market town in a state of decay, situate between two bays, near the south-east extremity of the island, about 12 miles south of Beaumaris, and almost opposite to Caernarvon, 260 T. T. P. It has a shallow bay, and is famous for John Morgan, an old blind musician who preserved the ancient instrument called Crwth, not improbably supposed the original of our present violin.

Aberfraw, anciently a seat of the kings of North Wales, now a mean village north-west of Newburgh, on the coast, at the bottom of a small cognominal bay. The royal palace has been succeeded by a barn.

Holyhead, a fishing town of one long street, containing 2132 inhabitants, near the most westerly promontory of Anglesea, and rendered considerable by being the place of general passage to Dublin, 24 miles N. W. of Caernarvon, 278 T. T. P. The passage is generally performed in 12 hours. On a neighbouring mountain is an old fortification, called *Turris Munimentum*, consisting of a stone wall, within which is a small turret and a well of water. Under the mountain which overhangs the town, and is properly called the Head, is a large cavern in the rock accessible only by boats.

No complete and accurate account of Wales has been hitherto published. Giraldus Cambrensis, a native of Pembrokehire, in 1188 compiled *Itinerarium Cambriae*, which was published with annotations in 1585, 12mo, and reprinted among Cambden's *Scriptores Hist. Anglicae* in 1605, fol. Humphrey Lhuyd, a physician in Denbigh, wrote some tracts relative to this country, which were published after the year 1570. An entertaining tour through part of North Wales in 1770 by Mr Pennant was published in 1778. An account of Monmouth and South Wales was composed by Charles Penruddock Wyndham, Esq. Observations

Routes through the most frequented places of South and North Wales continued.

	Miles.		Miles.		Miles.
6. From Caernarvon round Anglesea.		Caernarvon to Beddgelert	12	— Holywell	9
		To Tan-y-bwlch	8	— St Asaph	10
		— Harlech	10	— Denbigh	6
Caernarvon to Gwyndy	20	— Barmouth	10	— Ruthen	8
To Holyhead	12½	— Dolgelly	10	— Llangollen	13½
— Amlweh	20	— Machynleth	15	— Corwen	10
— Beaumaris	20	— Llanydloes	19	— Bala	13½
— Caernarvon	20	— Newton	13	— Llanrhaiadr	15
		— Montgomery	9	— Shrewsbury	26
	92½	— Welchpool	9		
		— Oswestry	15		269
7. From Caernarvon round the remainder of North Wales.		— Wrexham	15½		
		— Mold	12½		

ISLANDS ON THE ENGLISH COAST.

1. WIGHT, Vectis Lat. Gwith Brit. West or Whitland Sax. anciently joined to Hampshire by a narrow isthmus, now an island of an irregular elliptical form, is separated from that county by an arm of the sea, 2—7 miles in breadth, except at the west extremity where the distance between Hurst castle and Scone point is inconsiderable. This island lies between $50^{\circ} 32'$ and $50^{\circ} 4'$ N. latitude, and between $1^{\circ} 34'$ and $1^{\circ} 2'$ west longitude from Greenwich; its greatest extent from south to north being 14 miles, and from west to east 23—25; containing about 94,000 acres, of which 5675 are waste lands.

The face of the country is various, beautiful, and picturesque; consisting of gently swelling hills, diversified with pleasant vallies, verdant meads, and rich corn fields. A ridge of downs stretches from west to east through the middle of the island, and yields excellent pasture for sheep; but other districts are fertile and well cultivated. Caresbrook forest,

forest, the property of the Crown, contains 3000 acres, but has no tree of any value, though a great proportion of it would yield excellent timber. In the eastern part of the island are some marshy tracts covered at high tide by the sea. The largest of these is Braden haven, consisting of about 900 acres. The soil of this territory is as various as its surface. Some districts are gravelly and others flinty, but the greater part is a strong and loamy earth. Among the natural products are marle, chalk, fuller's and brick earth, tobacco pipe clay, stone of different qualities, fine white sand for drinking glasses, considerable quantities of native alum, mineral springs, &c. The southern coasts are bold, and some of the cliffs of great height, with vast fragments of rock undermined by the sea and scattered on the shore. The lofty white rocks called the Needles have been disjoined from the west point of the island. They were formerly three in number; but, not many years ago, the tallest of them called Lot's Wife, which rose 120 feet above low water mark, overset and totally disappeared.

Wight was reduced by Vespasian, and afterwards by Cerdick king of Saxons. From that period it frequently changed its masters. After its annexation to the English crown, it was granted by several sovereigns to lords, some of whom held it in fee, others in tail, and a few for life only.

Divided by the river Cowes or Medham, into two hundreds, viz. east and west Medina, it contains 30 parishes, four market towns, 3,598 houses, 4,288 families, and 22,097 inhabitants.

It is described in Gent. Mag. 1740, and is the subject of a poem in three cantos, by Henry Jones, 4to, 1766. An account of it in four letters to a friend, by John Sturch, was published in 1778. Kitchin's map with roads and measured distances is tolerably accurate.

Towns &c.—*Newport*, Medina, a corporation, market, and borough town, containing 3,585 inhabitants, is situate near the centre of the island,

land, on the river Cowes, seven miles from the coast, 92 H. H. Five streets nearly parallel run from east to west, and are crossed by three others at right angles. The houses are commodious, and the streets well paved and clean; but fresh water is scarce. Near the town are barracks fit to accommodate 3000 soldiers. This place is noted for a treaty between Charles I. and the commissioners of parliament, September 18th 1648. A mile S. W. is Caresbrook castle, famous in Saxon times, and for being the place where Charles I. was detained a prisoner. In the castle-yard there is a well reported to be 250 feet in depth. The prospect from the castle is extensive and delightful.

Cowes East and West, two small, well built, trading towns, at the mouth of a river of the same name, opposite to Southampton-bay. The harbour, in time of war, is the rendezvous of ships waiting for convoy. West Cowes contains 2000 inhabitants. Exports are wheat, barley, malt, and salt; imports are coal, timber, iron, hemp, wine, and fruit.

Newton, a mean town, formerly more considerable, with a commodious haven on the north coast. At high water the harbour has depth sufficient for vessels of 500 tons.

South Yarmouth, formerly Eremuth, a little town, containing 343 inhabitants, with a castle and garrison, on a narrow inlet, about 12 miles W. of Cowes, near the western extremity of the island, and opposite to Lymington in Hampshire. In the road there is good anchorage. About a mile westward, a fort opposite to Hurst castle commands the narrowest part of the channel between the island and the mainland.

On St Catherine's hill, near the middle of the south coast, 750 feet above high water mark, is a tower, or octagonal building, 27 feet in height. Here was an hermitage before the year 1312. On the S. E. coast is Sandown-bay protected by a strong fort. St Helens is an inconsiderable place on the eastern coast in the meridian of Portsmouth harbour. It has a large cognominal bay, which is sometimes the station and place of
of

of rendezvous for the royal navy. At the mouth of that bay is a cluster of rocks.

2. The four following islands once belonged to Normandy; but, together with that province, were annexed to the crown of England A. D. 1108. When Normandy was restored by Henry III. they remained under the protection of the English government; and no attempt of the French to recover them has hitherto been attended with success.

JERSEY, Cæsaria, an island of an oblong form in the British Channel, 30 leagues south of Portland in Dorsetshire, seven S. E. of Guernsey, and five W. of Normandy, lies in $49^{\circ} 13'$ N. latitude, and $2^{\circ} 10'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; 11 miles in length and 6—8 in breadth; containing 12 parishes, 2 small towns, and about 18,000 inhabitants.

This island is defended by rocks and quick-sands, among which the tides and currents are so rapid that the navigation is extremely dangerous to those not perfectly acquainted with the coast. The south shore is almost level with the sea; thence the land gradually rises towards the north, and terminates in perpendicular cliffs 40 or 50 fathoms high. The interior parts are beautifully diversified with gentle eminences, sloping banks, and well sheltered fertile vallies. The higher lands consist partly of a sandy and gravelly soil, partly of a light mould; the lower are richer and more fruitful. The fields are inclosed by mounds of earth, planted with quick sets and trees, so that at a distance the island resembles one entire forest, though in walking through it there is hardly a thicket, or any thing to be seen but hedge-rows and orchards. The vallies are well watered by rivulets and brooks. The principal products are trees, fruit, roots, and herbs; and the staple manufacture is knit stockings and caps. The chief officer, in absence of the governor, has the command of the garrisons and the militia of the country. The civil government is administered by a bailiff assisted by 12 jurats. There is also

what is called an assembly of the states, which resembles in miniature the parliament of Great Britain.

Towns, &c.—*St Helier*, the capital, is pleasantly situate in the east corner of a capacious bay on the south coast at the foot of a rocky hill on which is a strong fortress. The town has a square in the centre, and contains upwards of 4000 inhabitants. The bay, about three miles broad, seems to have been formed by an encroachment of the sea.

St Aubin, a small town confined by a rising ground, and indifferently built, at the west corner of the bay, three miles from *St Helier*. Near the town is fort *St Aubin*, opposite to which is the principal haven on the coast. Between these towns stands *Elizabeth Castle*, a strong fort on an insulated rock in the bay, three-fourths of a mile S. W. of *St Helier*.

There is good anchorage in *Grouville Bay*, on the east coast; the bay of *St Catherine*, on the same coast, is not frequented. Between those bays, on a rock, stands *Mount Orgueil Castle*.

On a rock south of *Rosel*, is situate *Orgueil Castle*, formerly *Castle Gourray*, once the glory of the island, and still majestic though in decay. In this castle *William Prynne* was confined three years; and he has described and celebrated it in a copy of verses. Here are divers monuments of druidical superstition, viz. temples, or places of sacrifice, which consist of large flat stones raised three or four feet from the ground, called *Poquelays*. *Grosney castle*, now in ruins, was situate in the N. W. corner, and *Seymour tower* stands at the S. E. end of the island. Upwards of 18 martello towers, and other strong fortifications, have been lately erected near the harbours, and on the most vulnerable points of the coast. *Falle's account of Jersey* was largely quoted by *Bishop Gibson*.

GUERNSEY, *Sarnia*, an island in the form of a harp, lies in 49° 25' N.

N. latitude, and $2^{\circ} 35'$ W. longitude from Greenwich, about 7 leagues north-west of Jersey, being 12 miles in length from north-east to south-west. It is low and flat on the north coast, and gradually rises to the south where are cliffs of great height. The face of the country is diversified with eminences and tolerably watered. The soil, richer and more fertile than that of Jersey, yields a sufficient quantity of grain and pasture, but is indifferently cultivated. It is famous for a beautiful flower called *Lilium Garniense*, and abounds in cyder.

St Pierre, a small town chiefly consisting of one narrow street, on the east side of the island. The mouth of the harbour is beset with rocks, and defended on each side by a castle, one of which commands the town and harbour, and is separated from the land by an arm of the sea 600 yards wide, and fordable at low water in spring tides. The harbour is much frequented, and the adjacent bay is spacious. A mile south-east of the town, and a quarter of a mile from the coast, stands a pretty strong fortress recently built for the protection of the island. The navigation of the coast is difficult and dangerous. On the south-side the rocks are very bold and steep. The Hanoys effectually cover the western part of the coast; and at the N. W. extremity lies the small island of Howe. The N. E. point of land, called *St Michael* in the vale, is a peninsula of some extent, connected with Guernsey by a narrow isthmus. To the south-east of that vale, is the island of *Harmet*, or *Arne*, about three miles in circuit. *Brickoe*, of less extent, is a league southward; and between these lies the islet of *Gythau*, or *Jethau*. Thomas Dicey composed and published an historical account of Guernsey with some remarks on Jersey, &c. A. D. 1751.

ALDERNEY, Aurigny, Riduna, an island about six leagues N. E. of Guernsey, 11 north of Jersey, and four from Cape le Hogue in Normandy, lies in $49^{\circ} 45'$ N. latitude, and $2^{\circ} 15'$ W. longitude from Greenwich;

Greenwich ; being about 5 miles in length and 1—2 in breadth. The soil, though considerably elevated, is for the most part fertile. *La Ville*, the only town, is small, and situate near the centre of the island. Its shallow port, *la Crabbie*, is at some distance on the south coast. Thence westward extends a reef of rocks, called *Gaskings*, or *Casquets*, dangerous to mariners. Here the sons of Henry I. were shipwrecked in their passage to Normandy. The strait between this island and Normandy, called *le Ras de Blanchart*, or the *Race* of Alderney, is navigated with extreme difficulty in tempestuous weather. Through this race part of the French fleet escaped after the battle off Cape la Hogue, A. D. 1692. Alderney and Guernsey have been long famous for an excellent breed of cows.

SARK, *Sargia*, a small island of an oval form, with another of less extent joined to it by a narrow isthmus, two leagues eastward of Guernsey, lies in $49^{\circ} 25'$ N. latitude, and $2^{\circ} 24'$ W. longitude from Greenwich. It is about three miles long, in some places one mile broad, and thinly inhabited. It rises high in the sea, and appears as if it were fortified by a rampart of steep rocks and cliffs. At one part of the coast there is easy access, and at another called *Frickeree* single passengers land with difficulty. The soil is thin and sandy, but tolerably fertile.

Besides those already mentioned, there are several small islands in that part of the British Channel, viz. *Merchant*, in the vicinity of *Sarke*; *Lihou* to the westward of Guernsey, and *Burhou* west of Alderney. Some rocks resembling sugar loaves, and called *Paternosters*, appear to the north of Jersey; and eastward of those rocks are others called *Dironilles* and *Ecrehow*.

3. **SCILLY ISLANDS**, anciently *Cassiterides*, afterwards *Sillinae* and *Sillures*, a cluster of islands and rocks in the Atlantic about 10 leagues west of the land's end, in 50° N. latitude. The number of these islands has been computed 140—145, five of which contain 1400 inhabitants, and

and in a sixth there is a single family. Some of them stand very high, but others are covered with water at spring tides. The air, though sometimes incommoded by sea fogs, is salubrious. During winter there is little frost or snow; and the heat in summer is tempered by sea breezes. The soil, in general, is good, producing grain, roots, and pastures, with some fruit; but there are no tall trees. The black cattle and horses are small; wild and tame fowl and rabbits abound. Situate as these islands are between the English and the Bristol Channels, they are dangerous to navigators. Many vessels, by mistaking their reckonings, in the night time have been here dashed to pieces. Such was the fate of Sir Cloudesley Shovel's squadron, October 22. 1707, in its return from Toulon.

The largest of the Scilly islands is St Mary's, being $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, containing 1520 acres, tolerably fertile, well inhabited, and valuable for its tin mines. Beyond an isthmus, on the west side of the island, there is a peninsula on which is situate Starcastle, and below it a little town at the west end of which is a fine pier lately built. Churchtown is inland but inconsiderable. Two furlongs eastward is Old-town a fishing village, in the corner of a cove, with part of the walls of a castle, and a little pier. In this island are several rock basons N. E. of Giant's Castle, which stands on a craggy promontory. Giant's Cove near Tolshill, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide at the mouth, $13\frac{1}{2}$ long, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ high covered with flat stones. The barrows in this and the adjacent island are composed of small stones, clay, and earth mixed together.

Trescaw, about two miles north of St Mary's, and scarcely half its former size, consists of 880 acres occupied by a few inhabitants. Here are the ruins of an abbey, an old castle, a fort or battery called Cornwallis, and a fortress also called after his name and repaired in 1740.

St Martin, a mile to the eastward of Trescaw, contains 720 acres, and yields some corn, with abundance of pasture, but is thinly inhabited.

ed. Here are several druidical monuments, a little pier, and a round tower erected in 1683.

St Agnes, or light-house island, three miles from St Mary's, consists of 300 acres indifferently fertile. The light house stands on the most elevated part of the island, and is 51 feet high to the lantern.

Brehar, or Bryer, a mountainous island, consisting of 330 acres, lies N. W. of St Mary's, and west of Trescaw from which it is separated by a narrow channel, where is a harbour called New Grynsey.

Samson Island, south of Brehar, contains 120 acres, and is inhabited by one family which subsists by making kelp. To the westward are four small islands consisting of about 240 acres of arable and meadow land.

Ten inconsiderable islands lie N. E. of St Mary's, and contain 123 acres which afford some pasture. Beside seven other rocky islands containing about 42 acres, there are innumerable rocks on all hands in this part of the Atlantic. Among these must be reckoned Scilly, a considerable, ill shaped, craggy, inaccessible island, almost destroyed by the ocean. Some barley, potatoes, roots, small fruit, pulse, &c. are the ordinary products of those islands. Several of them are gradually diminishing in size, and will, it is probable, in a few years disappear. They were anciently frequented by the Phoenicians and Romans who transported thence great quantities of tin; but by some earthquake their elevation has been sunk, so that the lowlands which contained rich tin mines are now covered by the sea. An extensive tract eastward to Cornwall, is also supposed to have been lost in the same manner. (See Cornwall.) It is high water at those islands, on full and change days, at 45 minutes after three o'clock; and the tide of flood sets to the N. E.

A natural and historical account of the islands of Scilly, by Robert Heath, was published in octavo A. D. 1750; and observations on their ancient

ancient and present state, by Dr Borlase, are inserted in Phil. Trans. Vol. 48.

Lundy Island, about three miles long and scarcely one broad, lies five leagues N. of Hartland-point in Devonshire in the mouth of Bristol Channel. It is high land, some of its cliffs being estimated 600 feet above the sea. The soil, composed of rotten vegetables, is covered with fern and heath. There are several little bays, but none well sheltered, and the only safe landing place is on the east side. A small fort near the S. E. end, was a place of some strength in the reign of Charles I. (See Devonshire.)

The island of *Man*, *Mona*, *Monoeda*, *Monabia*, lies in the Irish sea, about nine leagues W. of Cumberland, and nine or 10 southward of Galloway, in $54^{\circ} 16'$ N. latitude, and $4^{\circ} 15'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 32 miles in its greatest extent from N. E. to S. W. and 8—12 in breadth.

About two-thirds of this island are bleak, mountainous, and almost barren, yielding scanty pastures only, with abundance of peat for fuel; the remainder consists of arable, pasture, and meadow land. A ridge of hills runs longitudinally through the middle of it, and contains quarries of freestone, rocks of limestone, slate and some mines of copper, lead, and iron. Near the north end, an extensive marsh has been drained, and is now improvable soil. The two extremities of the island are low, cultivated, and tolerably fertile. Four small streams take their rise in the mountains, and have their termination at the four towns where they form harbours. The most noted mountain is Snafield, or Snowfield, computed to be 380 yards above the level of the sea, and affords an extensive prospect of the coasts of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. The climate in winter is milder than in the neighbouring parts of Great Britain and Ireland, the frost and snow being slight and of short continuance, but the summer is destitute of that heat which is friendly to vegetation;

getation : this causes the harvests to be late, and the grain to be of an inferior quality. The chief products of the island are black cattle, sheep, wool, hides, skins, and honey. The manufactures are fine and coarse linen, and coarse woollen cloth ; but herrings were formerly the staple commodity. The exports to Great Britain, A. D. 1790, were 1743 bushels of potatoes, 1313 crocks of butter, 201 baskets of eggs, seven barrels of pork, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ barrel of beef, 195 cows and ox hides undressed, 57 dozen of calves skins, about 400 weight of tanned leather, 1400 cows and ox horns, 2600 weight of black cattles hair, 300 weight of honey, 1335 hundred weight of kelp, about 200 weight of bee's wax, 1700 weight of wool and woollen yarn, 159 hundred weight of linen yarn, 69 tons of lead ore, and 258 dozen of rabbit skins. The exports to Ireland of rabbit skins 103 dozen ; feathers 1100 weight ; bacon $49\frac{1}{2}$ hundred weight ; cotton twist 4000 weight ; limestone 143 tons ; reams of paper 1807 ; paving stones 282 tons ; cheese 1100 weight ; slate 102 tons ; fern ashes 1700 weight ; hair-powder 100 weight, &c.

At an early period Man was inhabited by Britons, and became a noted residence of the druids upon their expulsion from Anglesea by Julius Agricola. The Scots afterward took possession of it. In process of time it was conquered by the Norwegians, who entrusted the government of it to a prince styled king of the isles. In the year 1266, this and other western islands were ceded by Magnus IV. king of Norway to Alexander III. king of Scots. After other revolutions, it was given by Henry IV. of England, A. D. 1405, to John Lord Stanley, in whose family it remained, till, the last Earl of Derby dying without issue, it devolved on his sister's son the duke of Atholl. A surrender was made in 1765 of the superiority of this island to the crown of Great Britain, for the sum of L.70,000 and some annuities, reserving to the Duke of Atholl his territorial property, the patronage of the bishoprick, &c.

The king has now the same rights, powers, and prerogatives, as the duke formerly enjoyed. The form of government is changed; but the inhabitants still retain many of their ancient constitutions and customs.

This island contains 17 parishes, four market towns, and 20,000 inhabitants.

Towns.—*Castleton*, a small regularly built town, containing 2500 inhabitants, on the south-west coast; with a fine old castle in its centre, said to have been built A. D. 960, by Guthred king of Man, and before the invention of artillery deemed impregnable. The harbour is of difficult entrance, and fit for small vessels only. About a mile from the town is a quarry of black marble, whence the flight of steps leading to St Paul's was taken. To the eastward is Derby haven, the best in the island. Opposite to the south west promontory, is a little uninhabited island, about four miles in circumference, called the Calf of Man, separated from the mainland by a rocky channel two furlongs in breadth. On its shores are gloomy caverns and frightful precipices.

Douglas, about a century ago a group of clay built cottages, now a rich and populous trading town, with 4500 inhabitants, on the east coast. It has a good dry harbour with a narrow entrance. Here are manufactures of linen cloth, paper, &c. The bay, in the form of a crescent, about three miles in extent, from Clay-head to Douglas promontory, is exposed to the easterly winds. An handsome pier with a lighthouse has been lately erected.

Peel, a small, tolerably built, declining town, containing 1200 inhabitants, with a neglected harbour and some trade, on the western coast. On Holm, an adjacent peninsula, stood Peel Castle, by its situation a place of considerable strength, and bravely defended by the famous Earl of Derby during the civil wars. Three miles E. of Peel is Tinwall-hill, an artificial mount covered with turf, having steps cut on its side for ascending to the top: from hence all new laws made for the govern-

ment of the island are promulgated, and from it are called acts of Tinwald.

Ramsay, a small town with 1500 inhabitants, on a sandy beach of the N. E. coast. It has an indifferent harbour for small vessels; but to the northward there is a spacious bay, in which a large fleet may ride at anchor, exposed only to the N. E. wind. This town, like Peel, flourished by illicit commerce, but is now in a state of decline as that commerce has been suppressed. There are several antiquities in this island, especially Runic inscriptions upon sepulchral monuments. Large heaps of stones have also been collected in various places to commemorate remarkable events.

Remains of Antiquity in ENGLAND and WALES, particularly described in King's Munimenta Antiqua.

Cornwall.—On Karnbre hill are the remains of several druidical temples, and of a British town and fortress.

In the parish of Sancroft, there is a circular fortification called Caerbran, about 90 paces diameter, and surrounded with several ditches, a wall of earth, and another of stone.

In the parish of Ludgvan is another fortification called Castelan dinas, consisting of two stone walls, built one within the other, in a circular form, surrounding the area of a hill, in which are the vestiges of many circular huts.

In the parish of St Just, on the top of Bartine hill, is a circular mound of earth with little or no ditch; and near the centre are 3 small circles 9 yards diameter, edged with stones and contiguous to each other.

In the parish of Twwednek is a rocking stone 39 feet in girt and 4 feet thick. There is another on an elevated promontory called castle Treryn in the parish of St Levin.

A Tolmen, in the parish of Constantine, consists of one vast stone 33 feet long, 18 wide, $14\frac{1}{2}$ thick, and 97 in circumference, placed on the points of two natural rocks; and on its upper surface are several rock basons.

There are many cromlechs in this county. In the parish of Madron, on an artificial bank of earth, is a great cromlech consisting of an upper stone 19 feet long and 47 in circuit, $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 feet thick, placed on 4 great stones so high that a man can sit on horseback under it. About 80 yards W. N. W. of it, is a stone of memorial.

Dorsetshire.—Maiden castle, probably British and not Roman, is an area environed with mud walls of great magnitude. The interior part is divided into two camps by a ditch and vallum running across. In that neighbourhood there is a vast number of tumuli and barrows extending near 10 miles.

Badbury Ring, on a hill $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Winburne, was sometime a Roman and afterwards a Saxon station, but originally a British fortress that commands an extensive prospect. There is another fortress resembling it, called Wood castle, in Annandale, Scotland.

Near Staunton Harcourt, the Devil's Coits are 8 feet high, 7 broad at the base, and 65 paces asunder.

Between Dorchester and Bridport, there is a barrow 749 feet long, 161 broad, and 147 from the foot to the summit, called Shipton hill.

Long barrow, near Pempirn, is 224 feet long, and 10 perpendicular height. Others of the same kind are found in different parts of the country.

Near Wareham, a barrow, 100 feet diameter and 12 high, was opened A. D. 1767; and in its centre, at the bottom, was found the hollow trunk of an oak containing human bones. It was probably the grave of a Druid. In this county there are many barrows chiefly British.

On the N. E. extremity of Purbeck island, is a large stone resembling an inverted truncated cone, 36 feet in the longest diameter, and 18 high, called Aggleston stone barrow, or the Devil's night-cap.

Somersetshire.—At Staunton-Drew are circles of stones anciently designed for astronomical observations, and for superstitious purposes. The principal circle, or oval, is 330 by 260 feet.

Wiltshire.—Old Sarum was anciently a British fortress, afterwards a city and place of strength, inhabited under the dominion of the Romans, taken by Kenric king of Saxons, and long the residence of his successors. In process of time it was converted into a Norman city, and occasionally the residence of Norman princes, till the time of Henry III. The walls of the Norman city were 12 feet thick, with 12 towers, and those of the castle were still stronger. Here the Roman Emperors sometimes took up their abode, King Edbert frequently resided, Edgar held a general council A. D. 960, and William the Conqueror summoned all orders of the kingdom to swear allegiance to him.

Abury was a British druidical monument, now almost obliterated, the stones of which this structure was composed having been broken in pieces to build a village of that name. It was situate on the most elevated part of a plain. The whole circle being 1300 feet in diameter, was surrounded by a ditch near 80 feet broad, and very deep, having on its outer part a lofty vallum about 60 feet broad, inclosing both the ditch and an area containing 22 acres. From this circle two avenues, formed by rude stone pillars, extended more than a mile on each side; the one leading to a hill near Overton, and the other to Beckhampton. Each avenue consisted of a double row of stones 100 on each side. Many barrows were dispersed over the plain. One of these is called Selbury hill, of British construction; and another, in its vicinity, is near 300 feet long, and of great breadth, called South long-barrow.

Hants.

Hants.—At Porchester is a Roman fortress, an area of 620 feet on the north and south sides without, and 610 on the east and west. Various additions were made to it in the times of the Saxons, Normans, and in the reigns of Edward III. and his successors. Near this castle William the Conqueror landed.

Near Warnford is a British fortress called Old Winchester, on a high hill, in the vicinity of which is a curious structure of high antiquity.

Berkshire.—Near the vale of the Whitehorse are seven barrows with others at a little distance, all of British construction.

Kent.—Richborough, a castrum formed in the time of the Emperor Claudius, was situate on a sort of promontory close to a steep precipice eastward, at the foot of which was the haven, but where now runs the river Stour, or Sarr. There are still traces of a stationary Roman camp.

Near Aylesford there is a famous cromlech called Kit, or Cottyhouse, consisting of two immense upright stones, with an inclined stone placed over them, probably an altar on which the Druids performed some of their horrid rites and ceremonies, particularly that of sacrificing men as victims. The top stone is about 11 feet in length, and 6 or 7 from the ground at the lowest end. About 70 paces distant is a great stone lying on the ground, perhaps the altar for burning, 11 by 7 feet. Maundrell, in his travels, describes a cromlech resembling this which he observed on the Syrian coast at Arphad, or Aradus, and which was probably used by the Phoenicians for the horrid purpose of human sacrifices; and from them introduced into other parts of Europe, particularly Britain where they traded.

Suffolk.—Burgh castle, near Yarmouth, is one of the great Roman forts appointed for the defence of the coasts, and bears a resemblance to Richborough, being walled on three sides only, whilst the Yare and the Waveney, two small streams and a lake, were its protection on the fourth. It was built in the time of the Emperor Claudius.

Cambridgeshire.

Cambridgeshire.—Vandlebury is a British fortress on Gogmagog hills, near which are traces of a Roman road.

Bedfordshire.—Near Dunstable is a British fortification called Maiden Bower, afterwards called Magintum by Antoninus, on the summit of Chalk hills.

Oxfordshire.—Roll-rich stones, of British origin, are placed in an elliptical circle, 35 by 33 yards diameter. The stones were of unequal height and thickness, and designedly placed at unequal distances perhaps for astronomical purposes.

Monmouthshire.—In a field near Trelech are three large stones designed to perpetuate the memory of some great event. The highest is 13 feet above the ground.

Herefordshire.—The Beacon is a British fortress situate on the summit of one of the highest of the Malvern ridge of hills, and commanding that which was the only pass through them. The camp on the top of the hill is an irregular oblong 175 by 110 feet diameter, surrounded by a steep bank of stone and earth now covered with turf, and by a deep ditch on the outside, beside other works for its defence.

Leicestershire.—At Cossington, 3 miles S. E. of Mount Sorrel, there is a barrow called Shipley hill, about 350 feet long, 120 broad and 40 high.

Derbyshire.—In the parish of Glossop is Mowslow castle, a British fortress on the top of a high hill, being an area of several acres encompassed by three large ditches. Some writers suppose this fortress to be of Roman origin.

On Hathersage moor, in the peak, is a rocking stone 29 feet in circuit; and near it is another $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. On the edge of a hill, in Ashover common, is one called Robin Hood's Mark.

Staffordshire.—At Bruff there is a British fortress on the top of a hill, surrounded by two deep ditches and a rampart of stone, with a difficult approach up the acclivity. Near Seadon is a British post called Apewood castle,

castle, on a lofty promontory commanding an extensive prospect; and the whole steep ridge between it and Chapshill for a mile together is cut into ditches or hollows in the ground.

Shropshire.—Near Longnor is a British fortress called *Caer-Caradoc*, on the point of a hill, defended by several ditches and an agger of stones.

Old Oswestry, also called *Hen-dinas* and *Caer-Ogyrfan*, is a fortress of British origin, on an insulated eminence of an oblong form, surrounded with two ramparts and fosses.

Yorkshire.—Near Halifax, at a place called *Golcarhill*, is a stone about $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, $9\frac{1}{3}$ broad, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ thick, placed on so small a point that it may be easily moved.

On a hill between *Knaresborough* and *Shipton* is a rocking stone of 20 tons; and among the *Brimham* rocks is another 18 feet long, 4 wide, and 6 high.

Lancashire.—*Warton Cragg* is a British fortress on a lofty conical eminence terminating obtusely about 1000 feet above the level of the sea, in a bay by Ptolemy called *Morecamb*. The ascent from the north is gradual, but on all other sides rocky and steep. The summit is upwards of 200 paces diameter and of a circular form fortified by walls. In that neighbourhood are three rocking stones in a line, and about 40 feet asunder; and lower down the hill are three others of a smaller size.

Cumberland.—Not far from *Keswick*, on the top of a high and broad hill, is an oval circle 34 yards from north to south, and near 30 from west to east.

At no great distance from *Penrith*, near *Addingham*, or *Ald-Hengham*, is a circle of stones 300 feet diameter, having 67 of the stones now standing, each 10 feet high; and 70 or 100 feet from the circle there is an upright stone of memorial, 12 feet high and near 2 yards square at bottom with a hollow at top. Nearer to the circle were formerly 4 large stones forming a sort of altar or cromlech.

Westmoreland.

Westmoreland.—Near Penrith is a British druidical court, called Maryborough, on the summit of a little hill. It is a vast circular bank with an entrance on the east side. In the middle of the area is an upright stone 9 feet 8 inches high, and 17 feet round: and there had been 3 more near it so as to form a square, besides 4 more on the sides of the entrance. The avenue of stones a few miles from Penrith was also a British, and not a Danish, circle.

WALES.

Glamorganshire.—In the parish of St Nicholas are 3 remarkable cromlechs about 16 miles east of Newton. The largest is about 18 feet long, 15 broad, and 21 inches thick, supported by 3 stones. All of them stand on high ground in view of one another.

Brecknockshire.—In the parish of Llan-Hammwich, on the top of a hill, is a cromlech composed of 4 large flattish rude stones, 3 of which are pitched in the ground, and the 4th laid on them as a cover.

In the parish of Lhan-Boudy is a rude stone about 30 feet round, and above 3 thick, supported by 4 others about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

Flintsbire.—Not far from Northop is a British fortress called Moel-y-Gaer, on a hill, with a fosse and dyke of a circular form.

The fortress of Caergwrle was situate in the parish of Hope, and surrounded by a rampart of earth and stone with a fosse.

Caernarvonshire.—Trer-Caeri, a British post of an irregular form, on the top of a hill.

Within the walls of Pen-maen-mawr are the remains of circular buildings.

The bottom, acclivities, and top of the hill on which Carn Madryn stood, are filled with oblong or circular cells.

ISLANDS.

Jersey.—In the parish of St Helier, on a rising ground, is a cromlech $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, 10 broad, $1\frac{1}{2}$ thick at the west and 2 feet at the east end, supported by 3 stones, each near 5 feet high. There is a broad stone at some distance lying on the ground, with a stone of memorial near it, and a tumulus half a mile distant.

On the S. E. side of the town, on a tumulus, is another cromlech, consisting of a stone 15 feet long, $6\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and 4 thick, supported by 3 great stones, with 1 at some distance which might serve as an altar for the fire.

On the Town hill is a cromlech, or stone, 14 feet long, $7\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and above 3 thick, supported by 5 others; on the E. S. E. side of which stood a circle of stones.

Near Mount Orgueil castle, on a tumulus, is a cromlech 15 feet long, $10\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ thick, supported by 5 stones.

Guernsey.—In le Clos du Val are at least 3 cromlechs, or devoted altars.

Scilly Isles.—In St Mary's island is a tolmen, or large stone, 45 feet in circuit; and another in the island of Northwethel.

Routes, with measured distances, from London to several parts of the kingdom.

1. From London to Edinburgh, east road, through the middle of Hertfordshire, east part of Bedfordshire, S. W. corner of Huntingdonshire, N. E. corner of Northampton and Rutlandshire, S. W. corner of Lincolnshire, east part of Nottinghamshire, middle of York	and Durham counties, east part of Northumberland, middle of Berwickshire, and east part of Mid-Lothian.			Miles.
		Biggleswade	-	14
		Bugden	-	17
		Stilton	-	12
		Stamford	-	14
		Coltsworth	-	13
		Grantham	-	8
		Newark	-	14
		Tuxford	-	14
	From London to Barnet		11	
	To Hatfield		8	
	Stevenage		12	

Routes continued.

6. From London W. to Bath, through the south part of Berks and north part of Wilts, a fertile, well cultivated, and delightful country.	Miles.	To Kidwelly - - - 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	10. From London N. to Lincoln, Hull, and Scarborough, through Hartfordshire, east part of Bedfordshire, west district of Huntingdonshire, N. E. part of Southampton, Lincolnshire, East Riding of Yorkshire.	Miles.
		— Llaugharn - - - 8 $\frac{1}{4}$		
		— Haverford West - - 23 $\frac{1}{4}$		
		— St David's - - - 15 $\frac{1}{2}$		
		265 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	Miles.	8. From London N. E. to Harwich and Yarmouth, through the middle of Essex, a level and agreeable tract, and the eastern parts of Suffolk which are uneven and barren.		
From London to Hounslow	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	From London to Rumford	12	
To Maidenhead - - -	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Brentwood - - -	6	
— Reading - - -	13	— Chelmsford - - -	11	
— Woolhampton - - -	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Kelvedon - - -	12	
— Hungerford - - -	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Colchester - - -	10	
— Marlborough - - -	10	— Mistley Thorn - - -	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— Chippenham - - -	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	— Harwich - - -	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— Bath - - -	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Ipswich - - -	12	
	107	— Woodbridge - - -	8	
N. B. From Chippenham to Bristol are 18 miles.		— Wickham - - -	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		— Saxmundham - - -	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	
7. From London W. N. W. to Oxford, Gloucester and St David's Head, through the counties of Bucks, Oxford, and Gloucester, south parts of Monmouth, Glamorgan, and Caermarthen, middle of Pembrokeshire.		— Blyborough - - -	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		— Beccles - - -	10	
		— Yarmouth - - -	15	
	Miles.		138 $\frac{3}{4}$	
From London to Uxbridge	15	9. From London N. to Cambridge, Ely, and Lynn, through Hartfordshire, Cambridgeshire, & west part of Norfolkshire.		
To High Wycomb - - -	14	From London to Enfield	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— Tetworth - - -	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	To Ware - - -	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— Oxford - - -	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	— Puckeridge - - -	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
— Burford - - -	17	— Barkway - - -	8	
— Northlech - - -	9	— Fowlmere - - -	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	
— Frogmill - - -	7	— Cambridge - - -	9	
— Gloucester - - -	13	— Ely - - -	17	
— Coward - - -	20	— Downham - - -	18	
— Monmouth - - -	5	— Lynn - - -	11	
— Devordon - - -	9 $\frac{1}{2}$		96 $\frac{3}{4}$	
— Christchurch - - -	12 $\frac{1}{4}$			
— Newport - - -	2 $\frac{1}{4}$			
— Cardiff - - -	12			
— Cowbridge - - -	12			
— Aberaven - - -	19			
— Swansea - - -	9			
— Llanethly - - -	10 $\frac{3}{4}$			

Routes continued.

This road passes through the middle of England, and is very agreeable. The route through Wales exhibits to a traveller many romantic scenes.		Miles.	
From London to Barnet	11	To Stony Stratford	8
To St Alban's	10	— Towcester	8
— Dunstable	13	— Daventry	12
— Fenny Stratford	12	— Dunsmore-heath	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
		— Coventry	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
		— Curdworth Bridge	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
		— Litchfield	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
		— Rugeley	7
		— Stone	15
		— Wore	13
		— Namptwich	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
		— Topperley	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
		To Chester	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
		— Pantry Bridge	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
		— Smelt Mills	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
		— Denbigh	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
		— Bettus	11
		— Aberconway	10
		— Cross a Ferry to Beaumaris	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
		— Rudbrand Bridge	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
		— Holyhead	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
			270

Cross Roads through the most frequented parts of the Kingdom.

1. From Bristol S. E. and E. through Somersetshire, Wiltshire, Hants, Sussex, and Kent, to Salisbury, Dover, and Margate.

	M.	F.
From Bristol to Bath	13	1
To Warminster	16	7
— Deptford Inn	10	7
— Salisbury	11	0
— Romsey	15	6
— Wickham	16	6
— Chichester	19	6
— Arundel	10	0
— Brighthelmstone	19	4
— Seaford	12	6
— Hastings	27	2
— Winchelsea	8	0
— New Romney	14	2
— Folkstone	13	5
— Dover	7	0
— Sandwich	14	0
— Ramsgate	5	4
— Margate	6	4
	242	4

2. From Bath N. through Hereford and Shropshire to Chester.

	M.	F.
From Bath to Bristol	13	1
To Old Passage Inn	12	1
— Chepstow	5	0
— Monmouth	15	2
— Hereford	18	0
— Leominster	13	0
— Ludlow	12	1
— Church Stretton	16	2
— Shrewsbury	13	1
— Whitechurch	19	4
— Chester	20	1
	157	5

3. From Bristol N. E. through the Shires of Somerset, Gloucester, Warwick, Leicester, Rutland and Northampton, to Cirencester, Warwick, Coventry, Leicester, and Peterborough.

	M.	F.
From Bristol to Sudbury	11	3
To Tetbury	14	5
— Cirencester	10	2
— Stowbridge	16	2
— Harford bridge	16	4
— Warwick	12	6
— Coventry	10	0
— Nuneaton	9	2
— Hinckley	5	0
— Leicester	13	4
— Uppingham	19	4
— Wandsford	14	3
— Peterborough	7	1
	164	0

4. From Oxford N. E. through Bucks, Bedford, and Herefordshires to Cambridge.

	M.	F.
From Oxford to Thames	12	7
To Aylesbury	9	4
— Tring	7	2
— Dunstable	10	0
— Kitchin	12	4
— Royston	13	3

Cross

Cross Roads continued.

To Cambridge	M. F.	To Litchfield	M. F.	To Rochdale	M. F.
-	14 7	-	8 3	-	12 0
	80 3	— King's Bromley	7 0	— Halifax	16 6
5. Cambridge E. through Essex to Colchester and Harwich.		— Sudbury	12 4	— Bradford	8 5
From Cambridge to Linton	11 0	— Ashborn	5 2	— Leeds	9 6
To Haverell	10 4	— Newhaven	12 6	— Tadcaster	14 2
— Hedingham	11 0	— Sheffield	18 1	— York	9 6
— Colchester	17 4	— Stony Middleton	12 3	— Shipton	17 2
— Harwich	20 5	— Buxton	12 2	— Beverley	13 1
	70 5	— Macclesfield	11 0	— Hull	9 0
		— Knutsford	11 6		147 4
		— Warrington	11 6		
		— Prescott	10 1		
		— Liverpool	8 1		
			148 6		
6. From Birmingham N. to Litchfield N. N. E. to Sheffield, and W. to Liverpool through the shires of Stafford, Derby, York, and Chester		7. Liverpool E. to Hull, through Lancashire and Yorkshire.		8. Newcastle upon Tyne W. to Carlisle, through Northumberland and Cumberland.	
From Birmingham to Sutton Coldfield	M. F.	From Liverpool to Prescot	M. F.	From Newcastle to Wall houses	M. F.
-	7 3	-	8 1	-	13 0
		To Warrington	10 1	To Hexham	7 4
		— Irlam	9 7	— Glenwhelt	19 4
		— Manchester	8 7	— Brampton	8 4
				— Carlisle	9 2
					57 6

SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND, or NORTH BRITAIN, is bounded on the south by England, and on all other sides by the sea ; lying between $54^{\circ} 57'$ and $58^{\circ} 41'$ N. latitude, and between $2^{\circ} 2'$ and $6^{\circ} 9'$ W. longitude from Greenwich ; being of a very irregular figure, and in many places deeply indented with friths, inlets, and bays, its superficial contents cannot be easily ascertained. Its greatest extent from north to south, in the meridian of Kirkcudbright, is 244 miles ; but a direct line from Carlisle northward to the Moray Frith does not exceed 180 miles. Its breadth is not the same under different parallels, being 70—100—110—115 and 150 miles. From the Mull of Cantyre, the western coast stretches to Cape Wrath 230 miles in a straight line ; and thence to Dungsby-head about 70 miles along the Pentland Frith.

In the time of the Romans, the wall between Carlisle and Newcastle, was the line of separation between the south and north provinces of Britain.

tain. Under the Norman kings, Scotland comprehended the counties of Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Cumberland. The south boundary at present is the Tweed, and an imaginary line extending from the neighbourhood of Coldstream south west to Solway Frith.

The superficial content of Scotland is computed to be 27,793 square miles, or 17,787,520 acres.

Mountains.—This country in general is mountainous and barren. The most considerable chains lie from west to east, and some of them reach from sea to sea. The territory round the sources of the rivers Clyde and Tweed is covered with mountains; and thence ridges of hills extend in various directions. The Cheviot hills run eastward along the border of Northumberland. Another branch proceeds N. E. through Peebles, and along the confines of Haddington and Berwick. A third passes northward through Mid-Lothian, and a fourth N. W. to the mouth of the Clyde. The intermediate tracts are tolerably level, well watered, and fertile. The S. W. part of this kingdom is hilly and thinly inhabited. On the north side of those elevated ridges the principal parts of the lowlands of Scotland are situate, stretching as far as the Grampian mountains. In this extensive plain the Friths of Forth and Clyde form the narrowest isthmus in Britain. Besides detached hills, the only ridge of note in the lowlands begins near Redhead in Angus, and runs S. W. across the island to Dunbarton, subdividing itself into three sections. The one towards the east, called Sidla hills, terminates at Perth. The Ochill hills form the middle division; and the third is called the hills of Kilsyth and Campsey. Between the Sidla hills and Grampian mountains, lies the extensive, pleasant, and fruitful valley of Strathmore. The Grampians extend from west to east in 57° N. latitude, and are 40—60 miles in breadth. They are entirely covered with heath, except in the valleys where are many cultivated spots and excellent pastures. These mountains

tains gradually decline to the east, so that a considerable part of the counties of Aberdeen, Moray, and Banff, is level. The western districts of Argyleshire are rugged, mountainous, and deeply indented by inlets of the sea. To the northward are several chains of lakes, which form so many natural divisions. One of these extends from Inverness S.W. to Loch Lynne; another from the Murray Frith, along the frith of Dornoch, Loch Shin, and Loch Laxford to the sea. The ranges of mountains which stretch in a southern direction, lie near the western coast, have their steepest front toward the west, and gradually slope to the east. There is lowland on the east coast of Ross and Sutherland; but it terminates in a point called Ordhead. There Caithness begins, which forms the north-east angle of the island. The surface of this county, except its interior parts, which are elevated, is in general level and morassy. To the westward are the bleak, dreary, and barren hills of Sutherland. Such is the face or general appearance of Scotland. In the most unfrequented parts of this kingdom, are two remarkable districts resembling each other. One is a great plain called the moor of Rannach, a desert of 20 miles square, between the hills of Glenlyon and Ben-Nevis, in Lochaber, flat, morassy, and uninhabited. The other comprehends part of Coygach, and Assynt Ederachylis, stretching along the west coast about 24 miles, as far as Loch Inchard, and about 10 in breadth. This district, though not elevated, is extremely rugged, and appears as if nature had been there convulsed. The mountains are split into a thousand pieces, and the fragments are scattered about. Between those broken masses are many ponds and lakes of fresh water. Here and there a lonely cottage is reared, and small spots of earth are dug with a mattock among the rocks.

Few countries in Europe display a greater quantity of sea coast. From Berwick, at the south-east extremity of the kingdom, the coast bends north-west to the Frith of Forth, which is an extensive bay bounded by the counties of Lothian and Fife. The eastern part of Fife divides this

frith from that of Tay, whose breadth does not exceed three miles. From the mouth of the Tay, the shore proceeds N. N. E. to Kinnaird-head, the N. E. extremity of Aberdeenshire. Between that promontory and the coast of Caithness, there is a vast bay of a triangular form, the eastern line or base of which is 70 miles. The interior part of this bay is subdivided into the friths of Moray, Cromarty, and Dornoch, which are separated by narrow peninsulae. The north coast is bold, rocky, and dangerous. Along the western shores are many openings, where the sea runs far inland, forming safe and commodious harbours. The entrance into the frith of Clyde is a capacious bay, bounded on the one side by Ayrshire, and on the other by Cantyre, Arran, and Bute. Thence the coast extends southward to the Mull of Galloway, the south west extremity of Scotland. Between that point and the bottom of Solway Frith, lie the deep bays of Wigton and Glenluce.

Rivers.—The most considerable rivers are the following, all of which, except the Clyde, discharge themselves into the German Ocean.

1. The Tweed originates near the S. W. extremity of Tweeddale, on the border of Lanarkshire, runs N. N. E. to Peebles, and thence eastward by Melrose, Kelso, Coldstream, to Berwick.

2. The Clyde has its source near that of the Tweed, in the S. E. part of Lanarkshire; and it flows north-west through a cognominal valley by Lanark, Hamilton, Glasgow, Renfrew, &c. and loses itself in a Frith below Greenock opposite to the island of Bute. It forms several fine cascades betwixt Lanark and Hamilton.

3. The Forth rises near Ben Lomond, moves slowly eastward in a winding channel, by Aberfoil, Stirling, Alloa, and falls into the Frith of Forth.

4. The courses of the Tay, Isla, and Spey, have been already described. (See Britannia Magna.)

5. The Earn, issuing from a cognominal lake, flows eastward by

Comrie, Crieff, &c. through a delightful and well cultivated valley, to the Tay near Abernethy.

6. The South and North Esk descend from the Binchinnan mountains on the north border of Angus. The former runs south-east and east, by Cortachie, Tannadyce, Brechin, and falls into the German Ocean below Montrose. The direction of the latter is east and south-east, through a narrow valley till it reaches the strath lying between the Grampians and the sea. In the lower part of its course, it forms the common boundary of Angus and Kincardine.

7. The Dee, from the western extremity of Aberdeenshire, proceeds almost due east through a wooded and wild country, by Braemar, Glenmuick, Aboyne, Kincardine-o-Neil, Banchory, to New Aberdeen, below which it falls into the ocean.

8. The Don, a rapid stream, rises in the hills of Marr, several miles N. of the castle of Braemar, and, in a course nearly parallel to that of the Dee, bathes Strathdon, Monymusk, Kintore, Fintray, and Old Aberdeen.

9. The Deveron, from the south part of Banffshire, runs N. E. to the capital of that county, situate on the sea-coast.

10. The Ness issues out of a large lake of the same name; and, after a N. E. course of a few miles, loses itself in the Moray Frith below Inverness.

The most remarkable lakes will be described in the survey of the counties to which they belong.

Climate, Soil, &c.—The climate in the eastern and southern counties differs little from that in Yorkshire. Rain more frequently falls in the western than in other parts of Scotland; but winter is less severe. The north and north-east winds are cold and piercing; those from the south west prevail two-thirds of the year; hence trees, not sheltered, incline to the north-east. Owing chiefly to the vicinity of the sea, the air, in general,

general, is more pure, temperate, and salubrious, than might be expected in so northern a climate. The frost is not so intense, nor the snow of so great depth, as on the adjacent continent of the same latitude, except in some inland districts of the Highlands. It must, however, be admitted that the climate is extremely variable.

Though the face of the country be rugged, and a considerable proportion of it inaccessible to the plough, yet there are many extensive, fertile, well cultivated plains and vallies. The level tracts were anciently covered with forests of oak trees; but few plantations of any antiquity now exist. The only remains of the Sylva Caledonia are in the districts of Marr and Glentanner, in Glenmore, Strathspey, and Ross-shire.

In a few years the deficiency of timber so much complained of will be supplied, as many proprietors have recently covered their waste lands with extensive forests. One nobleman, (the Earl of Moray,) from 1767 to 1807, has planted upwards of 13 millions of trees, of which a million and a half are oaks. In the lower districts, agriculture has arrived at a great degree of perfection. In the shires of Berwick, Lothian, Ayr, Lanark, Stirling, Perth, Angus, and Mearns, the face of the country has assumed a new appearance, being inclosed with thorn fences and highly cultivated. Rich crops of wheat, barley, clover, and turnip, are raised on fields which formerly yielded scanty pasturage for sheep. Of the mountainous districts, black cattle and sheep are the staple commodities. An Englishman will scarcely believe, that, in different parts of Scotland, extensive farms are let at L.5 and even L.6 per acre. The rocky shores produce abundance of kelp. On the west coast the fisheries have been long esteemed an object of national importance; and, by the patriotic exertions of a society lately established, will, in process of time, become a source of wealth to Great Britain. But for these and other particulars relating to the rapid improvements and flourishing

state of the country, the reader may consult the Statistical Accounts published by Sir John Sinclair.

Population and Manners.—In the year 1755, the population of Scotland was computed to be 1,265,380. According to the statistical account published in 1798, it amounted to 1,526,492. The answers and returns to the population act in 1800, were as follows:—Scotland, at that period, contained 294,553 inhabited houses; 364,079 families; 9,537 houses uninhabited: 734,581 males; 864,487 females; 365,516 persons chiefly employed in agriculture; 293,373 persons employed in trade, manufactures, or handicrafts; 833,914 persons not included in the two preceding classes: total 1,599,068 inhabitants. N. B. From the abstract of those returns published by government in 1802, the numbers in the subsequent description of the several counties have been copied.

The Scotch are commonly divided into two classes, viz. the *Highlanders and Lowlanders*; the former occupying the northern and mountainous provinces, the latter the southern districts. These classes differ from each other in language, manners, and dress. The Highlanders use the Irish or Celtic tongue, while, in the low country, the language is the ancient Scandinavian dialect blended with the Anglo-Saxon.

About half a century ago, the Highlands of Scotland were in a state somewhat similar to that of England before the Norman conquest. The inhabitants were divided into tribes called clans. The inferiour orders were vassals of particular chiefs, to whom they were attached, and on whom they relied for that safety which the laws were not alone able to insure to them. On the other hand, the security and consequence of a chieftain depended on the number and fidelity of his servants and retainers; who, on account of their relation to him, assumed a dignity, and acquired in their manners a degree of politeness, to which other uncivilized nations are strangers.

The rents of farms which those vassals occupied were inconsiderable, and paid chiefly in military service ; so that the value of a proprietor's land was estimated, not by the money it produced, but by the men whom it could send into the field ; and that the number of dependents might be increased, the farms, or allotments of land, were small, and barely sufficient for a scanty subsistence to the tenants. As an inconsiderable proportion of the country was cultivated, and as no intercourse subsisted between the inhabitants and any other nation, little time was employed in agriculture and commerce. Most of it was wasted in indolence or amusement, unless when their superiour summoned them to avenge, on some neighbouring tribe, an insult or injury. No more grain was raised and no more raiment manufactured by any family than what barely sufficed itself.

Villages and hamlets, situate in vallies for shelter, were rudely constructed of turf and stone. In spring the natives ploughed, or dug, some adjacent patches of soil, in which barley or oats were sown ; in summer they prepared and collected turf and peat for fuel ; in autumn they gathered in their scanty crops of grain and hay ; and the remainder of the year was devoted to pastime, or predatory excursions. In winter evenings, around a common fire, the youth of both sexes generally assembled, for the song, the tale, and the dance. A taste for music was prevalent among them. Their vocal strains were plaintive and melancholy ; their instrumental airs were either lively for the dance, or martial for the battle. Every family of note retained an historian, to narrate its heroic deeds and fates of valour, or a bard who sung the praises of the chieftain and his clan. Some fragments of their poetry have been handed down from remote ages, and recently moulded into heroic poems. Strangers, who have ventured to penetrate into their fastnesses, they received and treated in the most hospitable manner ; but themselves seldom went abroad, except for the purpose of devastation or plunder.

Their

Their dress was the last remain of the Roman habit in Europe, well suited to the nature of the country and the necessities of war. It consisted of a light woollen jacket, a loose garment that covered the thigh, a plaid wrapt round them in the form of a Roman toga, and a bonnet that was the usual covering for the head all over Europe, till the hat was introduced towards the end of the 16th century.

Always armed with a dirk and pistols, they were ready to resist an assault, or revenge a provocation, as soon as it was given. This circumstance contributed to render them polite and guarded in their behaviour to one another. When embodied by their chieftain, they were armed with a broad sword, a dagger, a target, a musket, and two pistols. In close engagement, and in broken ranks, they were irresistible. The only foe they dreaded was cavalry. As soon as the battle was over, most of the troops dispersed, and returned home to dispose of their plunder, and to provide for their families.

Their religion was deeply tinctured with superstition. They believed in ghosts and apparitions; by appearances in the heavens they predicted future events; they practised charms and incantations for the cure of various diseases; and to some individuals they thought the divinity had communicated a portion of his prescience.

But the state of society in the Highlands has been greatly changed and ameliorated since the rebellions in 1715 and 1745. The Roman dress and the use of arms was prohibited by government; roads, constructed at vast expence, opened an easy communication with the low country; and the courts of barons were suppressed by the jurisdiction act. The heads of clans have now ceased to be petty monarchs; and the services of their vassals are no longer requisite for their defence or aggrandisement. Divested of their legal authority, they now endeavour to preserve their influence by wealth. With this view their attention is directed to the improvement of their estates. Their ancient mode of
living

living is also entirely altered; and the Highland gentleman, in every respect, differs little from a proprietor of the like fortune in the southern counties. A spirit of industry has been excited among the tenants, while in many places arts and manufactures are encouraged.

The manners, habits, and dress of the gentlemen in the low countries resemble those of their English neighbours with whom they have frequent intercourse. The peasantry and middle class are sober, industrious, and good oeconomists: hospitable and discreet, intelligent, brave, steady, humane and benevolent. Their fidelity to one another is a striking feature in their character. In their mode of living and dress there are some peculiarities, but these are gradually wearing out. Within these few years the use of pottage, and bread of oatmeal, is almost disused among the commonalty, and tea, wheaten bread, and animal food are as frequent on the north as on the south of the Tweed.

Greater care is taken of the education of youth in Scotland than in any other nation. Schools are established in every parish, where instruction is received at a very moderate expence. The information which the lower class thus acquire in early life renders them peculiarly acceptable in other countries, to which many of them migrate, in quest of preferment or fortune.

The dress, &c. of the women is nearly the same in both kingdoms.

Mines and Mineral Waters.—There is a great diversity of minerals and other fossils. In the reigns of James V. and his father considerable quantities of gold were dug out of mines in Crawford-muir, but these mines have been ever since neglected. Rich lead mines have been wrought at Lead-hills and Mackermore. With the native ore a proportion of silver is mingled. Coal in great abundance is found in many districts. One vast bed of pit coal, with some interruptions, reaches from the coast of Ayrshire to the eastern coast of Fife. In the interior parts of the country, at a distance from coal and from the sea coast, the com-

mon

mon fuel is turf, peat, heath, broom, and furze. Limestone, marl, iron ore, and freestone abound in many provinces. Specimens of antimony and copper ores have been extracted from the mountains; likewise crystals, variegated pebbles, and transparent stones which admit of the finest polish.

There are several mineral springs of some note. The most frequented are those of Peterhead in Aberdeenshire; Pitkethly wells in Fife; and Moffat wells in the county of Dumfries. (See these counties.)

Manufactures & Commerce.—Previous to the union, Scotland was in possession of few manufactures and of little trade. It was the practice of most farmers to raise as much flax as their families could work up into linen for domestic use, and for partial payment of rent; but no companies were established for that or any other manufacture. Since the period alluded to, this country has shared in the national prosperity. Towards the middle of last century, manufactures began to flourish, and trade increased in due proportion. Without troubling the reader with a detail on this subject, it may be sufficient to observe that, about 20 years ago, manufactures in many towns were carried on to a great extent. Cotton cloths alone employed in Glasgow, and its neighbourhood, 15,000 looms and 135,000 persons. Queen's ware and the inkle manufacture were likewise important branches in that city. In and near Paisley upwards of 10,000 persons, of all descriptions, were employed in the manufacture of silk gauze, and 12,000 in working lawns, muslins, and cambrics, beside other trades which were very productive. Common and flint-glass to a great amount is prepared in Dumbarton, Leith, and other parts of the country. Diapers are wrought in Dumfermline to the value of 50 or L.60,000 a year. Checks and ticks are staple commodities in Kirkaldy. Coarse linen, sail-cloth, osnaburghs, &c. are manufactured in Dundee, Arbroath, Forfar, and Aberdeen. Paper-mills, delft-houses, and sugar-houses, have been erected in several towns and villages. Extensive
iron

iron works are established in Fife, on the Clyde, and at Carron; in the last of which more than 1000 workmen are occasionally employed. The whale, herring, and salmon fisheries are inexhaustible sources of wealth. The coal trade is well known, and extremely productive. Here it may not be improper to state that the limits of the coal country on the west coast, are Saltcoats and Girvan, on the east coast North Berwick and Fifeness, stretching, from south-west to north-east, in breadth about 30 or 40 miles. Beyond these limits no coal strata have hitherto been found. The exportation of black cattle to England has been highly advantageous to this country. The coasting trade to the south is carried on from Leith and other eastern ports; while Glasgow is the great emporium for commerce with the West Indies. (See Glasgow.)

Religion.—The presbyterian church government, established in Scotland, is founded on a parity of ecclesiastical authority among all its presbyters or pastors, and modelled after the Calvinistic plan in Geneva, which Knox the reformer recommended to his countrymen. This form of government excludes all preeminence of order, all ministers being held equal in rank and power. The manner in which power is distributed among the judicatories of the church is as follows. Scotland is divided into 935 parishes, each of which has one or more pastors, who discharge the pastoral office according to their discretion, and are accountable only to the presbytery of which they are members. In matters relating to discipline, a pastor is assisted by elders, who are selected from amongst the most intelligent and regular of the parishioners, but who have no right to teach nor to dispense the sacraments. Their proper office is to watch over the morals of the people, to catechize, and visit the sick. They likewise discharge the office of deacons by attending to the interests of the poor. They compose what is called a *Church Session*, the lowest ecclesiastical judicature in Scotland. The ministers of an indefinite number of contiguous parishes, with one ruling elder chosen half yearly out of

every church session, constitute what is called a *Presbytery*, which has cognizance of all ecclesiastical matters within its bounds. Three or more adjacent Presbyteries form a *Synod*, of which there are 15 in the church. Most of them meet twice a year, and they have power over Presbyteries, but their decisions and acts are reversible by the *General Assembly*, the highest ecclesiastical court. This court consists of commissioners, or representatives from presbyteries, universities, and royal boroughs, in the following proportion, viz. 200 ministers and 89 elders representing presbyteries, 67 elders representing royal boroughs, and 5 ministers or elders from universities, in all 361. These commissioners are chosen annually six weeks or 40 days before the meeting of the assembly. This supreme court meets annually in May, and continues to sit 10 days; after which it is dissolved by the moderator or president, and by the king or his commissioner. Every ecclesiastical transaction, in any of the inferior courts, is subject to the review of the assembly, from whose decision in religious matters there lies no appeal. The numbers of presbyteries and parishes which compose every synod are as follows:

Synods.	Presb.	Par.	Synods.	Presb.	Par.
1. Lothian and Tweeddale	7	107	9. Aberdeen	9	103
2. Merse, or Berwick and Tiviotdale	6	67	10. Murray	7	53
3. Dumfries	5	54	11. Ross	3	24
4. Galloway	3	37	12. Sutherland & Caithness	3	23
5. Glasgow and Ayr	7	123	13. Argyle	5	52
6. Perth and Stirling	5	79	14. Glenelg	5	29
7. Fife	4	65	15. Orkney	4	38
8. Forfar and Mearns	6	81			
				78	935

Dissenters from the established church, as well as episcopals and Roman catholics, are tolerated in Scotland.

Literature.

Literature.—In the middle age, the literature of Scotland, like that of most other countries, consisted of little else than meagre chronicles composed by ill informed and credulous monks. Towards the conclusion of the 13th century, some authors of considerable estimation appeared. Michael Scot, a philosopher, mathematician, and physician, was celebrated as an astrologer and alchymist, and published voluminous commentaries upon Aristotle's works. In the same period Thomas Learmonth, vulgarly called Thomas the Rymer, was famous for his poetical compositions, and for his skill in heraldry. John Scot of Duns was a consummate metaphysician and voluminous writer. John of Fordoun, who flourished in the 14th century, was the author of *Scotichronicon*, a work of considerable merit. John Barbour, archdeacon of Aberdeen, in that century, wrote an heroic poem concerning the acts and life of Robert Bruce, and was reckoned one of the best poets of his age. The poems of Ossian have been referred to a more remote period. The evidence of their antiquity and their merits have been fully submitted to the public. King James I. who died in 1436, was a learned and accomplished prince. Elphinston, bishop of Aberdeen, who died A. D. 1514, composed a work entitled *Scotorum Chronicon*, and was distinguished by his learning and piety. Gavin Douglas, bishop of Dunkeld, in the year 1522, published a poetical translation of Virgil's *Æneid*, which has not been excelled. Alesse, a disciple of Luther's, and a subtle disputant, wrote many theological tracts. John Knox was the prime instrument of promoting and establishing the reformed religion in Scotland. John Major and Hector Boethius were historians of some note. The former composed a history of Scotland in a sorbonic style; the latter treated the same subject, and was reckoned a fabulous writer. The admirable Crichton, toward the conclusion of the 16th century, astonished the world by the versatility of his genius and the multiplicity of his acquirements.

ments. Buchanan was an elegant historian and Latin poet. John Leslie, bishop of Ross, the author of many esteemed works, died in 1596. He was versed in philosophy and theology, in the civil and canon law, and was an able statesman. The learned archbishop Spottiswood published a judicious ecclesiastical history of Scotland; and the natural history of this country was illustrated by Sir Andrew Balfour and Sir Robert Sibbald, two of its greatest ornaments. The discovery of logarithms in the beginning of the 17th century, is the indisputable right of Napier of Merchiston; and, since his time, mathematical science has been cultivated in Scotland with singular success. The works of Keil, Gregory, Maclaurin, Simson, Stewart, Robison, &c. are universally read and admired. During the two last centuries this country has produced other eminent writers in various departments of science. *Divines and moral philosophers.*—Blair, Campbell, Hutcheson, Leechman, Macnight.—*Statesmen and lawyers.*—Sir George Mackenzie, Viscount Stair, Sir Thomas Craig, Lord Kaimes.—*Historians.*—Hume, Robertson, Henry, Lord Hailes, Ferguson.—*Political and moral writers.*—Reid, Lord Monboddo, Beattie.—*Physicians.*—Bell, Black, Cullen, Gregory, Hunter, Hutton, Munro, Smellie, Whytt.—*Poets.*—Blair, Burns, Gray, Home, Ramsay, Thomson, Wilkie. The names now mentioned, beside Mansfield and Burnet inserted in the English list, may be sufficient to show that Scotland has produced able writers in almost every useful branch of science.

Universities.—There are four universities, viz. 1. *St Andrews*, founded by Bishop Wardlaw, A. D. 1411; composed of 3 colleges; *St Salvador's*, founded by Bishop Kennedy in 1458; *St Leonard's* by Prior Hepburn in 1512; and *St Mary's*, or *New college*, by Archbishop Beaton in 1553. The two former were united in 1747. The *United college* is composed of a principal and 8 professors. In *St Mary's*, or *New college*, there is a principal with 3 professors. The university has a chancellor, a rector, and dean of faculty.

2. The university of *Glasgow*, founded by Bishop Turnbull in 1453, consists of a chancellor, rector, principal, dean of faculty, and 16 professors.

3. *Aberdeen* university consists of 2 colleges, each of which is styled an university. King's college or university, founded by Bishop Elphinston in 1494, is composed of a chancellor, rector, and 8 professors. Marischall university founded in 1593 by George Keith, Earl Marischall, has a chancellor, rector, principal, and 10 professors.

4. The university of *Edinburgh*, founded by James VI. in 1581, is composed of a chancellor, rector, principal, and 27 professors. The medical classes in this university are attended by gentlemen from all quarters of the globe; and the whole number of students is usually about 1500.

Government.—The form of government in Scotland, since the union of the two kingdoms, has been the same with that of England.

The highest court of justice is the Court of Session, also called the College of Justice, lately composed of 14 judges and a president, before whom all civil causes are tried, and from whose decisions there is an appeal to the House of Peers. For the dispatch of business this court is now divided into two chambers, the one consisting of 8 and the other of 7 Judges.

The Justiciary, or criminal court, consists of a Lord Justice-General and 6 Judges, one of whom is called the Justice-Clerk. In this court causes are tried by the verdict of a jury.

The Court of Exchequer is composed of the Lord Chief Baron and 4 Barons, who have the same jurisdiction over the revenue in Scotland as the English Barons have over that in England.

In the high Court of Admiralty there is only one Judge, who is the King's Lieutenant and Justice-General upon the seas, and in all ports and harbours. In all maritime cases there is no appeal from this court.

In.

In the Commissary courts are tried wills, testaments, scandal, &c.

The keeper of the Great and Privy Seals ; the Lord Register ; and Lord Advocate, are Officers of State.

The College or Faculty of Advocates, and Writers to the Signet, are two respectable bodies in the law department.

Beside the above national Judges, every county has a chief magistrate called a Sheriff, whose jurisdiction extends to certain criminal cases, and to all civil matters which are not by special law or custom appropriated to other courts.

Revenue.—The hereditary revenue of the Crown in Scotland was greatly diminished in the course of last century, so that in 1788 it amounted to no more than L.800, owing, it is said, to lavish grants made by the Crown, and a neglect in collecting what remained. The produce of the Scotch customs, in the year ending January 5. 1789, was L.250,839 ; from which was deducted for debentures, bounties, salaries, and incidents, L.171,638. The average yearly amount of the money belonging to the Exchequer is L.72,500. The salt duties in the same year yielded L.18,043, from which was deducted for drawbacks, salaries, &c. L.8,749. The duties of excise for that year exceeded L.422,000 ; the expence of management L.83,982. The stamp duties amounted to L.73,877 ; the charges of managing and collecting were L.8,032. The whole revenue of Scotland for 1788 was L.1,099,148. The expenditure was as follows ; expences of the Crown L.60,342 ; expenditure of the public L.173,921 ; bounties, drawbacks, &c. L.127,629 ; public expences settled by the union, and by subsequent acts of Parliament, L.64,868 ; cash remitted to the English Exchequer L.628,081 ; balance remaining for national purposes L.44,307. Such is the statement given by Sir John Sinclair, whose accuracy I presume not to call in question. He adds, that at least $\frac{1}{7}$ th of the revenue raised by Great Britain is now drawn from Scotland,

Scotland, whereas, at the time of the union, the proportion furnished by it was supposed no more than $\frac{1}{38}$ of the whole.

Modern History.—David II. was succeeded by his nephew Robert Stewart (1371) grandson of Robert I. The reign of this prince was occupied by wars with the English; but the skirmishes and inroads of those times were of little consequence, and deserve not to be recorded.

John, the second son of Robert, on his accession (1390) assumed his father's name. Being a prince of a mean genius and sickly constitution, the reins of government were put into the hands of the Duke of Albany, who aspired to the Crown. To pave the way to his advancement, he starved to death Robert's eldest son. James his second son, to escape a similar fate and disappoint the ambitious views of his uncle, was sent to France for his education. But a tempest having thrown this young prince on the English coast, he was detained a prisoner many years. His father could not survive the news of this misfortune, and left the Duke of Albany regent of the kingdom. During the minority and absence of James anarchy prevailed.

In the year 1424 James returned to Scotland, reformed many abuses, re-established order, tranquillity, and justice, abridged the power of the nobles, and is supposed to have been the father of Scots music. But having proceeded against the nobility with too much precipitancy or violence, and having threatened to reduce them to a state of insignificance, a conspiracy was formed by a few desperate men, and he was assassinated in a monastery near Perth.

James II. an infant prince succeeded his father in 1437. During his minority the barons recovered their power and insolence. But having taken upon him the administration of affairs at the age of fourteen, he disconcerted their schemes of aggrandisement, and governed the state with great firmness and wisdom. By annexing the vast possessions of the Earl of Douglas to the Crown, and procuring the consent of Parliament

ment to several laws advantageous to the prerogative, he essentially contributed to the subversion of the privileges of the aristocracy. While he pursued this plan with singular vigour and success, he was accidentally killed by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of the castle of Roxburgh.

James III. at the age of 7 years, ascended the throne (1460). Inferiour to his father in abilities and address, he adopted a plan extremely impolitic, viz. that of taking into favour men of the most worthless and profligate characters, who made the worst use imaginable of their power. This irritated the nobles, alienated the affections of his subjects, rendered his reign disastrous and his end tragical. His immoderate attachment to despicable minions, and extreme indolence, accompanied by suspicion, jealousy, and all the vices of a feeble mind, at last produced a rebellion against him, in which his eldest son the Duke of Rothsay headed the conspirators. His troops were defeated at Bannockburn, and he himself, being wounded in the pursuit, took refuge in the house of a miller, where he was murdered by one who pretended to be a priest come to give him absolution.

James IV. a generous and brave prince, began his reign in 1488. Studious to promote the interests of his kingdom, and ambitious of fame, he was beloved by his nobles and revered by his people. But having undertaken an expedition into England (1513) to make a diversion in favour of Louis XII. of France, his army was defeated at Flowden, with the loss of 10,000 men, among whom the greater part of the nobility fell with the king.

James V. an infant of less than 2 years, succeeded his father. The office of regent was conferred on the Duke of Albany, and afterwards usurped by the Earl of Angus. Impatient of restraint, the young king eluded the vigilance of Angus, fled to the castle of Stirling, and assumed the regal power. Addicted to supersition, and desirous of abridging the power of the nobles, he intrusted the management of public affairs chiefly

chiefly to the clergy, who carried on his measures with success. But having commenced a furious persecution of those who had espoused the reformed doctrines, he disgusted the people, and afforded a pretext to many disaffected noblemen to oppose him. Meanwhile hostilities against England commenced; but his army refusing to march beyond the limits of their own country, he instantly disbanded it, and retired into the heart of his kingdom. The violence of his passions altered his temper and reason. To revive his spirits, an inroad on the western border, was concerted by his ministers, and the command of this expedition was given to Oliver Sinclair his favourite. This impolitic choice occasioned a mutiny in the army, and 10,000 men threw down their arms and surrendered to 500 English at Solway Cross. The indignant monarch survived this disgrace a few days, and died in 1542.

Scotland was invaded A. D. 1544, and again in 1547 by an English fleet and army, who defeated the Scots at Pinkie, (Sept. 10.) with great slaughter. The Duke of Somerset returned to England without reaping the fruits of this signal victory. To secure an alliance with France, the Scots made an offer of their young Queen in marriage to the eldest son of Henry II. (1548.) This offer being accepted, Mary was sent to be educated in France. Upon Arran's resignation the Queen Dowager was declared regent, April 10. 1554. The political system which she had adopted favoured the reformation; but her partiality towards France disgusted the nobility and lessened her influence. At the instigation of the Princes of Lorraine she changed her measures, and resolved to extirpate the reformed religion, which alarmed and irritated its adherents. Hostilities commenced in 1559, and were carried on by both parties with resentment and animosity. Apprehending their liberties and privileges, civil and sacred, to be in imminent danger, the leaders of the reformed assembled at Edinburgh, Oct. 21, and deprived the Queen Dowager of the regency. Notwithstanding this spirited resolution, she opposed them

with vigour, and constrained them to retire. Reduced to extremity, they applied to Elizabeth Queen of England for aid, which was readily granted. An English army invested Leith, April 6. 1560, while a fleet anchored in the road. This seasonable relief, the death of the Queen Dowager, and civil commotions in France, inclined the opposers of the new doctrines to listen to an accommodation. Peace was concluded between the contending powers July 1560. The death of Francis II. which happened towards the end of this year, rendered abortive all the plans which the French had formed against the liberties of this kingdom.

Mary, invited by her subjects to return to her native country, arrived in Edinburgh August 19. 1561. The superior beauty and charms of the Scottish queen, her pretensions to the Crown of England, and her zeal for the popish religion, occasioned a rupture between her and Elizabeth, which embittered her life, and brought her to an untimely end. The universal joy expressed on her arrival, after an absence of thirteen years, was soon disturbed by violent contentions and discords among the nobility. A conspiracy, hastily formed by the Earl of Huntly, September 1562, against the Earls of Marr, Morton, and Maitland, the Queen's ministers, had well nigh proved fatal to them. His design of cutting them off by assassination being frustrated, he openly took arms; but his troops were defeated near Aberdeen, himself was slain, and his family punished with the utmost rigour of law. The Queen's marriage with Lord Darnley, the son of the Earl of Lennox, was celebrated July 29. 1565. In February following she acceded to the league formed in France for the suppression of the Reformation throughout Europe, which proved the source of all the subsequent miseries of her reign. The murder of her favourite Rizio by Darnley, in March; the murder of Darnley February 1567, by Bothwell; and the Queen's marriage with this nobleman, in May;—were events which strongly marked the characters of the persons concerned, and the spirit and genius of the times. The pleasures and

and honours which Bothwell purchased, at the expence of so many crimes, were of short duration ; for one month after his marriage he was driven into exile.

The nobles who had conspired against Bothwell, finding Mary's affection for him unabated, confined her a prisoner in Lochleven, and compelled her to resign the government in favour of her son, who was crowned at Stirling July 29. 1567. The Earl of Murray was appointed regent. Having effected her escape from Lochleven, Mary fled to England, (1568) where she was detained by the command of Elizabeth. Her adherents made several unsuccessful attempts to restore her to liberty. Elizabeth, pretending that her own safety was incompatible with that of her rival, resolved to bring her to a public trial ; and for this purpose commissioners were appointed, who proceeded against her in the most irregular manner. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of her son and other foreign princes, she was beheaded at Fotheringay February 8. 1587, in the 45th year of her age and 19th of her captivity.

The confederate lords, who had imprisoned Mary, obliged her to abdicate the Crown, to consent to the coronation of the young king, and to appoint the Earl of Murray regent. After the murder of Murray at Linlithgow 1570, three other noblemen were promoted to the regency, viz. Lennox the father of Darnley, Mar who was beloved for his moderation, and Morton obnoxious on account of the severity of his manners and his insatiable avarice. In March 1578, James took the administration of government into his own hands. The impolitic measures which he adopted, by the advice of two favourites, excited the nobles to conspire against him ; but he regained his popularity by concluding a treaty with Elizabeth, July 1586, for the defence of the protestant religion, against the late combination of popish powers for its destruction. His resentment on account of his mother's death was soon appeased by the artifices and promises of Elizabeth. In October 1589 he sailed to

Denmark, where he married Anne, daughter of Frederick II. and in May following returned with his queen. His excessive clemency towards those who had been guilty of manifold crimes, brought his government into contempt. The history of several succeeding years is filled with quarrels between the great families, and with acts of violence unpunished. At length he exercised his power and authority to re-establish order and security in the kingdom. Gowrie's conspiracy happened in 1600, and still remains involved in impenetrable darkness. After the death of Elizabeth in 1603, James was proclaimed king of England, and the two kingdoms were united in one great monarchy.

Topographical descriptions.—Tacitus, in his life of Agricola, illustrates the ancient geography of Scotland. Ptolemy's account of it is tolerably accurate, if we change the points of the compass, and turn the east to the north. Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch, and after him Sir Robert Sibbald, and more recently General Roy, throw great light on the antiquities of this country. Alexander Gordon's *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, is a specimen of the author's industry, if not of his accuracy. Concise descriptions of Scotland are given in the histories of Fordun, Major, Boethius, and Buchanan. Cambden's topographical survey is superficial and inaccurate. Beside the partial accounts of this kingdom by Mackenzie, Maitland, Macpherson, &c. some tours of considerable merit have lately appeared; among which those of Pennant and Johnson are in high estimation. But the statistical account of every parish in Scotland, composed chiefly by the clergy, and published under the auspices of Sir John Sinclair, is the most circumstantial and authentic description that has ever been completed of any country.

Maps.—Several surveys have been made of the coasts of Scotland; but those of M'Kenzie and Huddart are the most accurate. The first delineations of this kingdom are extremely rude, and consist barely of a few names, with figures of the principal towns. The sea coasts are indicated

licated by strait lines. The Frith of Forth and several rivers are represented by parallel lines which bear no proportion to the area of the map. No divisions, natural or artificial, are marked, and little regard is shewn to the proper positions of places. A map of this construction is inserted in a MSS. of Harding's Chronicle, in the Bodleian Library, and copied in the topography of Britain.

Bishop Lesley delineated a map of Scotland, a copy of which is in the Advocates Library. Saxton's map was engraved by William Borough at Rome, in 1578; and Speed's in 1612. The latter has the iles of Orkney at the corner. In a map by Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch, the ancient and modern names of the counties and people are specified, with annotations on the map of Ptolemy. The maps of Adair, Shenk, Sanson, and Elphinston, are now consigned to oblivion.

— Colonel Roy of the artillery, and his engineers under Colonel Watson, in 1746, made an actual survey of this kingdom, on a very large scale. The original is at present in the king's library; but no part of it has been hitherto published. From Roy's observations, the Roman map of North Britain was handsomely engraven on a single sheet by J. Cheevers. It contains many Roman stations, with the ridges of mountains and courses of rivers properly delineated.

James Dorret, land-surveyor, availing himself of particular surveys, those of Roy excepted, published a map of Scotland in four sheets, afterwards reduced to one, and copied by Robert de Vaugondy. As the surveys to which he had access were partial, his map is inaccurate; and has not been materially improved by Kitchen and Bowen.

Armstrong's Scotch atlas, though neatly engraven, is little valued. Instead of an actual survey, which he pretends, he has copied the errors of others, and ingrafted mistakes of his own.

Timothy Pont was the first projector of a Scotch atlas. He surveyed all the counties and islands, making draughts on the spot, and adding
cursory

cursory observations on monuments of antiquity and other curiosities. His delineations, compiled by Sir Robert Sibbald, compose the *Theatrum Scotiae*, in 46 maps, inserted in Blaeu's atlas. The original drawings are deposited in the Advocate's Library Edinburgh.

John Ainslie, land-surveyor, constructed, engraved, and published A. D. 1789, a map of Scotland and the adjacent islands in 9 sheets, to which are added a table of distances, and the heights of remarkable mountains. This map and that of Stockdale have been superseded by one published A. D. 1807 by Mr Arrowsmith, the most elegant, and perhaps the most accurate map of any kingdom.

The divisions of Scotland are *natural* and *artificial*.

Natural Divisions.—By three isthmi, or necks of land, it is divided into as many peninsulae; the first of which extends from the south border northward to the isthmus formed by the friths of Forth and Clyde; the second thence to Loch Ness; and the third to Pentland Frith. The Grampian mountains divide the country into two unequal parts; the one including that range, is commonly called the Highlands, and the other the Lowlands of Scotland.

Artificial

Artificial Division.—This kingdom is divided into 33 counties, or shires, of which eighteen are south, and fifteen north of the Forth; and these are subdivided into sheriffdoms, stewartries, and bailiwicks.

SHIRES.	SHERIFFDOMS.	PRINCIPAL TOWNS.
1. Berwick,	Merse and Lauderdale, —	Dunse, Lauder.
2. Roxburgh,	Tiviotdale, Liddesdale, and Eusdale,	Jedburgh, Kelso.
3. Selkirk,	Etterick Forest — —	Selkirk.
4. Dumfries,	Nithsdale, Annandale, and Eskdale,	Dumfries, Annan.
5. Kircudbright,	Galloway, east part of —	Kircudbright.
6. Wigton,	Galloway, west part of —	Wigton, Stranraer.
7. Ayr,	Kyle, Carrick, Cunningham,	Ayr, Kilmarnock, Irvine.
8. Renfrew,	Renfrew, — — —	{ Renfrew, Paisley, Greenock, Port- Glasgow.
9. Lanark,	Clydsdale, — — —	Glasgow, Lanark, Hamilton.
10. Peebles,	Tweeddale, — — —	Peebles.
11. Haddington,	East-Lothian, — — —	Haddington, Dunbar.
12. Mid-Lothian,	Mid-Lothian, — — —	Edinburgh, Leith, Dalkeith.
13. Linlithgow,	West-Lothian,	{ Linlithgow, Queensferry, Bor- rowstowness.
14. Stirling,	Stirling, — — —	Stirling, Falkirk.
15. Dumbarton,	Lennox, — — —	Dumbarton.
16. Clackmanan &	Fife, part of — — —	Kinross, Culross, Alloa.
17. Kinross,	Fife, — — —	{ St Andrews, Coupar, Kirkcaldy, Dunfermline.
18. Fife,	Forfar, or Angus, — — —	{ Dundee, Forfar, Brechin, Mon- trose.
19. Forfar,	{ Perth, Atholl, Breadalbin, Rannoch, Glenshee, Stormont, Strathearn, Monteith, Gowrie, &c.	Perth, Dunkeld.
20. Perth,	{ Argyle, Cowal, Knapdale, Kintore, Lorn, with part of the western islands,	Inverary, Campbelton.
21. Argyle,	Mearns, — — —	Stonehaven.
22. Kincardine,	{ Marr, Buchan, Garriock, Strathbo- gy, &c. — — —	Aberdeen, Peterhead.
23. Aberdeen,	{ Banff, Strathdown, Aynzie, Boyne, Balvenie, Strathaven, &c.	Banff, Cullen.
24. Banff,	Moray, Strathspey, — — —	Elgin, Forres.
25. Elgin,	Western part of Moray, — — —	Nairne.
26. Nairn,	{ Aird, Glenmorison, Glengarry, Loch- aber, Badenoch, with some of the western islands,	Inverness.
27. Inverness,	{ Ross, Ardmeanach, Strath-Carron, Strathglass, Ferrintosh, Loch- Broom, with some islands,	Tain, Dingwall, Fortrose.
28. Ross,	Sutherland, Strathnaver, some islands,	Dornoch.
29. Sutherland,	Caithness, — — —	Wick.
30. Caithness,	Cromarty, — — —	Cromarty.
31. Cromarty,	Islands of Orkney and Shetland,	Kirkwall, Scalloway.
32. Orkney Islands,	Bute, Arran, — — —	Rothsay.
33. Bute,		

Those counties elect 30 representatives, and the royal boroughs 15, in all 45, to sit in the parliament of Great Britain.

Population

Population of Scotland in 1755, between 1790 and 1798, and in 1800.

Shire of	Popul. in 1755.	Popul. in 1790, 1798.	Popul. in 1800.	Capital Towns.	Popul. in 1755.	Popul. in 1790, 1798.	Popul. in 1800.
Aberdeen	116,863	122,092	123,082	Old & New Aberdeen	15,730	24,227	25,412
Ayr -	59,268	75,544	84,306	Ayr - -	2,964	4,648	5,490
Argyle	63,291	76,101	71,856	Campbleton -	4,597	8,700	7,093
Banff -	36,521	38,487	35,087	Banff - -	2,400	2,710	2,860
Berwick -	29,946	30,875	30,621	Dunse - -	2,093	2,324	3,157
Bute -	6,866	10,563	11,791	Rothsay and Parish	2,222	4,032	5,231
Caithness -	22,215	24,802	22,609	Thurso and Parish	2,963	3,146	3,628
Clackmanan	9,003	8,749	10,858	Alloa and Parish	5,816	4,802	5,214
Cromarty -	5,163	5,284	3,052	Cromarty and Parish	2,096	2,184	2,208
Dumfries -	41,913	52,329	54,497	Dumfries - -	4,517	5,600	7,288
Dumbarton -	13,857	14,408	20,710	Dumbarton - -	1,480	2,003	2,541
Edinburgh -	90,412	122,655	122,954	Edinburgh and suburbs	57,220	84,886	82,560
Elgin -	28,934	26,080	26,705	Elgin and Parish	5,306	4,534	4,345
Fife -	81,570	87,250	93,743	{ St Andrews - -	2,913	3,319	3,519
Forfar -	68,297	91,001	99,127	{ Coupar - -	2,192	3,700	3,135
Haddington -	29,709	28,966	29,986	Forfar - -	2,450	4,756	5,160
Inverness -	64,656	73,979	74,292	Haddington - -	3,975	3,915	4,000
Kincardine	24,346	26,799	26,349	Inverness and Parish	9,730	10,527	8,532
Kinross -	4,889	5,302	6,725	Fordun and Parish	1,890	2,258	2,223
Kircudbright	21,205	26,959	29,211	Kinross - -	1,310	1,839	2,124
Lanark -	81,726	125,254	147,000	Kircudbright & Parish	1,513	2,295	2,380
Linlithgow -	5,694	6,054	17,844	Lanark and Parish	2,294	4,751	4,692
Nairn -			8,257	Linlithgow and Parish	3,296	3,221	3,594
Orkney & Shetland	38,591	43,238	46,824	Nairn - -		2,400	2,500
Peebles -	8,908	8,107	8,735	Kirkwall and Parish	1,981	2,550	2,621
Perth -	118,903	133,274	126,366	Peebles and Parish	1,896	1,920	2,088
Renfrew -	26,645	62,853	78,056	Perth and Parish	9,019	15,871	18,000
Ross & Islands	42,493	50,146	52,291	Paisley - -	4,290	13,800	17,026
Roxburgh -	31,273	32,020	33,682	Dingwall and Parish	1,030	1,379	1,418
Selkirk -	4,368	4,314	5,070	Kelso - -	2,781	4,324	4,196
Stirling -	38,813	46,663	50,825	Selkirk - -	980	1,000	1,100
Sutherland -	20,774	22,961	23,117	Stirling - -	3,951	4,698	5,256
Wigtown -	16,466	20,983	22,918	Dornoch and Parish	2,780	2,541	2,762
				Wigtown - -	1,032	1,530	1,475

1. BERWICKSHIRE.

1. BERWICKSHIRE.

BERWICKSHIRE, of a quadrangular form, is bounded on the south by the Tweed, on the west by Mid-Lothian, on the north and east by Haddingtonshire and the German ocean; lying in $55^{\circ} 45'$ N. latitude; being 24—30 miles from west to east, and 14—18 from north to south, containing 431 square miles, and 275,840 acres. The valued rent is L.178,365 Scots, and the real land rent upwards of L.119,000 Sterling. The country, in general uneven and hilly, contains some pleasant and fertile plains and vallies. It is commonly divided into three districts, viz. Merse, Lauderdale, and Lammermuir. The first, consisting of gravel, loam, and strong clay soil, is a low and fruitful tract, lying between the Tweed and Lammermuir. The second is diversified with hills, dales, and forests. The third, or north part of the county, is principally composed of bleak mountains covered with heath.

Rivers.—The Lauder, or Leeder, from its source in Soutra-hill, a little N. W. of Channelkirk, winds S. S. E. through the fertile vale of Lauderdale, and falls into the Tweed two miles above Dryburgh abbey. The Whitater, or Whitadder, rises in Lammermuir-hills, traverses the county in a diagonal line from north-west to south-east, and, after a course of 30 or 40 miles, loses itself in the Tweed three miles above Berwick. The Blackater, or Blackadder, has its source in the parish of Westruther, in its progress eastward passes through Greenlaw, and falls into the Whitater at Allanbank.

The antiquities of Berwickshire are described in the border history of England and Scotland, by George Ridpath minister of Stitchell, 1776, 4to. Some conjectures concerning ancient camps and cairns on Lammermuir are inserted in Scot's Mag. 1759. A dissertation on Dunse Spa, by Francis Home, M. D. was published in 1751, 8vo. A map

from an actual survey, on a scale of one inch to a mile, was published by Armstrong in four sheets, 1771.

Berwickshire, A. D. 1800, contained 34 parishes, one royal borough, several market towns, 5,965 houses, 6,835 families, and 30,621 inhabitants.

Towns, &c.—*Berwick*, a large, irregularly built, slightly fortified, populous trading town, containing 7,187 inhabitants, situate on the north bank of the Tweed, and near the mouth of that river, 334—341 miles from London and 54 from Edinburgh. It has a mean harbour, and a bridge of 16 arches over the Tweed. The district in which it lies is a circuit of 7 or 8 miles, called Berwick bounds, governed by English laws. It is a very ancient borough, being one of the four towns where the royal boroughs of Scotland held their convention. Monasteries of Franciscans, Dominicans, Red friars, and Cistercian nuns were founded in this place, and liberally endowed. It was often occupied by the Scots and the English. William king of Scotland, being taken prisoner, surrendered it to Henry II. in 1171, for his ransom. It was restored by Richard; taken by John; and in 1296 reduced by Edward I. who put 7000 of the garrison to the sword. Afterwards it frequently changed its masters. In 1482, Edward IV. took possession of it, and ever since it has continued in the hands of the English. The fortifications were strengthened in 1560, and the old lines greatly reduced. A broad and high wall, with a deep ditch, was constructed for its defence. Here are excellent barracks, but the castle, built by Henry II. at the N. W. end of the town, is a heap of ruins. The staple article of exportation is salmon, which are sent to London.

Ayton, a neat village, pleasantly situate on a sloping bank, fronting the south, and bathed by the river Eye, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Berwick, in the road to Dunbar.

Eymouth,

Eymouth is a small fishing town, containing about 1000 inhabitants, several miles N. E. of Ayton, at the mouth of the Eye. On the west side of the harbour, in 1750, a pier was erected; and in 1770 another was planned and executed by Mr Smeaton. On a small promontory in that neighbourhood, are the remains of a regular fortification said to have been constructed by the Earl of Hertford, in the minority of Edward VI. It was demolished soon after the battle of Pinkie.

Coldingham, an inconsiderable place, containing 718 inhabitants, not far from Eymouth, and within a mile of the sea-coast, in a valley surrounded by cultivated fields of a gentle ascent, beyond which is an extensive heathy tract. This town was anciently famous for a nunnery, which, together with its chaste abbess and nuns, was burnt by the Danes in the 9th century. It is said to have been rebuilt by king Edgar in 1098, who bestowed it upon a colony of benedictine monks from Durham. James III. annexed this place to his royal chapel at Stirling. On a promontory called St Abb's Head, are the remains of a church or chapel; in the N. W. corner of the parish, on the sea-coast, are the ruins of Fast Castle, which belonged to Logan of Restalrig, at the date of Gowrie's conspiracy; and on an eminence called Wardlaw, are vestiges of an oval camp containing five or six acres. Pees, or Peaths, is a deep chasm, near the north extremity of the county, over which a bridge of four arches has been lately erected, at the expence of L.5132, including the sum laid out on the formation of the road connected with it. Two miles N. W. of Pees Bridge, Cockburn's-path Tower, which belonged to the Earl of Dunbar and March, is situate near the verge of a deep and wooded glen.

Dunse, anciently the capital of Mers, a small and populous town, containing 449 houses, and 3,157 inhabitants, situate at the foot of a hill, near the centre of the county, 6 miles N. E. of Greenlaw. It is the seat of a presbytery, to which 10 adjacent parishes belong; and is not-

ed for being the birth place of John Duns. The family, of which this eminent theologian was a branch, possessed a small estate in that neighbourhood till after the beginning of the last century. The site of the house where he was born, in 1275, is still known. The town originally stood on an adjoining hill 630 feet in height. A mile thence, in 1747, Dr Simpson discovered a mineral spring containing iron, sea-salt, a marley earth and fixed air. It is salutary in complaints of the stomach, weakness of the intestines, &c. To the northward is Cockburn-law, which rises from a base of at least six miles in circuit, to a conical top which on the north and south sides is a mile from the base, and on three sides is surrounded by the Whitater, also called Whitadder. On the north declivity of the hill are the ruins of an old building called Eden's or Edwin's hall, consisting of three concentric circles. The diameter of the innermost is 40 feet, and the thickness of the wall 7 feet. The space between that and the wall is seven, and between the second and outer wall 10 feet. Those spaces were arched over and divided into cells, 12, 16, and 20 feet long. The building was not cemented with any sort of mortar.

Cburnside, a mean place, containing 609 inhabitants, and a presbytery seat, to which 12 parishes are annexed, about six miles eastward of Dunse, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ from Berwick.

Greenlaw, the county town, is an inconsiderable place, 37 miles S. E. of Edinburgh, pleasantly situate in a plain, bathed by the Blackater, or Blackadder. The acclivities of the neighbouring eminences are tolerably cultivated. From Greenlaw to Lauder, the country is uneven, bare, uncultivated, heathy, and thinly peopled. Midway between Greenlaw and Kelso, on a rising ground, are the ruins of Home Castle, which hath a commanding prospect over most part of the Merse and Roxburghshire, and was celebrated during the contentions on the border. It was a noted place of defence, often besieged by the English, and demolished by Cromwell.

Coldstream,

Coldstream, a small market town, irregularly built, and environed by gardens and orchards, on the north bank of the Tweed, almost opposite to Cornhill, 47 miles from Edinburgh, in the road to Newcastle. A monastery for Cistercian nuns was founded here by Gospatrick Earl of March about the middle of the 12th century. The town and parish contain 469 houses, and 2,391 inhabitants. In its vicinity is Hirsle, a handsome seat belonging to the Earl of Home.

Holywell-haugh, opposite to Norham Castle, and midway between Coldstream and Berwick, is noted for being the place where Baliol and Bruce submitted to the decision of Edward I. in 1291. The neighbouring territory is fertile and well cultivated, containing the house and village of Ladykirk, with a church founded by James IV.

Dryburgh Abbey, on the Tweed, a few miles below Melross, was founded in 1136 by Hugh Moreville constable of Scotland, and erected into a temporal lordship by James IV. in favour of Henry Erskine, a son of the Earl of Marr. Some ruins of this venerable fabric are extant near a handsome villa of the Earl of Buchan.

Cowdenknowes, an old building modernized, stands at the foot of a conical hill, celebrated in Scotch pastoral, above the influx of the Lauder into the Tweed.

Earlston, or Ersilton, a mean village, adjoining to which are the ruins of a house noted for being the birth place of Thomas Learmonth, commonly called Thomas the Rhymer, who lived in the 13th century. In the wall of the church, is a stone with this inscription; "Auld Rhymer's race lies in this place."

Lauder, a small royal borough, presbytery seat, and manufacturing town, containing 1200 inhabitants, on a gently elevated site, in a fertile and well cultivated valley, watered by a cognominal stream, 25 miles S. E. of Edinburgh, and 17 from Kelso. The church formerly stood on the north side of the town opposite to Lauder fort. In that church

church the Scottish nobility assembled, when they determined to make James III. a prisoner, and to murder his favourites. The house in which he was seized still remains. Thirlston Castle, near Lauder, is a singular old building, erected by Edward Langshanks, and repaired by the Earl of Lauderdale towards the conclusion of last century. One of the original apartments is preserved as a curiosity. There are several Pictish and Scottish camps in that neighbourhood, the largest of which is on Tollis hill in the road from Lauder to Haddington.

2. ROXBURGHSHIRE.

ROXBURGHSHIRE, sometimes called Teviotdale, of an irregular form, is bounded on the east and south-east by Northumberland, on the south by Northumberland and Cumberland, on the south-west and west by the counties of Dumfries and Selkirk, lying in $55^{\circ} 27'$ N. latitude; being 18—35 miles from north to south, and 15—25—35 from west to east; containing about 700 square miles, and 448,000 acres, 33 parishes, 6,156 inhabited houses, 7,480 families, 15,813 males, 17,869 females, 7,148 persons chiefly employed in agriculture, and 33,682 inhabitants. The valued rent is L.315,594 Scots, and the real land rent upwards of L.100,000 Sterling.

The south-east and south parts of this county are mountainous, but the middle and northern districts are tolerably fertile and well inhabited. Its subdivisions, viz. Teviotdale, Lidsdale, and Tweeddale, receive their names from the rivers by which they are watered. The Teviot originates in the south ridge of hills on the border of Dumfries-shire, and runs N. N. E. to the Tweed, into which it falls opposite to Kelso. The streams of Liddel and Hermitage water the vale of Lidsdale, and lose themselves in the Esk above Longtown. The Tweed enters the county a few miles west of Melross at the influx of the Ettrick. Its banks are shaded

shaded with woods, and the level tracts through which it flows are fertile and agreeable.

A map of this county, from an actual survey, was delineated by Matthew Stobie on a scale of one inch to a mile, and engraved by John Bayley, in 4 sheets.

Towns, &c.—*Kelso*, a well built, handsome town, containing 524 inhabited houses, 1017 families, and 4196 inhabitants, the seat of a presbytery, and a great thoroughfare, pleasantly situate near the north-east extremity of the county, on the left bank of the Tweed, opposite to the mouth of the Teviot, 42 miles S. S. E. of Edinburgh, and 343 N. of London, in a fertile and highly cultivated territory, bounded by gently rising grounds covered with forest trees. It has a stone bridge of 6 arches over the Tweed. Here an abbey for Tironensian monks was founded, and richly endued by David I. A. D. 1128, and destroyed by the Earl of Hertford A. D. 1545. This town is noted for a spacious market place, and considerable manufactures of leather, shoes, stockings, linen, and flannel. The varied scene which appears from the bridge attracts the notice of every stranger. On the north of the town is the magnificent seat of the Duke of Roxburgh; towards the south are Pinnacle hill and Wooden; between the rivers are the ruins of Roxburgh castle; and, at the distance of a few miles, the Eildon hills rise in fine perspective. Stitches, the birth place of Sir John Pringle, stands in the N. E. corner of the county, not far from Kelso. Ednam, where Thompson the celebrated poet was born, is a village situate on the Eden S. E. of Stitches. Above Ednam, the river Eden falls over a rock upwards of 20 feet in height.

Roxburgh, a small town containing a convent of Franciscans, an hospital, &c. at the conflux of the Teviot and Tweed, was destroyed by James II. in 1460. Its castle, on an eminence, was fortified by David I. Here the question concerning the primacy of York over the Scottish church.

church was determined in 1125. It was taken by Edward in 1296, and recovered by the Scots A. D. 1313, who demolished its outworks. In 1334 it was ceded to Edward by Baliol, taken by Alexander Ramsay in 1342, and retaken by the English after the battle of Hexham. Here Baliol surrendered his crown to Edward in 1355--6. It was in the hands of the English A. D. 1547, when it was repaired and garrisoned by Somerset the protector in the reign of Edward VI.

Melross, a mean place on the Tweed, about 10 miles west of Kelso. The town and parish contain 2625 inhabitants. Here are the ruins of a magnificent abbey of Cistercian monks, founded by David I. in 1136, and demolished at the Reformation. This abbey, endued with large revenues and many immunities, was rich in its imagery, and in all sorts of carving executed by the best hands that Europe could then produce. That part of the church which remains is 258 feet in length, 137 in breadth, and in circumference 943. The height of the east window is $34\frac{1}{2}$, and its breadth $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet; here stood the great altar, beneath which Alexander II. was buried. There were many fine buildings within the abbey, adjoining to which were gardens and other conveniencies, and the whole was inclosed by a high wall about a mile in circuit. Old Melross, the site of a convent in the seventh century, is now a single house on a promontory peninsulated by the Tweed, a mile eastward of the present town, and fronting a precipice called Gate-heugh. A description of Melross and its environs was published by the reverend Adam Milne in 1743, 8vo. The chronicle of this place is supposed to have been written by an abbot of Dundrenan. Eildon hill, 1330 feet in height, has three summits, on one of which are the vestiges of a Roman camp, above $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circuit, environed by two fosses and mounds of earth. On the north side of the middle hill are vestiges of another camp strongly fortified with a double trench, from which a large ditch extends two miles westward to a third camp on the top of Caldshielhill. To the south

west of these hills is a military Roman road raised in some places considerably above the surface. On the summit of the hill, on whose declivity the village of Gattonside stands, there has been a large camp surrounded with a wall of stone, about half a mile in circuit, north of the Tweed; and not far thence, in an elevated site opposite to Newstead, are traces of a camp with a deep ditch, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile round, called Chester-knoll. Between Melross and Jedburgh, on the left hand of the Ale, there is a ridge of a hill called Ancrum Moor, or Lilliard-edge, where a battle was fought between the Scots and English soon after the death of James V. In the north part of the parish of Melross, on the left hand of the Tweed, are several ruinous towers, and a large tract of land called Blainslie, where oats of a superior quality are produced.

Hawick, a small town and burgh of barony, consisting of one street on a gentle acclivity, containing 2798 inhabitants including the parish, and noted for carpet and inkle manufactures, pleasantly situate at the confluence of the Shetterick and Teviot, south-west of Jedburgh, in a romantic spot amidst wooded rocks, hills, rivers, and cataracts. Minto-hill N. E. of that town is 858 feet in height, and Rubberslaw to the eastward is 1419 feet. On the left hand of the road betwixt Hawick and Jedburgh, are the ruins of Minto Tower on a rugged and picturesque rock. In Robertson parish, west of Hawick, is a square encampment called Africa. In the Cheviot ridge, which extends along the south border of the county, there are several remarkable hills distinguished by proper appellations. Wisp hill is 1830 feet in height; Carter fell 1602; and Cheviot 2682 feet. To the eastward of Wisp hill are two conical hills called Maiden-paps. Those parts, and the valley of Liddisdale, are chiefly employed in pasture.

Jedburgh, the shire town, a mean royal burgh, and the seat of a presbytery containing 14 parishes, lies in a deep valley on the river Jed, near the middle of the county, 45 miles S. S. E. of Edinburgh. The num-

ber of its inhabitants does not exceed 3800. A convent for Observantine Friars was built here A. D. 1513; and on the west side of the river, near its junction with the Teviot, an abbey was founded by David I. for canon regulars of St Augustine, and demolished by the Earl of Hertford. To the south of the town, on the right bank of the river, stands Fairny-hirst, a seat of the Marquis of Lothian. Dunian hill is 1031 feet above the level of the sea. Near Jedburgh are two chalybeate springs, one of which, called Tud-hope well, has been used with success in scorbutic disorders. To the eastward, in the parish of Hounam, are traces of a Roman way, and vestiges of two encampments on the top of Penelheugh; one of them seems to have been strongly fortified, and still retains the name of the castle. The summits of the hills south of Jedburgh, and contiguous to the English border, are in general of a conical form. Some remains of artificial caves appear in the banks of the Jed; particularly two large caves dug out of the rock at Hundalee and Lithaughlee. These were perhaps used as places of retreat upon any sudden incursion by English invaders. Jedburgh parish contains 8,607 inhabitants.

The river Jed has its source in Carter-fell, about 14 miles south of Jedburgh; and in the opposite declivity of the same hill the north Tyne takes its rise and loses itself in the south Tyne at Hexham.

Yetholm is an inconsiderable village near the eastern border of the county. On Hounamlaw, to the southward of Yetholm, are traces of an ancient encampment of considerable extent. Thence a large iron gate was taken down a few years ago, and deposited in Cessford castle. Otterburn, near Cessford village and castle, between Yetholm and Jedburgh, is celebrated in ancient Scottish history.

3. SELKIRKSHIRE.

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The shire of SELKIRK, a narrow tract of an irregular figure, extending from south-west to north-east, is bounded on the west and north by Peebles-shire and Mid-Lothian, on the east by Roxburghshire, and on the south by the county of Dumfries; lying in $55^{\circ} 30'$ N. latitude, being 17—23 miles from north to south, and 10—14 from west to east; containing 240 square miles, and 153,600 acres, 7 parishes, 986 houses, 1163 families, and 5070 inhabitants. The valued rent is estimated at L.80,308 Scots, and the real rent at L.26,500 Sterling.

This county, one of the smallest in Scotland, and mountainous, abounds in fine pastures, and several of the vallies are well watered and fruitful. The greater part of it was anciently covered with oaks, many of which are still found in the mosses, but the new plantations are inconsiderable. The perpendicular heights of the most noted hills are as follows:—The Three Brethern, near Selkirk, 1760 feet; Hangingshaw, to the westward, 1780; Minchmoor, west of the preceding, 1877; Windlestrawlaw, at the north extremity of the county, 2295; Blackhouse-heights, on the border of Peebles, 2370; Ettrick-penn, on the south border, 2200; Wardlaw, 1900. Several of the hills are green, and afford excellent sheep pasture.

Rivers.—The Ettrick, a pastoral siver, originates in the south-west angle of the shire, and runs north-east, augmented by many small streams in its progress through a pleasant valley to the Tweed, into which it falls near Sunderland-hall, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Selkirk. The banks of this river were formerly shaded with woods, whence the county obtained the name of Ettrick forest. The spring of the Yarrow is in Yarrow Cleugh, on the south-west border of the county. The direction of its rapid course is nearly parallel to that of the Ettrick, and its termination

is in that river above Selkirk. Below its source it traverses two contiguous lakes called Loch of Lowes, and St Mary's Loch. On the wooded banks of those rivers plaintive airs were produced, which are the pride of Scotland and the admiration of Europe. On a peninsula of the Yarrow stand the ruins of the castle of Newark, which some suppose to have been the birth-place of Mary Scot, the flower of Yarrow. The Tweed passes through the northern part of the shire; and the Gala, having saluted its north-east border, loses itself in the Tweed above Melross.

In the year 1772 a map of Selkirkshire, by Mr Ainslie, was published in two sheets, on a scale of one inch to a mile.

Towns.—*Selkirk*, a mean royal borough, and the seat of a presbytery, containing 1000 inhabitants, is situate on a rising ground, below the conflux of the Yarrow and Ettrick, near the border of Roxburghshire, 36 miles S. S. E. of Edinburgh, in the road to Carlisle. The inhabitants of this town distinguished themselves by their valour in the battle of Flowden. As the reward of their heroism, James V. granted them 1000 acres of his forest, the greater part of which has been wrested from the town by the neighbouring proprietors. The adjacent territory, though bleak, affords tolerable pastures.

Gallowshiels, a small manufacturing village, containing 600 inhabitants, 30 miles S. S. E. of Edinburgh, on the Gala, near its influx into the Tweed. From this place Ettrick forest extended southward, and was anciently reserved by the Scottish kings for the pleasure of the chace. About a mile west of the village are some vestiges of the Catrail, a ditch 25 feet wide, with forts at certain distances. It has been traced 22 miles, but is erroneously supposed to have reached from sea to sea. The ruined tower of Torwoodlie, with a neat modern house on a neighbouring eminence, stands about half a mile above Gallowshiels.

N. B. The counties of Selkirk, Roxburgh, and Peebles, compose a provincial synod of 6 presbyteries and 66 parishes. Selkirk, Lanark, Peebles, and Linlithgow, send one member to Parliament.

4. DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE is bounded on the north by the shires of Lanark, Peebles, and Selkirk, on the east by Roxburghshire and Cumberland, on the south by Solway Frith and Kircudbrightshire, on the west by the shires of Kircudbright and Ayr; lying in $57^{\circ} 12'$ N. latitude; being 50 miles from west to east, and in the meridians of Dumfries and Annan, 27—30 miles from north to south; but the breadth of the western parts does not exceed 14—20 miles. A great proportion of it is hilly and covered with heath; but the vallies are pleasant, and some extensive tracts are well cultivated and fruitful.

This county is divided into 3 districts, viz. Nithsdale, or Nidsdale, Annandale and Eskdale, watered by 3 rivers, and containing 43 parishes, 10,785 houses, 11,350 families, 25,407 males, 29,190 females, 10,691 persons, chiefly employed in agriculture, and 54,597 inhabitants. Its valued rent is L.158,627 Scots, and its real rent has been estimated at L.110,000 Sterling.

Nithsdale, the western district, is encompassed on all sides with hills, and in some places tolerably fertile. The river Nith rises from some small lakes in the interior part of Ayrshire, and runs south-east by Sanguhar, Thornhill, Holywood, and Dumfries, to Solway Frith. It is navigable to Dumfries, in spring tides, for vessels of 30 or 40 tons.

Annandale, the middle district, is watered by the river Annan, which has its source in a high mountain, north of Moffat, not far from the springs of the Tweed and Clyde. Thence it descends into the valley, exhibiting a variety of romantic scenes, passes by Moffat, and falls into Solway Frith below Annan.

Eskdale, the eastern district, is a pleasant valley bathed by the Fsk, which, from the border of Selkirkshire, runs south by Langholm, Netherby,

therby, and Longtown, to the bottom of Solway Frith. The small vales of Ewesdale and Wauchopdale compose a portion of this district.

A Roman road traverses this county from south-east to north-west, viz. from Longtown, by Middleby, Locherby, Thornhill, Durisdeer, and thence into Lanarkshire. The vestiges of Tiber's castle at Durisdeer, on the left hand of the Nith, may still be traced. In that castle the English had a garrison in the time of Sir William Wallace. At Locherby are some remains of a Roman camp. In the parish of Drysdale are vestiges of several camps, some of which are square, others circular, and most of them built on eminences. In Eskdale-muir parish, a few miles north-west of Birrenswark, is Castle O'er, or Overbie, on the top of a hill; and there is scarcely a hill within sight of it on which there is not a vestige of an encampment. On the east bank of the Esk, between Moffat and Langholm, near Westerkirk, is Birrenswark hill, which commands an extensive prospect over the shire of Dumfries. On the south skirt of it is an oblong camp 300 by 200 yards, and on the north side is another 300 by 100 yards. The praetorium exists in the north-east angle of the large camp. The communication was kept up by intermediate posts. These camps were occupied by the 6th legion, or some division of Hadrian's army.

The river Cairn, also called Cluden, forms the western boundary of the county for the space of several miles, and loses itself in the Nith, above Dumfries.

Towns.—*Dumfries*, a considerable royal borough, the seat of a Presbytery, and a well built town, containing 6000 inhabitants, pleasantly situate on a rising ground, amidst fruitful fields, on the left bank of the Nith, 9 miles from the sea coast, and 75 S. S. W. of Edinburgh. The principal street extends three-fourths of a mile parallel to the river; and some of the public buildings have a handsome appearance. Here a convent of Franciscans was founded by Dornagilla, daughter of Allan, Lord of Gallo way,

loway, and consort to John Baliol. At the upper end of the town stood the castle near the site of the present church. This place has two manufactures of some note, viz. one for stockings and another for cotton. Its foreign trade consists in timber, iron, and other articles for home consumption. The environs are well cultivated, and a territory extends 30 miles eastward diversified with gentle eminences. The mouth of the Nith is one-third mile broad, with a flat and sandy shore. The tide brings small vessels quite up to the quay, and about five miles lower large ships may ride in safety. An abbey belonging to monks called Praemonstratenses stood in the site of the church-yard of Holywood, on the Nith, a little above the influx of the Cairn. In 1779 its remains were pulled down, and the materials used for building the church. This abbey gave surname to John de Sacro Bosco, a famous astrologer; and the town of Dumfries gives the title of Earl to the family of *Crichton*.

Gloseburn Castle, of an ancient date, stands between a small lake and the left bank of the Nith. It is a quadrilateral tower, $45\frac{1}{2}$ feet from east to west, 36 from north to south, and 46 feet 9 inches to the battlements. From the plan and style of the building it could not be of a later date than the beginning of the 12th century. In its vicinity are extensive lime works.

Thornhill, a small, tolerably built market town, is situate in a plain watered by the Nith, about 60 miles from Edinburgh. In the meridian of that place the shire is not above 10 miles in breadth. Above Thornhill, on the opposite bank of the Nith, stands Drumlanrig, an elegant seat of the Duke of Queensberry, on a declivity surrounded by woody hills.

Sanquhar, a little town, consisting of one principal street $\frac{1}{4}$ mile in length, erected into a burgh of barony in 1484, and into a royalty in 1596, about 2 miles from Elliock house, in the north-west part of the county, on the left hand of the Nith, 56 miles S. W. of Edinburgh, and 27 N.

N.

N. W. of Dumfries, in the road to Ayr. Its castle, sometime the residence of the Queensberry family, on a high bank of the Nith, lies in ruins. The general appearance of the neighbouring territory is rugged and broken. The hills are bleak and barren, but their bowels contain immense riches. To the eastward there is a ridge of high mountains called the *Lowthers*, partly covered with heath, partly with verdure, and a strong species of grass called *bent*. From the summit of that ridge there is an extensive and diversified prospect. The village of Wanlockhead, about 7 miles north-east of Sanquhar, on the border of Lanarkshire, is noted for its lead mines.

Between Dumfries and Solway Frith are the following places:—

Caerlavrock Castle, founded in the reign of James I. near the mouth of the Nith, often besieged by the English, deemed impregnable before the use of fire arms, now in ruins. The situation of that castle may be traced in a wood a little south of the present building. This castle was the chief seat of the Maxwells in the reign of Malcolm Canmore. It was demolished A. D. 1335, and its materials were employed to erect a new building, whose fortifications were destroyed by the Earl of Sussex A. D. 1570. They were partially repaired by Robert, the first Earl of Nithsdale, who nobly supported the cause of Charles I. and maintained a considerable garrison at his own expence. At no great distance rises Wardlaw hill, on the top of which the vestige of an encampment is visible. Locher-moss, in the vicinity of Caerlavrock, and to the left of Nidmouth, was anciently a forest, and afterwards overflowed by the sea. At present it is a morass 12 miles long, and 2 or 3 broad, reaching to the frith, and divided by the rivulet Locher into two equal parts. Several species of trees, anchors, oars, and lately a canoe, have been found in this moss. The trees uniformly lie with their tops to the north-east. This moss is so much on a level that it has a descent of 11 feet only in the space of 12 miles. In the parish of Torthorwald, north of that moss,

and on an artificial eminence, are the ruins of a castle, said to have been built by a shoemaker in the 13th century; two British camps, one to the west and the other eastward of the castle, each being about 30 yards in diameter, are surrounded in some parts with two, and in others with three deep trenches.

Comlongan Castle, 60 feet square and 90 high, the birth place of the late Earl of Mansfield, is situate near the village of Ruthwell, in a moist, but cultivated flat, not far from the coast. In the church-yard of Ruthwell was an obelisk about 18 feet long. After the reformation it was ordered by an act of the general assembly to be thrown down and broken as a remnant of idolatry. The side of each square was ornamented with figures in relievo, and the borders were inscribed with runic and Saxon characters.

The north part of Annandale consists of elevated mountains, whence the rivers Tweed, Clyde, and Annan descend in different directions; but the lower tracts are cultivated and improved.

Moffat, a small and tolerably built town, containing 399 families, and 1619 inhabitants, situate on a rising ground declining towards the south, within a few hundred yards of the Annan, 49—53 miles S. of Edinburgh, in the road to Dumfries, and 30 north of Annan. This place is frequented for its mineral springs; one of which, called Moffat well, is a strong sulphureous water, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town, discovered about 150 years ago, and efficacious in scrophulous and scorbutic cases, bilious complaints, gravel and rheumatism. The other, called Hartfell spaw, discovered upwards of 50 years ago, is a powerful chalybeate 4 miles from the town, and successfully used in complaints of the breast, stomach, and bowels, as well as in cutaneous eruptions. It is strongest after heavy rains, and when properly secured will preserve its taste and virtue many years. An account of those wells, by William Horseburgh, M. D. was published in the physical and literary essays at Edinburgh, A. D.

1754, 8vo. Vestiges of the Roman military road and of some stations are still visible near the town. Three miles south-east are traces of an encampment supposed to be British. There is a moat of a conical form with a deep ditch round it near the road that leads from Moffat to the well, and another smaller moat at the distance of a few hundred yards westward. Hartfell, to the north of the town, is 3300 feet above the level of the sea. On its summit there is an extensive plain from which the prospect is immense. Most of the hills in that neighbourhood are high and green, and some of them are broken with rocks.

Lochmaben, an ancient royal borough, the seat of a presbytery, and a manufacturing town, containing upwards of 2053 inhabitants, 68 miles S. S. W. of Edinburgh, in the road to Dumfries, opposite nearly to the mouth of the united streams of Yea and Kinnel, almost environed by small lakes. The castle, which stood near the town between two lakes, was originally the seat of Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale, before that family came to the crown of Scotland. It occupied about an acre of ground, and contained 3 courts, whose outer walls were 12 feet thick, surrounded by 3 deep fosses, each of which was filled with water from the lakes. The whole fortifications may contain 13 acres, environed by water and marshy ground, and a narrow neck of land only for an entry. Before the union of the crowns a garrison of 200 men was constantly kept in it. Nothing now remains but a small part of the wall. In the town and vicinity of Lochmaben is a considerable manufacture of coarse linen. Hoddam castle, about 8 miles S. S. E. of Lochmaben, on the west bank of the Annan, is said to have been founded by Lord Herries of Herries, between the years 1437 and 1484.

Annan, a small royal borough, containing 2570 inhabitants, the seat of a presbytery, and a sea-port with a tolerable harbour, at the mouth of a cognominal river, 79 miles south of Edinburgh, and 17 S. E. of Dumfries. No vestige of its castle remains. Below the town, Solway Frith, there called Bowness water, is forded at low ebb.

Gretna Green,

Gretna Green, a mean village, 82 miles from Edinburgh, at the south-east extremity of the county, near the west bank of the Sark, and bottom of Solway Frith, is famous only for the clandestine marriage of parties from England, celebrated by persons who have no right to marry, or to exercise any part of the clerical function.

Langholm is a considerable village, containing 2039 inhabitants, and a presbytery seat, confined in a plain, where 3 vallies, viz. Wauchopdale, Ewesdale, and Eskdale, terminate, 70 miles south of Edinburgh, bathed by the Esk which there receives the Ewes. New Langholm is an handsome village lately erected; and in its vicinity is Langholm Lodge, a seat of the Duke of Buccleugh.

Dumfries-shire contains many valuable minerals. It abounds in lead ore, coal, limestone, and freestone. At Westerkirk a rich mine of antimony, and at Langholm specimens of copper ore, have been discovered.

5. KIRCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

KIRCUDBRIGHTSHIRE, which comprehends the eastern and middle parts of Galloway, is bounded on the north and east by the counties of Ayr and Dumfries, on the south by Solway Frith, on the west by the shire of Wigtown; lying in 55° N. latitude; being 48 miles from west to east, and in the meridian of Kircudbright 30 miles from north to south, but in the eastern part of the county its breadth does not exceed 17 miles. It contains 28 parishes, 5600 houses, 6433 families, 13,619 males, 15,592 females, 5856 persons chiefly employed in agriculture, and 29,211 inhabitants. The valued rent is L.114,571 Scots, and its real rent upwards of L.97,000 Sterling.

This mountainous territory contains some pleasant vallies and many small lakes. The little river Ken has its source in Cairnsmuir, a mountain in the south-west corner of Dumfries-shire. Thence it flows south-east,

and in the centre of Kircudbrightshire forms a long and narrow lake called Kenmoor, 4 by 1 miles, where it is augmented by the Dee. Below the county town it falls into the Irish sea, after a winding course of 60 miles. The Orr descends from the hills which divide this county from Dumfries-shire, and loses itself in a small bay. The Fleet winds through a pleasant valley open to the south, and falls into the sea below the village of Gatehouse. From the summits of several inland mountains there are extensive and diversified prospects; and the whole county exhibits a singular assemblage of bleakness, grandeur, and partial cultivation.

A map of this county was published by Mr Ainslie in 1796, from an actual survey, in 4 sheets, on a scale of one inch to a mile.

Towns.—*Kircudbright*, an indifferently built royal borough and seaport, consisting of 2 streets, containing 2380 inhabitants, at the mouth of the Dee, 99—101 miles south-west of Edinburgh. The presbytery of which it is the seat contains 16 parishes. This place has a safe but dry harbour, and little trade. To the southward is a seat of the Earl of Selkirk, pleasantly situate on a peninsula called St Mary's Isle. At the mouth of the river is Ross island, on the west side of which lies a small harbour called Balmalgan bay; and about 2 miles northward is a large bay called Torr's lake, where 100 vessels may lie in safety on a soft mud or clay bottom. In the parish of Kircudbright are vestiges of several Roman and British camps, some of which are almost entire, and others much defaced. In the farm of Drummore south of the town, near the sea coast, is a large British camp surrounded by a deep fosse, on an elevated site commanding an extensive prospect. Adjoining to the town there is a vestige of an old fortification called Castlemains and Castle-dykes, situate near the river, and surrounded with a deep fosse. The present castle of Kircudbright, built in 1582 by Thomas M'Lellan of Bombie, ancestor of Lord Kircudbright, is a strong massy building higher up the river, and mostly entire but unroofed. About 12 miles north-east, on
the

the right hand of the Orr, there is a large British moat, with some outworks, which have some resemblance to the Roman mode of fortifying; but those outworks have been recently obliterated by the plough.

Dundrennan Abbey, six miles S. E. of Kircudbright, in the bottom of a long and narrow valley, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the coast, was founded by Fergus lord of Galloway, A. D. 1142, and noted for being the place whither Mary Queen of Scots fled after the battle of Langside-hill. At a small harbour called Maryport she embarked. The chronicle of Melross is thought to have been written by an abbot of this monastery. The first part was certainly penned by an Englishman, and is a continuation of Bede's history; the second part appears to have been composed by a native of Scotland. This monastery now lies in ruins.

The river Orr, from a lake of that name, five miles east of New-Galloway, runs southward, receives a small stream near the village of Dalbeaty, and falls into Solway Frith 10 miles west of Saturness-point. On the left hand of this river, and south of the military road, is a round hill where justice was anciently administered; and near the sea-coast are the ruins of two forts partly vitrified. To the westward of the Orr, and seven miles N. E. of Kircudbright, are the ruins of Buittle Castle, celebrated in the history of King Robert Bruce.

New Abbey was founded on the coast of Nithmouth by Devorgilla, daughter of Allan Lord of Galloway, and mother of John Baliol king of Scotland, in the 13th century. Its site is in the middle of a level field inclosed by a stone wall 8—10 feet high. The church is 194 feet long and 102 broad at the cross, with a tower upwards of 90 feet in height. The tract on either hand of New-Abbey is tolerably improved; but the inland territory consists of rocky hills, mosses, and moors. South of the ruins of the abbey, and a mile from the coast, Mount Criffel rises 2044 feet above the level of the sea. On its summit there is a spring of fine water, near which is a large heap of stones called Douglas's Cairn.

Terregles,

Terregles, a seat of the Earl of Nithsdale, is pleasantly situate above Dumfries on the opposite bank of the Nith ; and near it are the ruins of Lincluden Abbey, founded in the reign of Malcolm IV. by Uthred father to Rolland Lord of Galloway, and afterwards changed into a provostry on account of the immorality of the nuns. A few miles S. W. of Terregles, lies Lochrutton, a mile in length and about half a mile in breadth, in the middle of which there is an island, about half a rood in extent, of a circular form, and partly artificial.

New Galloway, a small inland royal borough and market town, 80 miles S. W. of Edinburgh, on the Ken, above the place where this river expands into a lake. This town, united with Stranraer, Whitehorn, and Wigton, sends one member to parliament. About a mile from New Galloway, on a commanding eminence, at the head of Loch Ken, are the ruins of Kenmure Castle, once the favourite residence of Baliol king of Scotland. To the eastward is a ridge of hills called the Kells, lying from N. W. to S. E. five miles in length and three in breadth, composed of one solid mass of granite, and partially covered with heath. On the sloping sides of those hills are large loose rocks, many of which are ten tons weight. At the termination of this range, is another rocky hill containing great quantities of iron stone. The hills which cover the sources of the Ken and Don, are the highest land in Galloway, and are part of the lofty ridge that runs eastward by Leadhills, and along the south boundary of Selkirk and Roxburghshires.

The rivulet Fleet originates in Cairnsmuir, a mountain of granite, in the south-west part of the county, six miles east of Minnigaff, and 1730 feet above the level of the sea. Thence it runs S. E. through a pleasant valley, and falls into a small bay below Gatehouse. On the right hand of that stream, are the ruins of Cardoness Castle, the vestige of a camp, a druidical circle, and a fort partly vitrified. The modern village of Gatehouse, consisting of three streets, seven miles N. W. of Kircudbright,

bright, is noted for a flourishing manufacture of cotton and a tannery. The road thence to Newton-Douglas is beautifully diversified with woods, gentle eminences, and seats, with views of Wigton bay, &c.

Minnigaff, a mean village, is situate on the river Cree, almost opposite to Newton-Stewart. In its neighbourhood are several seats and lead mines.

Paul Jones, and Gordon, author of the Independent Whig, were natives of this county.

6. WIGTONSHIRE.

THIS county, being the S. W. corner of Scotland, is bounded on the east by Kircudbrightshire, on the south and west by the Irish channel, on the north by Ayrshire; lying in $54^{\circ} 46'$ N. latitude. Of an irregular form and deeply indented with bays, it is 23—25—29 miles from north to south, and about 30 from west to east. No part of it is more than 13 miles from the sea-coast.

It is divided into three districts, viz. Wigton, Whitehorn, and Stranraer, containing 4,660 houses, 4,495 families, 10,570 males, 12,348 females, 6,995 persons chiefly employed in agriculture, and 22,918 inhabitants. Its valued rent is L.67,646 Scots, and its real rent about L.54,000 Sterling.

Wigton, the eastern district, is watered by the river Cree and several small streams which descend from the mountains of Carrick.

Whitehorn, the south-east division, is of a triangular form, bounded by the bays of Wigton and Glenluce. Towards the south it terminates in a promontory called Burrowhead, near which lies the small island of Whitehorn.

Stranraer, also called the Ryndes or Rinnes of Galloway, is a rugged and for the most part barren peninsula, extending 30 miles from north

to

to south, separated from the rest of the county by a neck of land six miles broad, between Glenluce Bay and Loch Ryan. The Mull of Galloway is the south, and Corsil or Fairland-point the north extremity of that peninsula.

Wigtonshire, or West Galloway, is hilly, and in many parts barren, but well watered by lakes and running streams. It has several creeks, deep inlets of the sea, and commodious harbours. The northern territory, called the Moors, is bleak and mountainous.

In 1782, Mr Ainslie, from an actual survey, constructed and published a map of this county, in four sheets, on a scale of one inch to a mile.

Towns.—*Wigton*, a royal borough, the seat of a presbytery, and the county town, containing 1475 inhabitants, including the country parish, is situate near the mouth of the Bladnock, on a bay of the Irish Channel, 105 miles S. W. of Edinburgh. It has a port with a narrow entrance, but little trade. A convent of Dominicans was founded here in 1267. The vestiges of the ancient castle are on the south of the town. To the westward are three noted hills near the coast of Glenluce-bay, viz. the Knock of Luce 1014 feet high, the Fell of Mochram 1020, and Burhullion 814. Wigton is 34 miles from Port-Patrick.

The river Bladnock descends from the moors on the border of Ayrshire, receives the Tarff at Kirkcowan, runs south-east, and falls into Wigton-bay below Baldoon a seat of the Earl of Selkirk.

Newton-Stewart, also called Newton-Douglas, is a small manufacturing town, containing about 1500 inhabitants, on the river Cree, 5 miles inland from the bottom of the bay, 7 north of Wigton, and $97\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. of Edinburgh. The tide comes up the river almost to the town. The principal manufactures are a cotton work, a brewery, and a tannery.

The Cree originates near the N. W. boundary of Kircudbrightshire, proceeds

proceeds south-east, and loses itself in Wigton bay, on the confines of Clary-moss.

Whitehorn, Candida Casa, an ancient but mean royal borough, consisting of one street running from north to south, containing 1,904 inhabitants, about 10 miles south of Wigton, and 4 from Burrowhead. A priory of Praemonstratenses was founded there in the reign of David I. Near the coast, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town, on a small island of the same name, are the remains of a church said to have been the first place of christian worship in Scotland. About five miles north of Whitehorn, on the sea coast, near the village of Garliestown and ruins of Eagerness, stands Galloway House, a handsome seat in a well improved territory. At Garliestown, the tide flows five hours from the south and ebbs seven. It is high water a quarter of an hour before 11 o'clock A. M. at new and full moon. This place is well situate for an harbour, and there are several points where light-houses might be erected in that neighbourhood with great advantage to navigation.

The castle of Sinnyness stands on a precipice overlooking the bay of Glenluce, 15 miles west of Wigton; and to the eastward, at some distance from the coast, is the castle of Mochrum, near a cognominal hill, and almost environed by lakes and morasses. The tract reaching from Sinnyness S. E. along the coast to the little village of Port William, is rugged, naked, and barren; but the interior part called the Machers is cultivated and noted for excellent barley.

New Luce is an inland village at the confluence of two streams which form the Luce. This river runs southward by the ruins of Luce Abbey founded in 1190 for monks of the Cistercian order, and falls into the bay below the village of Glenluce, 114 miles S. W. of Edinburgh.

Stranraer, a small, populous royal borough, containing 1,722 inhabitants, and the seat of a presbytery, at the bottom or south extremity

of Loch Ryan, 125 miles from Edinburgh in the road to Port-Patrick. This town has some manufactures of cotton and linen stuffs, little trade, and no artificial harbour. In its vicinity stood a monastery called *Sedes Animarum*, or Soul's Seat, founded by Fergus Lord of Galloway in the 12th century. To the south of the town is Culhorn, a residence of the Earl of Stair; and to the eastward, between two small lakes, are the ruins of Castle Kennedy, A. D. 1715 consumed by fire. This castle was originally the seat of the Earl of Cassilis, and became the property of the great Earl of Stair.

Loch-Ryan is a beautiful and commodious bay about 10 miles from N. N. W. to S. S. E. The entrance is nearly 2 miles broad, and the bay itself is of an oval figure, about 4 miles in breadth. There are several good anchoring places, as Cairn-bay, Portmore-bay a little within the entrance on the west side, the Wig on the west side of a sand bank called the Scar, Soleburn-bay at the mouth of a cognominal rivulet, and Dalmennock-bay on the east coast about 2 miles above Cairn. Every where through the loch the anchorage is good. The tract westward is bleak, moorish, and partially cultivated.

Port-Patrick, a mean sea-port town, with a small dry harbour, 133 miles from Edinburgh by Ayr. This is the ordinary passage to Donaghadee in Ireland, which lies at the distance of $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the channel. It enjoys a southern exposure, with a semicircle of hills on the north. Formerly the harbour was a mere inlet between two ridges of rocks; but an excellent quay is now built with a reflecting lighthouse. The sea rises considerably on the coast. At low water one can walk round the point of the pier, which at high water is covered to the height of 10—15 feet. At Donaghadee the tide ebbs and flows an hour sooner than at this place. Within three or four miles of the Irish shore, a regular current, called the *Race of Strangers*, sets off for the Mull of Galloway, and, when opposed by the wind, exhibits the appearance

ance of breakers. In the parish of Port-Patrick are the ruins of Dunskey castle, seated on the brink of a precipice. The summit of a mountain called Cairn-pat, which rises 800 feet above the level of the sea, appears to have been a military station, being surrounded by three stone walls or intrenchments, and commanding an extensive prospect. To the south of the town, near the bay of Float, there is an excavation in the rock, called the Good Wife's Cave, which has a remarkable echo.

The south part of the Rhynds is hilly; but most of the flat grounds produce tolerable crops of corn. On either side of this peninsula there are small bays and anchoring places. Maryport, a bay on the eastern shore, where vessels lie in safety, when the wind blows from the west. Drummore, 2 miles north of Maryport, and 4 from the Mull, is the most secure bay on the coast of the peninsula. The pier at port Nessock, on the west coast, lies in ruins. Between West Tarbet and the Point of Mull, the coast is bold and elevated. From the extremity of the peninsula there is a prospect of the north of England, Isle of Man, and Ireland. In the parish of Stonykirk and upper part of the peninsula, are three earthen mounds, one of which is 460 feet in circumference, and 60 in perpendicular height, with a curious excavation in the top. At some distance there is a square tower 45 feet high, formerly the residence of the Thanes of Galloway.

The peninsula of Kirkcolm, the north division of the Rhynds, is bounded by Loch Ryan and the Irish channel. It consists of level tracts and gently rising grounds of various soil, and thinly inhabited. Loch-naw Castle, in the parish of Leswalt, is a very ancient edifice, built on an elevated site, defended on the south by a deep fosse, and on the north by a small cognominal lake which has been drained.

7. AYRSHIRE.

AYRSHIRE is bounded on the north by Renfrewshire, on the east by the shires of Lanark, Dumfries, and Kircudbright; on the south by those of Kircudbright and Wigton, on the west by the Irish channel; lying in $55^{\circ} 24'$ N. latitude; being 55 miles from north to south along the sea coast, and 29 from west to east in the latitude of Ayr, but the breadth of Carrick and part of Cunningham does not exceed 13—16 miles. It contains 46 parishes, 13,603 inhabited houses, 18,143 families, 39,666 males, 44,640 females, 33,185 persons chiefly employed in agriculture, and 84,306 inhabitants. The valued rent may be estimated at L. 149,595 Scots, and the real land rent at L. 113,000 Sterling. This county abounds in coal, as well as freestone, limestone, ironstone, marl, lead, and copper ores; and in several parts there is a species of whitestone, called *Ayrstone*. Many vestiges of antiquity still remain, viz. cairns, druidical circles, Roman ways, and encampments.

Rivers.—Garnock, a small stream, rises on the border of Renfrewshire, 10 miles above Kilwinning, runs southward, receives the Lugton, and falls into the harbour of Irvine. The Irvine has its source near Loudon-hill, on the confines of Lanarkshire; and thence it proceeds westward by Derval, Newmills, Galston, Riccarton, &c. and loses itself in the sea at Irvine. The Ayr, or Aire, descends from the mountains near the eastern border of the county. Its course westward is nearly parallel to that of the Irvine, and its termination is at the county town. The Doon, from a lake on the north border of Kircudbrightshire, runs N. N. W. and falls into the sea near the mouth of the Ayre. The Girvan and Stincher, two inconsiderable streams, issue from small lakes near the border of Kircudbrightshire, and flow S. W. to the channel; the former losing itself at Girvan, and the latter at Ballantrae.

This

This county is divided into three districts, or bailiages, viz. Cunningham, Kyle, and Carrick.

Cunningham, of a triangular form, in general a level and agreeable district, is divided from Kyle by the river Irvine, is intersected by the Garnock, and watered by several streams of little note. Towards the confines of Renfrewshire, it rises into an assemblage of hills with intervening vallies. Along the sea coast, and in the southern part of the district, there are tracts of flat and tolerably fertile soil. Its west angle, however, is mountainous, and fit only for pasture; and the coast is rocky.

The mean village of Largs, about five miles from the north extremity of the county, and opposite to the north end of large Cumbray, is situate on a level tract bounded on all sides, except the west and south, by a ridge of hills, and is noted for a victory gained near it by Alexander III. over the Norwegians, A. D. 1263. To the eastward, at some distance from the coast, there is a perpendicular rock or wall of stone, a mile long and 50 or 60 feet high, beyond which are the ruins of two castles. In the parish of Largs, Kelburn a seat of the Earl of Galloway is remarkable for the romantic scenery of an adjoining glen. The villages of Fairly and Kilbride are situate on the sea-coast south of Largs. Beith, Dunlop famous for its excellent cheese, Stewarton, Fenwick, and Kilmaurs, are small inland villages north and north-east of Irvine.

Kilwinning, a manufacturing town containing 1260 inhabitants, on the Garnock, a few miles N. N. W. of Irvine. A monastery for Tyro-nensian monks was founded here by Hugh Moreville, Constable of Scotland, A. D. 1140, and demolished in 1560 by Alexander Earl of Glencairn, a zealous promoter of the Reformation. At some distance there is an elegant seat of the Earl of Eglinton. The road from Kilwinning to Irvine lies through a sandy and barren tract.

Kilmarnock,

Kilmarnock, an irregularly built, flourishing, populous, manufacturing town, containing 8,079 inhabitants, situate in the road from Glasgow to Irvine and Ayr, 65 miles from Edinburgh, and 22 S. S. W. of Glasgow. The various manufactures established in this place yield a yearly revenue of L.86,850. Near the entrance of the new church, there is a stone pillar called Soules' Cross, 8 or 9 feet high, erected in memory of Lord Soules an English nobleman killed on that spot, in 1444, by one of the family of Kilmarnock. Dean castle, north-east of the town, was consumed by fire A. D. 1735, through the carelessness of a maid servant. The road from Kilmarnock to Ayr lies through a fertile, inclosed, well cultivated country.

Irvine, or Irwin, an indifferently built royal burgh, the seat of a presbytery, and a manufacturing town, containing 4580 inhabitants in the town and parish, situate on a rising ground in a sandy tract on the north bank of the river, half a mile distant from its dry harbour, and 12 miles north of Ayr. A convent of Carmelites was founded here by the laird of Fullarton about the commencement of the 15th century. Fifty one vessels of 3682 tons belonged to this place in 1790. The principal article of trade is coal, of which 24,000 tons are annually exported, beside considerable quantities of woollen goods, linen, muslins, lawns, and gauzes, from other manufacturing towns. The principal imports are hemp, iron, deals, ship timber, and grain. The harbour has nine feet of water at high tide. To the south of the town a narrow rocky peninsula extends into the sea, and bending northward forms a fine natural harbour called Troonbay, which might be easily made an excellent station for shipping. On Lady island, a small uninhabited rock 2 miles south-west of the Troon, two beacons or spires were erected about the year 1775. Inland from Troonbay is the village of Dundonald, together with the residence of the Earl of that name, where Robert II. resided, and where he died.

To

To the eastward of Irvine, near Newmills, are ruins of several old castles, many tumuli or cairns of stones, and the vestige of a druidical temple on the summit of a high hill.

Saltcoats, a village of 400 houses, where salt is manufactured from sea water, built on a ridge of rocks which stretches 2 miles inland, 7 N. W. of Irvine. It has a natural harbour that can be entered at ordinary tides by small vessels, 49 of which belonged to this place in 1790. A considerable part of the lower grounds in that neighbourhood appears to have been anciently covered by the sea. There are two collieries near Saltcoats which employ upwards of 200 men and 50 horses. The quantity of coal raised per week is 500 tons. Four salt pans produce at an average 3,000 bolls salt yearly. There are no coal strata found north of Saltcoats or south of Girvan on the west coast; nor any north of St Andrews and south of North Berwick on the east coast; so that these four points bound the coal country in Scotland, stretching from S. W. to N. E. across the island, in breadth between 30 and 40 miles. Ardrossan castle and promontory, opposite to Horse island, are within a mile and a half of Saltcoats. This castle was demolished by Cromwell, and the stones carried off for the purpose of building a fort and parapet at Ayr. A commodious harbour is formed and almost completed at Ardrossan for the reception of trading vessels. Thence a canal is to extend 31 miles 60 chains to Tradestown, in the vicinity of Glasgow. Where the canal commences, the ground is 38 feet above the level of the Clyde at high water mark. Thence, according to the plan proposed, it proceeds on the same level 10 miles 40 chains to the village of Johnstone; and there it is raised by locks 64 feet to the summit level. At this elevation it proceeds 18 miles 40 chains to the neighbourhood of Saltcoats, where the descent westward begins. This descent is 104 feet 6 inches to the harbour of Ardrossan.

Kyle,

Kyle, the middle district, lies between the river Doon and the Irvine, and is traversed from east to west by the Ayre. Towards the confines of Lanark and Dumfries-shires it is elevated, rugged, and covered with heath; but the midland and maritime tracts are agreeably diversified, well cultivated, and planted with villages and seats.

Ayre, Ayr, or Aire, Erigina, the county town, the seat of a presbytery, and a royal burgh, containing 5492 inhabitants, is situate on a sandy plain at the mouth of a cognominal river, where is a dry harbour for small vessels; 76 miles W. S. W. of Edinburgh, 34 from Glasgow, and 46 from Greenock. A monastery for Dominican friars was founded here by Alexander II. and another for Observantines in 1472. A mile north of the town near the shore, was a house called King's chapel, founded by Robert Bruce for the reception of lepers. The adjacent bay is capacious, but dangerous in a west and south-west wind. The beach is low on either hand of the town; and on the bar there are 10 feet of water at full tide. The trade of this place consists chiefly in the exportation of coal. In its vicinity there is a strong chalybeate spring, salutary in scrophulous and scorbutic complaints.

Newton-upon-Ayre, a small flourishing burgh of barony, opposite to the county town near the sea coast, consists of one street about 680 yards in length and 86 in breadth, on a light sandy soil. The entrance of the harbour is precarious on account of a bank at the mouth of the river, whose bed is narrow and not above 12 feet deep at spring tides; so that vessels exceeding 140 tons cannot be brought over the bar. On the north-east side of the harbour a light-house was erected in 1790. This town contains 1700 inhabitants. In the neighbourhood there is abundance of coal.

About 17 miles N. N. E. of Ayr, in the parish of Galston, bathed by the Irvine, is Patie's mill, which gave rise to the celebrated song, 'the lass of Patie's mill.'

The

The south-east part of Kyle yields excellent pasture, especially in the vicinity of New Cumnock. The hills thence south-west to Dalmellington abound in veins of various minerals.

Carrick, the southern district, is mountainous, with some delightful vallies interspersed, and fertile declivities inclining towards the sea coast. The two vallies watered by the Stinchar and the Girvan, exhibit a wild and varied scenery, that attracts the notice and excites the admiration of every traveller.

Maybole, a manufacturing town in Carrick, containing 3,162 inhabitants, at a little distance from the sea coast, 8 miles from Ayr, and 81—84 from Edinburgh. It is a borough of barony, and enjoys extensive privileges. The walls of a collegiate church, founded in 1371, remain. Situate on a ridge with a dry bottom and a fine south exposure, this town, consisting of one principal street, and noted for its woollen manufactures, is defended from the north and north east winds by a range of high lands, which gradually rise in the form of an amphitheatre. Ten miles eastward, the ruins of Balloch castle lie on a small island in Loch Doon. This castle, of an octangular form, must have been a place of great strength; but how the stones of which it was built were transported thither, it is difficult to conjecture. The nearest quarry is eight miles distant, and the intervening ground is hilly and rugged, without any vestige of a road. Between Maybole and the village of Kirkoswald, are the ruins of Crossraguel, or Crossragmol Abbey, founded by Duncan son of Gilbert Earl of Carrick, for Cluniac monks, A. D. 1244, and more entire than those of any abbey in the western part of Scotland. The remains of Turnberry castle, stormed and destroyed by king Robert Bruce, cover a promontory of the sea coast 2 miles westward of Kirkoswald; and north west of that village is Cullean, a modern seat of the Earl of Cassilis, built on a rock projecting into the sea, and about 100 feet perpendicular height. In that rock are six caves, the largest of which has an entry built of freestone.

The village of Girvan, containing 2260 inhabitants, including the rest of the parish, stands on a dry sandy soil near the mouth of a river of the same name, almost opposite to the rock of Ailsa, in the road from Ayr to Portpatrick. A borough of barony, it has a small harbour but little trade. The depth of water in the harbour, at full tide, is from nine to eleven feet. The inland part of Carrick, south and south east of Girvan, is diversified with rising grounds and hollows of a light soil, watered by many rivulets, and thinly inhabited.

Ballintrae is an inconsiderable village, situate at the mouth of the rapid Stinchar, 12 miles south of Girvan. Near the town are the remains of an ancient castle. In its vicinity Knockdolian rises in a conical shape, 1950 feet above the level of the sea, and is a conspicuous landmark to vessels entering the Frith of Clyde.

Ailsa, about 15 miles from the coast, is a vast rock of a conical form, 940 feet in height, two miles in circumference, accessible only on the north-east, and uninhabited. Its summit is covered with heath and a little grass. The property of the Earl of Cassilis, it is rented at L. 25 Sterling; and this sum is paid from the sale of feathers, solan geese, and rabbits skins. On its declivity are the ruins of a chapel and fort.

Little and Large Cambray, Cumbray, or Cimbreaes, are two islands opposite to the east coast of Bute, and separated from Cunningham by a narrow channel, called Fairley Road, that has firm anchoring ground, and would contain any number of ships sheltered from every storm.

Little Cambray is a mile long and half a mile broad, lying from south west to north east. On the south coast are a few dwelling houses, and the ruins of an old castle opposite to another of the same kind called Portincross on the mainland. In this island are several remarkable caves.

Large Cambray is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, of an irregular figure. The hills gently rise towards the centre, where they are near 400 feet above the level of the sea. There is plenty of freestone and limestone;

limestone ; but the great expence of coal has hitherto prevented the latter from being used as a manure. In 1793 there were 509 inhabitants in this island. The village of Milnport, on the S. W. coast, contains upwards of 60 houses, and has a commodious dry harbour. Two distinguished literary characters were natives of this county, viz. Chevalier Ramsay, author of *Cyrus's travels*, and other works ; and Robert Burns a celebrated lyric bard.

A map of Ayrshire was published by Captain Armstrong, A. D. 1774, in 6 sheets, and afterward reduced to one.

8. RENFREWSHIRE.

RENFREWSHIRE is bounded on the north by the frith and mouth of the Clyde; on the east by Lanarkshire; on the south and west by Ayrshire and the frith of Clyde; lying in $55^{\circ} 48'$ N. latitude, and $4^{\circ} 35'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 26 miles from west to east, and 9—13 from north to south; containing 17 parishes, 7,857 inhabited houses, 17,217 families, 3,894 persons chiefly employed in agriculture, 21,746 persons employed in trade, manufactures, or handicraft, and 78,056 inhabitants. The valued rent is L. 68,076 Scots, and the real rent upwards of L. 64,000 Sterling. This county, separated from Lanarkshire by Robert II. was long the paternal inheritance of the Stuart family, and still gives the title of Baron to the Prince of Wales. The south west part of it is hilly and barren. The other districts, well watered by many small streams, are fertile, agreeable, and populous.

A general description of the shire of Renfrew, with a genealogical history of the royal family of the Stewarts, from A. D. 1034 to A. D. 1710, by George Crawford, was published in 1711. A map of this county, by Charles Ross, 1745; and another by J. Ainslie, from an actual survey, was constructed in 4 sheets, and published in 1797.

There are two rivers, called the Black and White Cart, which unite at Renfrew. The former issues out of a lake called Lochwinnoch, or Castle Semple Loch, about three miles in length, and six south west of Paisley. On an island in that lake are the ruins of a small fort; and on its western bank stands a manufacturing village of the same name; beyond which, at some distance, appears the lofty summit of Mystilaw. The village of Kilbarchan, several miles north of Lochwinnoch, is noted for its extensive bleaching grounds. On the right hand of the river, about four miles S. W. of Paisley, are the village and coal mine of Quarrelton; and in that neighbourhood is Elderslee, the family inheritance of Sir William Wallace.

The White Cart has its source near the eastern border of the county, in the moors of Eaglesham, and runs N. and N. W. by Pollockshaws a small manufacturing town, Cruikston castle, Hawkhead a seat of the Earl of Glasgow, Paisley, &c. The tract between this river and the border of Ayrshire, is thinly inhabited and chiefly employed in pasture. In the south east corner of the county, on the left hand of the White Cart, is the handsome village of Eaglesham, wholly rebuilt on a new plan about the year 1770. It consists of two rows of houses, distant from each other 200 yards, with a rivulet in the middle, to which there is a gentle descent from each row, and trees planted on either bank. Near the upper end of the village a cotton work is established.

Renfrew, the county town and a small royal borough, about a mile in length, and of inconsiderable breadth, near the mouth of the Cart, on the Clyde, 3 miles north of Paisley, 50 from Edinburgh, and 6 west of Glasgow in the road to Greenock. It has a commodious harbour, but little trade. On the Castle Hill stood a palace of Robert II. of which no vestige remains. In the reign of Malcolm IV. a battle was fought near the town between the followers of the Thane of Argyle and those of the Earl of Angus. To the westward of Renfrew, in the barony of Barochan, on the south side of the public road, stands an ancient cross about

about 11 or 12 feet in height. It had been neatly hewn, with much wreathed carving on all sides, but is now greatly defaced. In a square part of the front are two rows of small images, each holding in his left hand a club over his shoulder. In a square on the back part are also two rows of figures, four in each row, rudely executed. There is no tradition concerning the purpose for which this monument was erected. The parish of Renfrew contains 426 houses and 2,031 inhabitants.

Paisley, a large irregularly built, flourishing town, containing 31,179 inhabitants, including Abbey parish, and famous throughout Europe for its manufactures of silk thread, gauze, and ribands; 15 miles S. E. of Greenock, 8 W. S. W. of Glasgow, 52 from Edinburgh. The making of silk gauze was first attempted here A. D. 1760, and succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations, insomuch, that Spitalfields was obliged to relinquish it. This branch has declined; but the muslin and thread manufactures have increased. There are likewise considerable tan, soap, and candle works, a manufacture of ribands, one of inkle or tape, &c. In 1789 the yearly value of the several manufactures amounted to L.660,386; and these employed 27,000 persons in the town and neighbourhood. A monastery was here founded in the reign of Alexander II. and the chancel of the church remains. The monks of this place wrote a meagre Scotch Chronicle, commonly called the *Black Book of Paisley*. Near the town are traces of a Roman camp; and about 2 miles eastward are the ruins of Cruikston Castle, a seat of Lord Darnley. The country between Glasgow and Paisley is beautifully diversified with fruitful fields and gentle eminences highly cultivated. An act of Parliament lately passed for constructing a harbour at Ardrossan, and cutting a canal thence to the Clyde at Tradestown, 28 miles distant. This canal is to pass through one of the streets of Paisley, and the expence of completing it is estimated at L.134,500. In the parish of Paisley there are several coal mines and free-stone quarries. *Beith*, which at the time of the revolution, consisted of 5 dwelling houses, now contains near 2000 inhabitants, many of whom
are

are employed in the manufactures of cotton, muslin, and gauze. In this neighbourhood were formerly several castles, all of which have been demolished except one, which was a seat of the Montgomeries of Giffan. Beyond Beith, is Kilbirnie, a seat of the Earl of Crawford, near the border of a lake. In the N. E. corner of the shire, several miles from Glasgow, is Langside moor, where the army of Queen Mary was defeated by that of Murray the regent. The ground there rises to a considerable height on the south and east sides, but descends more rapidly towards the north and west. On the summit, or rather inclining to the north side of the hill, there is a circular inclosure about 360 feet in circumference. During the action Mary stood on a neighbouring eminence near the old castle of Cathcart.

Port-Glasgow, formerly called Newark, a small flourishing town erected into a borough of barony in 1775, containing upwards of 4000 inhabitants, 19 miles west of Glasgow, on the south coast of the Clyde, where is a harbour for considerable ships at spring tides. The articles of importation are tobacco, cotton, rum, sugar, mahogany, logwood, ship-timber, iron, hemp, &c. In 1790, the outward and inward bound vessels amounted to 405, measuring 46,560 tons. From January 5. 1807 to January 5. 1808, 214 vessels, carrying 28,637 tons, sailed from this port on foreign trade; and, during the same period, 148 vessels of 22,424 tons arrived; but the vessels that entered, or cleared, at the Custom-house carried 15,133 tons only. The river Clyde opposite to this place, is about 2 miles broad; but a small part of it only is navigable by vessels of burden.

Greenock, a tolerably built, trading town and sea-port, consisting of two principal streets, with a number of narrow lanes, 22 miles west of Glasgow. It extends along the bank of the Frith, and contains 1029 inhabited houses, 4050 families, 8196 males, 9262 females, 70 persons chiefly employed in agriculture, 4,189 persons chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, and 17,458 inhabitants. In the beginning

ginning of the 18th century it was an inconsiderable village of thatched houses, without any harbour whatever for vessels. In 1757 it was erected into a burgh of barony, governed by two bailies and a town council. The road for vessels is narrow, a sand bank stretching from Dumbarton to a little below the town. At the bottom, or extremity of this bank, there is at all times sufficient depth of water, and good anchoring ground for ships of any burden. The tide flows at a medium 9 or 10 feet perpendicular. Great improvements have been lately made on the harbour. The articles of importation from the West Indies, are, rum, sugar, mahogany, cotton, &c. From America rice, naval stores, pot-ashes, timber, &c. From Portugal, wine and fruit. From the Baltic, timber, &c. The exports are coals, herrings, and British manufactures. In 1692, the homeward bound vessels amounted to 427, carrying 43,404 tons; the outward bound were 315, carrying 34,111 tons, beside coasting vessels. From January 5. 1807 to January 5. 1808, the homeward bound vessels, including coasting and fishing vessels, were 936, carrying 83,815 tons; and outward bound, coasting, and fishing vessels, amounted to 1072, and 85,872 tons.

Gourock, about 4 miles west of Greenock, on a small bay, has become a place of some note, and is frequented for the benefit of sea-bathing.

9. LANARKSHIRE.

THIS county, called Lanark, from its shire town, and Clydesdale from the river Clyde, is bounded on the north by the shires of Dumbarton, Stirling, Linlithgow, and Mid-Lothian, on the east and south by those of Peebles and Dumfries; on the west by Ayr and Renfrewshires, lying in $55^{\circ} 40'$ N. latitude, and 4° W. longitude from Greenwich; being 27—40 miles from north to south, and 15—30 from west to east. On the south it terminates almost in a point, near Leadhills, and the source of the Clyde. Divided into 3 wards, it contains 47 parishes, 32,259 houses,

houses, 36,481 families, 68,100 males, 78,599 females, 15,704 persons chiefly employed in agriculture, 38,086 persons chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, or handicraft, and 146,699 inhabitants. The valued rent is L. 162,118 Scots, and the real rent about L. 127,000 Sterling.

A considerable proportion of this county is heathy and mountainous, but abounds in rich mines of lead ore; the remainder is level and fertile. The appearance of the country round the village of Leadhills, where the miners reside, is gloomy and forbidding. Neither tree, nor shrub, nor verdure, nor picturesque rock, attracts the eye and diversifies the scene. The veins of lead lie mostly north and south, and their thickness, which seldom exceeds 40 feet, varies greatly in different parts. Some have been found replete with ore within two fathoms of the surface, and others sink to the depth of 90 fathoms. A solid mass of lead ore, weighing 5 tons, is in the Earl of Hopetoun's possession, who is the proprietor of the mines. There are two companies of miners, the most considerable of which is the Scotch mining company, which employs near 200 men. In 1790 the number of bars smelted by both companies was 18,000. During Queen Mary's captivity, Elizabeth sent a German to gather gold dust in the waters of Elvan and Glengonar, both of which have their sources in the hills where the lead is found. This man wrote an account of his discoveries and labours, which is deposited in the Advocates Library at Edinburgh. The same attempt has been since made without success.

In the parish of Crawfordjohn, north of the lead mines, on the summit of Netherton-hill, is an ancient encampment, consisting of two concentric circular walls of stone, at the distance of about 30 feet from each other. The diameter of the inner circle is 135 feet. Near the church there is a moat in the form of a semicircle 148 feet diameter; and in its vicinity are the vestiges of two old buildings. Not far N. W. of Crawfordjohn, near the village of Douglas, is Douglas-castle the seat of

of Lord Douglass, burnt by accident about the year 1758, and in part rebuilt with great elegance.

The river Clyde rises in the south-east border of the county, and, winding round Tinto hill, runs north-west through a cultivated, fruitful, and populous tract, by Lanark, Hamilton, and Bothwell to Glasgow, below which it loses itself in a cognominal frith. This river on either hand is augmented by many small streams, and may be navigated to the city by vessels drawing 7 feet water.

Towns, &c.—*Lanark*, an ancient, indifferently built, royal borough, composed of 5 streets beside lanes, containing 4692 inhabitants, on the slope of a rising ground 292 feet above the level of the Clyde. The first Scotch parliament mentioned in history was held here by Kenneth II. A. D. 978; and in 1244 the whole of the town was consumed by fire. A Franciscan convent was founded by Robert I. A. D. 1314, to the west of the present parochial church. The site of the castle, anciently belonging to the crown, is now converted into a bowling-green. This town is 32 miles south-west of Edinburgh, and 44 from Ayr. A mile hence is a flourishing cotton manufacture, erected in 1784. On the right hand of the rivulet Mouse, at Cleghorn, 600 by 420 yards, is an encampment capable of containing 10,500 men on the Polybian establishment. On the opposite side of the Mouse is a small exploratory camp; and within a mile of it another at Castledykes, through which the Roman road passes from Carlisle to the wall of Antoninus. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Lanark the cataracts of the Clyde commence. The first is called Bonniton Lin, where the whole body of the river falls over a rock of 22, or, as some will have it, 27 feet, perpendicular height; a mile below which is the Cora-lin, 80 or 84 feet in height. The next fall of note is Stonebyres-lin, consisting of 3 cascades, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Corhouse, and about 60 feet high. The sides of the river between the upper and lower falls are bounded by elevated rocks, fringed with coppice wood;

wood ; and the whole scenery in those parts is singularly romantic. Six miles westward, at Lesmahagoe, was an abbey of Tyronenses, founded A. D. 1140 by David I., burnt in 1336, and again in 1560. In that neighbourhood are the ruins of Castle Draffin, or Craignethen, the seat of the Earl of Arran, who fell in love with Queen Mary. It was demolished in 1579.

Glasgow is a large, regularly built, handsome city, divided into 8 parishes, containing many elegant public buildings, pleasantly situate on a gentle declivity, bathed by the river Clyde, near the N. W. extremity of the shire, $46\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Edinburgh by Falkirk, $42\frac{1}{2}$ by Bathgate, 44 by Whitburn, $10\frac{3}{4}$ N. W. of Hamilton, 25 from Lanark, 101 from Carlisle, and 148 from Aberdeen by Laurence Kirk. Deriving its origin from the cathedral, it was erected into a royal burgh in 1172, and in 1450 into a regality. The bishop's see, according to some accounts, founded in the 6th, and, according to others, in the 12th century, was erected into an archbishopric towards the conclusion of the 15th century. The cathedral, one of the few Gothic fabrics which escaped destruction at the time of the reformation, is 284 feet long, 165 broad, and 90 high within walls, with a tower and spire 220 feet in height. On the site of the archbishop's palace an infirmary has been erected. The university was founded in 1453 by James II. A rector, dean of the faculty, a principal or warden, who was to teach theology, 3 philosophy professors, were established by the first foundation, and afterwards some clergymen taught the civil and canon law. In 1577 James VI. established a principal, 3 professors of philosophy, 4 bursars, a steward, a servant for the principal, a janitor, and a cook. In the library there is a choice collection of books ; and an elegant edifice has been lately constructed for the reception of Hunter's valuable museum, consisting of anatomical preparations, natural curiosities, books, coins, and medals. A convent of Dominicans, or black friars, was founded by the

the bishop and chapter in 1270, and a house of Observantines in 1476. The latter was demolished in 1560, by the Duke of Chatelherault and the Earl of Argyle. To enumerate all the handsome streets and elegant buildings of this beautiful city would extend this article far beyond the limits of the plan I have adopted. Since the commencement of the 17th century this city has gradually increased in population. In 1614 the number of inhabitants did not exceed 8000. About the year 1660 it amounted to 12 or 14,000; in 1743 it was not more than 18,366; in 1755, including the suburbs, it amounted to 23,546; in 1791 the inhabited houses were reckoned 10,291, and the inhabitants about 41,777 within the royalty and new-town, and 61,945 including the suburbs. According to the returns made pursuant to the population act in 1801, there were in the city and suburbs 20,276 inhabited houses occupied by 20,967 families, 35,007 males, and 42,378 females; 1831 persons employed in agriculture, 22,335 chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, 43,120 not included in the two preceding classes, and in all 77,385. Since that period there has been a considerable increase of population, insomuch that the whole inhabitants at present may be estimated above 85,000. This city is joined with Rutherglen, Renfrew, and Dumbarton in sending one representative to the Imperial Parliament.

The *manufactures* and *commerce* of Glasgow, for many years past, have been in a flourishing state. Linens, lawns, and cambrics were formerly the staple manufactures, but the general attention is now directed to cotton cloth and the arts depending on it. The inkle manufacture, established in 1732, and for some time carried on with great success, has of late considerably declined. Queen's ware, and a coarse kind of pottery, are made in great perfection. The art of type founding has been long practised here. It would be difficult to enumerate all the different branches of manufactures carried on in this flourishing city, and impossible, with any precision, to ascertain their value. Therefore I

proceed to observe that the commerce of this place is very extensive. In 1790 the ships belonging to the Clyde were 476, and the tonnage 46,581; and since that period foreign trade has greatly increased. The annual imports and exports are immense; and no port in Great Britain is more commodiously situate for intercourse with the western world. On the river Clyde considerable improvement has been recently made by narrowing and deepening the channel, so that vessels of a moderate size can now approach the city, instead of loading and unloading as formerly at Greenock and Port-Glasgow. With ordinary tides there is water for vessels drawing 7 or 8 feet. The tide seldom flows beyond Dalmarnock, which is 2 miles above the city. The air in Glasgow and its neighbourhood, though healthy, is more moist than that on the eastern coast of Scotland. The average of rain for 30 years, viz. from 1761 to 1791, was $29\frac{6}{10}$ inches; the greatest quantity in any year during that period was, A. D. 1775, $43\frac{9}{10}$ inches, and the least, in 1788, was $19\frac{4}{10}$. The water with which the city has hitherto been supplied is not of the best quality; but, by means of an extensive work, begun in September 1806, and now on the eve of being completed, abundance of excellent water will be conveyed from the river Clyde about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the town. A navigable canal has been formed $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the river Calder to the bason at Glasgow. Two miles from the eastern extremity of this canal there are 2 single locks, 9 feet each in height, and about the same distance from the bason there are 4 double locks, 24 feet each, producing a rise of 96 feet. The breadth of the canal, in no part except the locks, is less than 25, and its depth 5 feet. This canal is joined to the Forth and Clyde canal by a cut about a mile long from the bason to Port Dundas. The history of Glasgow was composed and published by John Gibson, 8vo, 1777.

Rutherglen, vulgarly Ruglen, an ancient, mean, royal borough and manufacturing town, on an elevated site near the Clyde, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Glasgow.

Glasgow. The rise of the tide in the river terminates nearly opposite to this place ; but spring tides flow several miles further.

Hamilton, an irregularly built market town, the seat of a presbytery, and a thoroughfare, containing 5908 inhabitants, pleasantly situate on the Clyde, and skirting round the bottom of a rising ground, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in length, 12 miles S. E. of Glasgow, and 38 west of Edinburgh. This town was erected into a borough of barony in 1456 ; and Mary Queen of Scots created it a free royal borough in 1548, but these rights and privileges were resigned after the restoration, and it was made a borough of regality in 1670. In the neighbourhood is an elegant seat of the Duke of Hamilton, noted for a gallery of fine paintings, among which is Daniel in the Lions' Den, by Reubens. Dr Cullen the celebrated physician, and Mr Miller professor of law, were natives of the parish of Hamilton. The small town of Kilbride lies to the west of Hamilton ; and to the south is Strathhaven, so called from the level and fruitful tract in which it stands. Three miles below Hamilton, on the Clyde, in the road to Bothwell castle, is Bothwell Bridge, noted for the defeat of the covenanters by the loyalists under the Duke of Monmouth, June 22. 1679. Bothwell church was founded by Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglass, for a provost and 8 prebendaries, in 1398. Bothwell castle is an oblong square 234 by 100 feet. The walls are upwards of 15 feet thick, and in some places 60 feet high. Two of the towers are almost entire, but the rest of the building lies in ruins. On the summit of a rock bathed by the Clyde, and opposite to Bothwell castle, are the remains of the priory of Blantyre, founded for the reception of canon regulars before the year 1296.

Carnwath, an inconsiderable place to the eastward of Lanark, and 25 miles from Edinburgh, in a territory partly cultivated, and yielding abundance of pastures. Its church was founded by Sir Thomas Somerville of Carnwath, in 1424, for a provost and 6 prebendaries.

Biggar,

Biggar, a little town containing 389 inhabitants, south-east of Carnwath, on the border of Peebles-shire, and 27 miles from Edinburgh. Here are the ruins of a collegiate church, founded A. D. 1545 by Malcolm, Lord Fleming, Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland. The country northward is partly hilly and partly level, in some places heathy, and in others green, of a sandy soil, uninclosed, and almost equally divided between tillage and pasture. To the west of Biggar is Couthboanlaw, improperly called Quothquanlaw, a beautiful green hill, about 600 feet above the level of the Clyde. On the summit of this hill, it is said, Wallace held a conference with his followers before the battle of Biggar. At some distance, on the edge of a barren moor, about half a mile from the Clyde, are the remains of a strong fortification or camp, of a circular form, comprehending more than an acre of ground, and surrounded by a double wall of earth, within 2 miles of Tinto hill. Three small artificial tumuli lie 300 yards eastward of that camp.

Tinto hill is of a conical form, 2368 feet above the level of the sea. There is a large cairn on its summit, whence signals by fire were given to the adjacent country.

10. PEEBLES-SHIRE.

The COUNTY of PEEBLES, or Tweeddale, of an irregular form, is bounded on the north by Mid-Lothian; on the east and south by Selkirk and Dumfries-shires, and on the west by Lanarkshire; lying in $55^{\circ} 35'$ N. latitude, and $3^{\circ} 20'$ W. longitude from Greenwich, being 20—28 miles from north to south, and 13—20 from west to east, containing 294 square miles. It principally consists of verdant hills and well watered vallies covered with pastures; containing 16 parishes, 1682 houses, and 8735 inhabitants. Its valued rent is L.51,937 Scots, and its real rent about L.30,000 Sterling.

The

The river Tweed has its source in a well of the same name, near the south extremity of the county. Thence it flows N. N. E. and at Lyne receives a small stream which descends from Pentland hills, above Linton. On the banks of this river are many pleasant and romantic seats, imbosomed in plantations; but there are few vestiges of the natural woods with which those banks were anciently adorned. On the verge of the river the soil is fertile; and the innumerable projections and retrocessions of the bases of the hills, partially skirted with wood, exhibit an agreeable variety of rural and romantic scenery. But, towards the north and east the hills gradually subside, broader vallies intervene, cultivation subdues the native wildness of the whole tract, and the Tweed assumes additional dignity as it flows along. Coal and limestone abound in the northern districts, and veins of lead ore have been found, but not sufficiently productive to defray the expence of mining.

Towns.—*Peebles*, a small royal borough, the seat of a presbytery, and a manufacturing town, containing 1480 inhabitants, is pleasantly situate in the north-east part of the county, on the Tweed, at the influx of the water of Eddlestone, 21 miles south of Edinburgh. The cross church was founded by Alexander III. A. D. 1257. Peebles has some manufactures of carpet and serges, but little trade. There are few vestiges of the monastery where Alexander III. and other Scots kings are said frequently to have resided. At Lyne, 4 miles west of Peebles, is a Roman castra stativa, 500 feet square, with two ditches and three ramparts; several miles south of which, on Cadmore hill, are four British camps. One of them is surrounded by a wall of uncemented stone of great thickness. Many other camps and forts are seen on eminences in that part of the country, also ruins of castles on the banks of the Tweed, in a continued view of one another. In the vicinity of the town is Nidpath castle, formerly celebrated, now in ruins. Several miles S. E. of Peebles, on the left hand of the Tweed, Innerleithen, a thriving village, is situate.

It

It is noted for a manufacture of woollen cloth, and for a mineral well beneficial in scorbutic and cutaneous eruptions.

Linton, an inconsiderable place, containing 350 inhabitants, on the river Lyne, 16 miles S. S. W. of Edinburgh. Below it, at Newland, are vestiges of an ancient encampment. To the eastward of Newland, and north of Peebles, lies the village of Eddleston on a rivulet of the same name, along the banks of which a series of beautifully diversified scenes is exhibited. About 6 miles S. E. of Peebles, in a spot peninsulated by Selkirkshire, stands the family residence of the Earl of Traquair, near which are the remains of the grove celebrated in a favourite Scotch ballad. Toward the south the prospect is bounded by the barren heights of Blackhouse, and the bleak wastes of Minchmuir.

The south part of the shire consists of the rugged and heathy hills of Tweedsmuir, whence many rivulets descend to augment the Tweed.

West Water Loch and Lochgennen, are two inconsiderable lakes. From the former, near the N. E. border of the county, a small stream flows northward to the South Esk, into which it falls below Temple. The latter, on the verge of Dumfries-shire, discharges a torrent that precipitates from a great height into Annandale, N. E. of Moffat.

From the summit of Mount Braedall, it is said the sea on both sides of the island may be discovered.

11. HADDINGTONSHIRE.

HADDINGTONSHIRE, or East Lothian, one of the most fertile and populous counties in Scotland, is bounded on the north by the Frith of Forth, on the east by the German Ocean, on the south by Berwickshire, on the west by Mid Lothian; lying in $55^{\circ} 53'$ N. latitude; and $2^{\circ} 45'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 11—17 miles from north to south, and 20—25 from west to east. The north coast projecting into the Frith

Frith forms an irregular curve. The Lammermuir Hills, bleak and covered with heath, stretch along the southern part of the county; but the territory adjacent to the sea shore is level, well cultivated and fruitful. This county affords abundance of excellent pit coal, freestone, and limestone; iron stone is found in the parish of Humbie; and near Stenton there is some appearance of lead ore. The Tyne, a small river, has its source in Mid-Lothian, and runs north east by Haddington to the sea, into which it falls below Linton, 3 miles west of Dunbar. John Adair made a survey of this county, which was engraved by R. Cooper on one sheet. It contains 25 parishes, 5,851 houses, 7,219 families, 5,346 persons employed in agriculture, 3,224 persons chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, and 29,986 inhabitants. The valued rent is L.168,878 Scots, and the real rent is upwards of L.133,000 Sterling.

Towns.—*Dunbar*, a small royal borough erected by charter from David II. and the seat of a presbytery, is a tolerably built town, consisting of one principal street and several lanes, containing 696 inhabited houses, 1,036 families, 602 persons chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, and 3,951 inhabitants, 27 miles from Edinburgh. Its harbour is of difficult access, and defended by a battery. A convenient dry dock was lately constructed, and a new pier built on the rock that forms the west side of the entry. A convent of Mathurines was founded A. D. 1218: and a monastery of Carmelites in 1263. The castle, anciently an important fortress, built on several rocks within the sea mark, was often besieged and sometimes bravely defended. Thither Bothwell fled, and left Queen Mary in the hands of the associated Lords at Carberryhill. It was soon after taken by the Earl of Murray and demolished. In that neighbourhood, the Scotch army under Leslie was defeated by the forces of Cromwell. Broxmouth to the east, and Tynningham westward, are two elegant seats, belonging to the Duke

of Roxburgh, and Earl of Haddington. The country along the coast toward Edinburgh is fertile and well inhabited.

Haddington, a considerable royal borough, and the seat of a presbytery, consists of 4 streets intersecting one another at right angles, containing 688 inhabited houses, 973 families, 402 persons chiefly employed in agriculture, 376 persons employed in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, and 4,049 inhabitants, situate in a plain bathed by the Tyne, 17 miles east of Edinburgh. Its weekly market is reckoned the greatest in Scotland for all kinds of grain. A priory of Cistercian nuns was founded by Adda, Countess of Northumberland, A. D. 1178, about a mile east of the town, but is entirely demolished. The church of the Franciscan monastery was called *Lucerna Laudoniæ*, on account of its beautiful structure. This town was strongly garrisoned and fortified by the English in 1548 ; but, in the year following, it was dismantled, and the artillery and garrison were conveyed to Berwick. In the parish of Haddington, John Knox the celebrated Scottish reformer was born, and at Gifford-gate the place of his nativity is still shewn. A few miles west of Haddington, at Gladsmuir, Dr Robertson composed his history of Scotland. *Tranent*, 7 miles from Haddington and 9 from the capital, is a small and well built town, in whose parish, at St Germans, an hospital was founded before the year 1296, and afterwards possessed by the Knights of St John of Jerusalem. At Athelstoneford an English general of that name was defeated and slain A. D. 815. To the eastward of the town, is a little hill or rock of an oval form in an open country. On the south side it is inaccessible, and, on the other sides round the summit, there are remains of an old dyke or wall of rough stones without cement. This rock was anciently called *Dunpender Law* ; but, after Mary Queen of Scots was carried off by the Earl of Bothwell to Hailes Castle a mile thence, it received the name of *Traprane Law* from two French words expressive of that event.

From

From the summit of this hill, there is an extensive and delightful prospect. Several miles southward of Traprane, in the parish of Garvald, adjoining to Lammer-muir hills, are the ruins of White Castle, which guarded a passage from the Merse; on the farm of Garvald, there is an encampment of a circular form, on a rising ground, about 1500 feet in circumference, and to the west there was another of the same form and dimensions, but lately defaced. Yester, a magnificent seat of the Marquis of Tweeddale, is 8 miles S. S. E. of Haddington. The old castle, famous in Scottish history, is a mile above the present seat, and a great part of its walls remain. In that castle a stair of 24 steps descends to a spacious hall with an arched roof, from the floor of which another stair of 36 steps leads down to a pit that has a communication with Hope's water. Between Haddington and Yester, in the parish of Bolton, there is a camp called Chesters, containing 5 or 6 acres, inclosed with a rampart and ditch. In the parish of Humbie, 10 miles S. W. of Haddington, are the vestiges of a large ancient fortress. It appears to have been of a circular form, and to have consisted of three massy walls, at the distance of 15 feet from one another, built of large stones cemented only at the bottom. In the area were found a medal of Trajan, a fibula, a patera, and an horn of a mouse deer. In its vicinity are three small encampments.

North Berwick, a small royal borough and market town, containing upwards of 700 inhabitants, north of Haddington, on the sea coast, near Berwick-law a conical hill and noted sea-mark, 800 feet in height, 22 miles from Edinburgh. Two miles eastward, on a high rock surrounded on three sides by the sea, are the ruins of Tantallan castle, formerly one of the strong holds of the family of Douglass, and reckoned impregnable, but demolished by the Covenanters in 1639, the Marquis of Douglass having favoured the cause of Charles I. In the year 1650, it was taken by General Monk after a short defence. Most of the walls

remain. Towards the land side it is defended by a double ditch, the inner one very deep. A rising ground covers the ditches and lower parts of the wall from those who approach the castle in that direction. On an eminence south-west of the town are the ruins of a monastery founded by Duncan, Earl of Fife, before the year 1154.

Along that part of the coast are several small islands, viz. Craig Leith, Lamb, Fidra, and Ibris; but the most noted is the Bass, a steep rock about a mile from the sea shore, inaccessible on all sides, except to the south-west, where a single person can scarcely ascend without the help of a ladder. It has a spring of fresh water near the summit, affords pasture for 20 or 30 sheep, and is frequented by immense quantities of solan geese and other sea birds. During the reigns of Charles II. and James II. it was a state prison. Its garrison having surrendered to William III. the fort was demolished.

Prestonpans, a small market town, noted for its salt works, and its manufactures of earthen ware, vitriol, &c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward of Musselburgh, on the sea coast. Here the rebels defeated the king's army, Sept. 21. 1745. The parish of Prestonpans contains 1964 inhabitants, and the town about 1500.

Many eminent persons have been natives of this county, among whom may be reckoned Dr Witherspoon, president of the college of New Jersey, and Dr Nisbet, president of the college of Carlisle in America; Andrew Fletcher, and his nephew Lord Milton, were born in the same parish, &c.

12. MID-LOTHIAN.

MID-LOTHIAN, or Edinburghshire, a fertile and populous county, is bounded on the east by Haddingtonshire, on the south by the shires of Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanark, on the west and north by Linlithgowshire and

and the Frith of Forth ; lying in $55^{\circ} 50'$ N. latitude, and $3^{\circ} 15'$ W. longitude from Greenwich ; being 11—16 miles from north to south, and in its greatest extent along the southern boundary 36 miles from west to east ; containing 360 square miles, 230,400 acres, 27 parishes, exclusive of the capital, 17,111 inhabited houses, 28,186 families, 54,224 males, 68,730 females ; 7758 persons employed in agriculture, 21,036 persons chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, and 122,954 inhabitants. Its valued rent is L.191,054 Scots, and its real rent about L.152,000 Sterling.

In the south-east corner of the county are Morefoot hills, a mountainous district of about 50 square miles. Some of these hills are 1850 feet above the level of the sea. Pentland hills, of less elevation, five miles S. S. W. of the capital, occupy about 40 square miles. The low part of the county is exceedingly diversified in its appearance and quality. The most level and fertile tract lies next the sea shore, being 15 miles in length, and 6 or 8 in breadth, interspersed with several hills, as Arthur's Seat 803 feet above Leith pier head, Blackford hills, Craiglockhart, &c. There is abundance of coal, limestone, granite, and free-stone in this county.

Rivers.—The Almond, a small river, forms the western boundary. The whole course of Leith water, an inconsiderable stream, does not exceed 20 miles, in a deep channel with wooded banks. The Esk is formed of two rivers of the same name, viz. the North Esk and South Esk, the former rising from the Pentland hills, and the latter from those of Morefoot : uniting near Dalkeith, they proceed 5 miles northward to Musselburgh. The banks on either hand are rocky, and shaded with woods. The Tyne rises in this county, and runs N. E. into Haddingtonshire ; and the Gala, from Morefoot hills, proceeds S. S. E. to the Tweed.

A map of the three Lothians, surveyed by John Adair, was engraved by Richard Cooper, and published in three sheets A. D. 1746. A plan of Mid-Lothian, from an actual survey by John Laurie, was published in 4 sheets, 1763, and reduced to one. A survey of the three Lothians by Armstrong, on a scale of one inch to a mile, in six sheets. John Ainslie published an accurate plan of the environs of Edinburgh, A. D. 1776.

Towns.—*Edinburgh*, the capital of Scotland, and, before the union of the two kingdoms, the seat of its king and parliament, is advantageously situate on three eminences two miles from the Frith of Forth. The Old Town stands on an inclining ridge, steep on either side, and extending longitudinally the space of a mile, viz. from the castle eastward to the palace. The principal street, the noblest in Europe, runs along the top of the narrow ridge, and the houses on either hand are built of stone from 4 to 8 stories in front, and backward from 10 to 14. This town anciently consisted of a few houses under the protection of the castle, bounded on the south and north sides by water; and the burying-place was situate where Parliament-square now stands. Afterwards when the town was fortified, the wall reached no farther than the present reservoir on the Castle Hill, and thence to the foot of Halkerston's-wynd below the new bridge; on the south it proceeded eastward along the declivity, so as to exclude the Cowgate. After the battle of Flowden the town was more strongly fortified than before, and the wall was extended so as to enclose several fields on the south-east, where Heriot's Hospital, Greyfriars' Church, the Infirmary, &c. are now situate. It had six gates, the principal of which was the Netherbow, that separated the city from a large suburb called Canongate, but was removed A. D. 1764. The wall is now in ruins. In the reign of James I. the houses within the wall were in general covered with straw or broom, and not above 20 feet high; and in the middle of the 17th century there were neither courts nor squares.

The

The south division of the city is, for most part, recently and handsomely built. The *New town* stands on an elevated ground, north west of the two preceding, and was founded in the year 1767. Built on a regular plan, it consists of three spacious parallel streets, and 2 inferiour, extending from east to west a mile nearly, intersected by cross streets at convenient distances. The most northly is Queen's Street, about 100 feet broad, on the south side of which a row of elegant houses commands an extensive view of the Frith of Forth and the county of Fife. But this prospect is in some measure interrupted by several parallel rows of magnificent buildings on the declivity along the north side of the street. Prince's Street fronts the old town and the castle. George's Street, betwixt those already mentioned, is terminated on the east by St Andrew's Square, and on the west by Charlotte Square. The new is separated from the old town by a marshy vale, which a few years ago was a putrid lake, but is now drained and converted into gardens. Across the middle of this vale, an artificial mound was lately raised, 800 feet in length, from 200 to 220 in height, and 150 in breadth.—There are many sumptuous public buildings in this city. The Castle, occupying an area of about 6 acres, is placed on a rock in some parts 300 feet perpendicular from its base, at the west end of the old town, and accessible only from the east, but not strongly fortified. In one of the apartments were deposited, it is said, the regalia of Scotland. The Palace of Holyroodhouse, founded by David I. A. D. 1128 for canons regular of St Augustine, was built in its present form, according to a plan furnished by Sir William Bruce one of the most eminent architects in the last century. The chapel belonging to that palace was an elegant piece of Gothic architecture; but the walls and roof giving way in 1768, it now lies in ruins. Parliament Square contains, among other buildings, the three following, viz. The Parliament House, where is a hall 123 feet long and 42 wide, with a roof of curious workmanship; the Advocate's
Library

Library a large and valuable collection of books and MSS. and the Cathedral called St Giles, a Gothic building divided into four churches with a tower surmounted by arches formed into an imperial crown. The College, founded by James VI. not many years ago consisted of several squares meanly built; but the foundation of a magnificent structure was laid Nov. 16. A. D. 1789. Heriot's Work, or Hospital, is a noble fabric, designed by Inigo Jones, founded A. D. 1628, and finished in 1650, at the expence of L.27,000. The revenue of this hospital is between L.3000 and L.4000 per annum, appropriated to the support of the building, and the maintenance of 140 boys belonging to the citizens. Watson's Hospital, founded in 1738, has a revenue nearly of L.2000 for maintaining and apprenticing children of decayed merchants. There are several other hospitals and charitable institutions. The foundation of the Royal Infirmary was laid A. D. 1738. It admits above 2000 patients annually, and, on an average, 1 only in 25 dies. The Exchange, a grand edifice, 90 feet square in the middle, on the north side of the High-street, and opposite to Parliament-square, was erected about the year 1754. The Register Office, in the New Town, at the north end of Bridge-street, was finished A. D. 1788, 18 years after the foundation was laid, for the sum of L.40,000. The three divisions of the city are now united by two magnificent bridges thrown over the intermediate vales. The North Bridge, constructed A. D. 1772, is 1125 feet in length, 68 feet from the top of the parapet to the base, and 40 in breadth. The other bridge over the Cowgate, consisting of 22 arches, 1 of which only is visible, was begun in 1785, and opened for carriages in 1788. The buildings on either side of Bridge-street are commodious and elegant. Convents of several orders of monks were founded at different periods, but no vestige of them remains. The number of inhabitants in Edinburgh, Canongate, St Cuthbert's, and Leith, A. D. 1678, was computed to be 35,000; in 1722, 40,000; in 1755, 59,195; in 1775,

1775, 70,430 ; in 1791, 84,886 ; in 1801, 82,560. The town is well supplied with water from Comiston, 4 miles distant. A reservoir on the Castle Hill contains 300 tons, and one at Heriot's Hospital the same quantity nearly. The history of Edinburgh was published by Maitland, in 9 books, folio, 1753, and by Hugo Arnot, 1779, 4to.

Canongate is a large suburb, irregularly and meanly built, consisting of one long street, being a continuation of the high street of the old town, with narrow lanes at right angles on either side. This suburb is bounded on the north by Calton hill, on whose summit is an observatory, founded in 1776, but not yet finished. The botanic garden, consisting of 5 acres, lies on the left hand of the street leading to Leith.

There are many elegant seats in the neighbourhood, the principal of which is the residence of the Earl of Abercorn. Craigmillar castle, once the seat of Mary Queen of Scots, and mentioned as early in history as the year 1212, is a square building with towers at the corners, on a rocky eminence, 2 miles south of the capital. Some of the apartments are yet inhabited, but most of them lie in ruins. Merchiston, formerly the residence of Napier, inventor of logarithms, is a mile south of the castle. The territory extending northward to the frith is highly improved and adorned with handsome villas.

Leith, the sea-port of Edinburgh, is a considerable, but irregularly and indifferently built town, at the mouth of a cognominal river, containing 15,272 inhabitants. It is a place of very considerable trade. In 1791 the registered tonnage was 130,000 tons. The harbour has been lately enlarged ; and at the entrance, which is shallow, there is a light-house with reflecting lamps. The extensive wet docks are an important addition to the convenience of the harbour. The chief manufactures in Leith are its glass-works. The number of vessels which arrived in Leith harbour for the year ending 21st December 1804, was 2652 ; and its trade is now greatly augmented. A mile thence in the frith stands a

beacon on a rock. A fine promenade extends from Leith to Edinburgh, with a row of buildings and gardens on either hand. In the N. W. part of the town are the remains of a citadel, defended by the French under Mary of Guise against the English, and afterward repaired by Cromwell. It was in a great measure demolished by Charles II. and its site given to the Duke of Lauderdale, from whom the council of Edinburgh purchased it for L.6000. Three bastions and two of the gates remain.

About 14 years ago, a battery of eight or nine guns was erected to the west of the citadel for the protection of the harbour. To the north of Leith harbour is Inchkeith, a small, rocky, uninhabited island, about 1500 paces long, and 200—500 broad, on which are the ruins of a fort and convent, with a light house, near the middle of the frith, here 7 miles in breadth. 1549 the English fleet began to fortify it, but were interrupted by the French and Scots. By an act of Parliament its fortifications were afterwards demolished. The road of Leith, westward of Inchkeith, affords good anchoring ground for ships of any size. In 1781, a fleet of above 500 sail of merchant ships, under convoy of several ships of the line, remained here for some weeks, and were amply supplied with provisions. The commerce of Leith is extensive. The exports are lead, glass ware, linen, and woollen stuffs, with a variety of other goods. From the Baltic, Holland, and Germany, are imported timber, hides, linen rags, flax, hemp, tar, &c. From France, Spain, and Portugal, wine, brandy, oranges, and lemons; from the West Indies and America, rice, indigo, rum, sugar, and logwood.

Inveresk, Musselburgh, and Fisher-row, are contiguous villages of little note, containing about 6604 inhabitants, at the mouth of the Esk, 6 miles east of Edinburgh. At Inveresk, in 1783, was discovered a Roman hypocaust. From other remains of antiquity there found, it would appear that this was a Roman station. To the south-west, in Shirehaugh, are traces of a strong encampment. On the right hand of the

the Esk are Pinkie and Carberry hill, famed in Scottish history. In the neighbourhood of the former the Scots were defeated by the English A. D. 1547 ; and, at the latter, the forces of Queen Mary and Bothwell were dispersed by the confederate army, and the Queen yielded herself a prisoner A. D. 1567.

Dalkeith, a considerable market town, and the seat of a presbytery, consisting chiefly of one broad street, indifferently built on an elevated ground, containing 3906 inhabitants, above the confluence of the two Esks, 6 miles south-east of Edinburgh. At the east end of the town, on the site of a castle occupied by the Earl of Morton during the minority of James VI. a noble house has been erected on the plan of the palace at Loo. The park, consisting of about 800 Scotch acres, surrounded by a stone wall, is well wooded and watered by the North and South Esk ; so that the situation of this palace of the Duke of Buccleugh is uncommonly beautiful. An abbey was founded at Dalkeith by David I. A. D. 1140. In that neighbourhood is Sheriff-hall, said to have been the residence of George Buchanan. To the westward of Dalkeith, on the banks of the North Esk, in a low site, is Melville castle, an elegant building in the Gothic stile, the seat of Viscount Melville. Near Cockpen are vestiges of an ancient encampment. Crichton and Borthwick are two old castles south-east of Cockpen. The former, on a bank above a grassy glen, has been partly rebuilt ; and the latter, in a delightful vale, was once the property of the Earl of Bothwell. Newbottle abbey, the seat of the Marquis of Lothian, was originally founded for Cistercian monks, A. D. 1140 by David I. and erected into a lay barony in favour of Sir Mark Ker A. D. 1591.

Roslin Castle, anciently a seat of the Sinclairs, 8 miles south of Edinburgh, was built before A. D. 1440, on a peninsulated rock under a steep wooded hill bathed by the Esk. In 1554 it was burnt by the English along with Leith and Craigmillar. On the hill is a beautiful chapel, built

A. D. 1446 in a rich stile of architecture, 69 feet long, 34 broad, and 40 high, with an arched roof supported by two rows of pillars. Here are several monuments, two of which attract the notice of strangers; viz. that of George Earl of Caithness, who died A. D. 1582; and another engraved in stone, supposed to be designed for Alexander Earl of Sutherland, grandson to king Robert Bruce. This beautiful edifice is in a state of decay. Near this place the English were thrice defeated by the Scots in one day, A. D. 1302. About 8 miles S. W. of Roslin, on the border of the county, is Newhall, a seat in the vicinity of which the scenes of a pastoral poem called the *Gentle Shepherd* were laid.

Hawthornden, the seat of Drummond a poet, stands on the brink of a precipice below Roslin. This mansion, now in ruins, consists of a square vaulted tower, with walls of great thickness. The date of its foundation is uncertain. In the front of the rock are several caves or apartments, which were probably retreats of the ancient inhabitants.

The western district of the county is level, fertile, and well inhabited, containing Mid-Calder, Kirk-Newton, Currie, Corstorphine, &c. In the parish of Currie, not far from the ruins of Lennox tower, on Ravelrig hill, are the remains of an ancient camp or station called Castle Bank, inaccessible on three sides, and defended by two ditches. To the eastward are vestiges of another station or post called the General's Watch.

Cramond, anciently a Roman station, now a mean village, pleasantly situate 4 miles westward of the capital, near the mouth of a river of the same name, at the north-west extremity of the county. Several Roman highways led to this station. The village is noted for an iron manufacture, which consists of three forges, two slitting mills, and two steel furnaces. Opposite to Cramond and Muirhouse, there is a small island environed by the sea at full tide. Towards the south it is low, but rises into a hill in the middle, and at ebb tide is accessible on foot. This county has given birth to many eminent men; viz. Napier the inventor

of

of logarithms ; Drummond a poet and historian ; Hume the celebrated historian ; Tytler of Woodhouselee ; Principal Robertson an eminent historian ; Pitcairne a physician and poet ; Law of Lauriston ; Viscount Melville, a distinguished statesman ; Drummond, founder of the Infirmary ; Short, the constructor of reflecting telescopes, &c.

13. LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

WEST-LOTHIAN, or Linlithgowshire, in the form of an irregular triangle, is bounded on the north by the frith of Forth, on the east by Mid-Lothian, on the south by Lanarkshire, on the west by the shires of Lanark and Stirling ; lying in $55^{\circ} 53'$ N. latitude, and $3^{\circ} 40'$ W. longitude from Greenwich ; being 10—14 miles from north to south, and 10—13 from west to east. Its extent from north-east to south-west is 20 miles.

The north and north-east parts of this county are fertile and well cultivated ; the other parts are thinly inhabited, but abound in pastures, coal, limestone, and lead ore.

The river Cramond forms the east, and the Avon the west boundary ; and other streams of little note water the interior districts. This county contains 14 parishes, 3832 families, and 17,844 inhabitants. The valued rent is L.74,931. 19s. 2d. and the real rent is estimated at L.45,000 Sterling.

The ancient and modern history of West-Lothian was composed by Sir Robert Sibbald, M. D. 1710, fol. ; and John Adair's survey of it was engraved on one sheet.

Towns.—*Linlithgow*, a royal burgh, the seat of a presbytery, and a meanly built manufacturing town, consisting of one street about three-fourths of a mile long, containing 3594 inhabitants, is situate on the right hand of the Avon about 3 miles inland from Borrowstowness, 17 miles

miles W. of Edinburgh. The church is a Gothic building 182 feet long, and, including the ailes, 100 broad, with a tower adorned by an imperial crown. In passing along the narrow part of the street, Murray regent of Scotland was shot by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. The palace stands on an eminence, overlooking a lake about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, on the N. side of the town. This stately edifice, the birth place of Mary Queen of Scots, was destroyed by fire A. D. 1746. On the south side of the town a convent of Carmelites was founded in 1290. There is no prospect thence to the Forth.

Borrowstowness, a considerable, meanly built sea-port town, containing upwards of 2000 inhabitants, with a harbour, 18 miles from Edinburgh, on a point of land that projects into the Forth. The streets are narrow, and the houses crowded. The piers, bason, and harbour, include about two acres; and in spring tides the depth of water is 16—18 feet. Coals and salt are the chief exports; the imports are grain, timber, hemp, flax, &c. but the trade of this place has greatly declined. The neighbouring territory abounds in coal and freestone. Grange colliery produces 25,000 tons of coal annually.

Blackness Castle, formerly a fortress of great importance, and a state prison, is now occupied by a company of invalids, on a narrow point of land running into the Frith, nearly midway between Queensferry and Borrowstowness. This was the port of Linlithgow.

Queensferry, a mean royal burgh, containing about 400 inhabitants, with a bad harbour, 9 miles west of Edinburgh, at a convenient passage across the Frith, which is here 2 miles in breadth. A monastery of Carmelites was founded in this place A. D. 1330 by the laird of Dundas. In the middle of the Frith is the small rocky island of Inchgarvie, with a fort not many years ago repaired, but already in a state of decay.

Hopetoun House, one of the most elegant seats in the kingdom, begun by Sir William Bruce, and finished by Mr Adams, stands on an elevated ground

ground between Queensferry and Blackness, and has a commanding prospect of the Frith.

Barnbogle, a seat of the Earl of Roseberry, is situate on the coast of the Frith, 3 miles eastward of Queensferry. Its finely diversified park extends from Queensferry to the river Cramond.

Whitburn, *Bathgate*, and *Torphichen*, are villages of little note, between Linlithgow and the south extremity of the county. In the neighbourhood of Torphichen are the remains of an hospital, or preceptory, a residence of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem, founded by King David I. The choir of the church and a square tower are extant. To the northward of Torphichen is Boudane hill, on which are traces of an oval camp.

14. STIRLINGSHIRE.

THIS county, formerly Strivelingshire, situate on an isthmus between the friths of Forth and Clyde, is bounded on the north by the shires of Perth and Clackmannan; on the east by the Frith of Forth and Linlithgowshire; on the south and west by Dumbartonshire; lying in 56° N. latitude, and $4^{\circ} 20'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 12—17 miles from north to south, and 30 from west to east.

The face of the country is agreeably diversified with mountains, hills, and plains, and shaded with woods and plantations. The west and south districts rise into lofty mountains, and afford abundance of pasture; Campsey hills occupy the centre; the eastern parts are level and fertile.

Stirlingshire contains 26 parishes, 7,530 houses, 11,625 families, and 50,825 inhabitants. The valued rent is L.108,518 Scots, and the real rent about L.95,000 Sterling. A small portion of this county is environed by Clackmannanshire.

The principal river is the Forth, which has its source in the upper end of the parish of Buchanan, near Ben Lomond. From several
springs

springs is collected a rivulet which runs down Glenguai into Glendow, and, by the addition of several small streams in this glen or valley, it is considerably increased. At the lower end of the glen it is called the water of Dow, and below that the Duchray. At the church of Aberfoyle it assumes the name of the Forth. Thence it runs eastward through Monteith to Stirling; between which and Alloa it winds in a surprising manner, so that a distance of seven miles by land is about 17 by water. Below Alloa it expands into a large frith. This river is navigable by coasters of 70 tons burden as high as Stirling, and the tide flows a mile above that town. Westward to the bridge of Aberfoyle, it glides sluggishly through a flat country, and might be rendered navigable at a small expence.

The Carron rises near the middle of the isthmus, runs eastward, and loses itself in the frith. In the year 1790, a navigable canal was opened between the Clyde and the Frith of Forth. It is 35 miles long, of which 16 are upon the summit of the country, and 156 feet above the level of the sea. In the ascent to that summit, there are 20 locks from the east sea, and 19 from the west. Every lock is 20 feet wide, and 74 feet long within the gates. The mean breadth of the canal is 56 feet on the surface of the water, and 28 at the bottom; its depth about eight feet. Vessels of 68 feet keel, and drawing nearly eight feet water, can pass along the navigation. The canal in its course passes over 10 large aqueduct bridges, and three smaller ones; and there are 33 draw-bridges. At the beginning of January 1791, the company of proprietors had expended, in the space of 22 years, above L.330,000; the aqueduct bridge over the Kelvin alone having cost L.8,509. The length of the bridge is 350 feet, its breadth 57, of which the canal occupies 28, and the height from the surface of the river to the top of the parapet wall 57. The canal is supplied with water by seven reservoirs, covering 409 acres of ground, and containing 12,679 lock-fulls of water;

ter; and the company have it in their power to add two other reservoirs capable of containing 15,948 lock-fulls more. The tonnage dues are 2d. per ton each mile, with exceptions in favour of lime, manure, and sundry other articles. In 1792 the gross revenues were about L.14,000. There is a collateral cut to Glasgow two miles and three-quarters, and another of one mile from Port Dundas to the Monkland Canal; so that the whole extent of the great canal is thirty-eight miles and three quarters.

A general history of Stirlingshire, by William Nimmo, minister of Bothkennar, was published in 1770, 8vo. Pont's survey makes No. 29 of Bleau's atlas; and Edgar's map appeared in 1745. Sir Robert Sibbald composed an account of this shire; and there is a survey of several parishes in Macfarlane's collection, vol. 1.

Towns.—*Stirling*, a royal borough, the seat of a presbytery, an irregular and indifferently built town, containing 5256 inhabitants on the steep declivity of a rock, in the middle of a plain watered by the Forth, 35 miles N. W. of Edinburgh, 27 E. of Glasgow, and 40 S. W. of Perth. At the upper or N. W. end of the town, is a strong castle on a rocky precipice; and within its walls is a palace begun by James V. and finished in a singular style of architecture. The parliament hall was a spacious room 120 feet long, roofed with Norway oak. The royal apartments are dismantled, and the rest converted into barracks. The park was extensive and surrounded by a stone wall. Below the rock to the westward of the castle, are vestiges of spacious gardens, parterres, and a labyrinth. The fortifications were enlarged by Queen Ann, and bravely defended by General Blakeney, A. D. 1745. This castle has been repeatedly besieged, taken, dismantled, and rebuilt, during the wars between the English and Scots, as well as in the civil dissensions of the latter. The prospect thence is extensive and delightful. To the north

are the Ochill hills verdant to the summit ; to the west the Strath of Monteith is bounded by high mountains ; and a fertile tract, called the Carse of Stirling, is open eastward to Edinburgh and Arthur's seat. At the head of the principal street are the ruins of a palace built A. D. 1570, by John Earl of Marr, in the minority of James VI. In the street leading to the castle, is a house built by Sir William Alexander, principal secretary of state to Charles I. who created him Earl of Stirling, A. D. 1633. It was afterwards bought by the Duke of Argyle. A house of Dominicans was founded here by Alexander II. A. D. 1233, and a convent of Franciscans by James IV. A. D. 1494. Near Stirling, Wallace defeated the English army A. D. 1297. The principal manufactures in the town are carpets, other woollen stuffs, and coarse muslins.

Torwood, where the pretender and his army encamped, lies south of Stirling ; and near it is a cave cut out of the rock, half a mile from the remains of an oak, supposed to have been 12 feet diameter, in the body of which Wallace is said to have secreted himself after his defeat in the north. Adjoining to this is a square field, where Donald Cargill a clergyman excommunicated King Charles II.

Bannockburn, where the English were defeated by the Scots, A. D. 1314, is about three miles southward of Stirling, in the road to Carron. The stone where the royal standard was fixed is still shewn ; and the scene of the battle is at present known by the name of *Foot of the Green*, a fine campaign field gently rising from the rivulet called Bannockburn.

Dunipace are two artificial mounts of a conical form, upwards of 60 feet high, each covering an acre of land, near the bank of the Carron, in the road between Stirling and Kilsyth. There many national causes have been determined, sometimes by monarchs in person, and many treaties of peace have been concluded.

Kilsyth, a small, compact, market town, where the covenanters were defeated by the Marquis of Montrose in 1645, 12 miles west of Falkirk,

Falkirk, near the Kelvin and the border of Lanarkshire, on a rising ground, in a rugged valley, along the north side of which Campsie hills extend from east to west. The road to Falkirk lies through a broken, rough, and uneven country, of a light and barren soil, along the north side of the canal. Near Falkirk, there is a delightful prospect of a level, fertile, highly cultivated and populous territory, extending northward to Carron and the Forth. In the parish of Kilsyth are rich mines of ironstone and coal. Under the church is an arched vault, erected as a cemetery for the family of the Viscount Kilsyth, whose estate was forfeited by rebellion in 1715. Lady Kilsyth, with her infant, was killed in Holland by the falling of a roof. Her body was embalmed and brought hither for interment in 1717. In 1780 the outer wooden covering being decayed, the leaden coffin was opened, when the lady and her child were both found as entire, and the shroud and ribbons as clear and fresh, as on the day they were placed in the tomb.

Falkirk, a considerable, indifferently built, dirty market town, containing 3,838 inhabitants, noted for its great fairs, or trysts for black cattle, near the grand canal, on the right hand of the Carron, 11 miles S. of Stirling, and 24 from Edinburgh. In its vicinity John de Graham, called Wallace's right hand, was slain by the English in battle A. D. 1298; and the king's forces were defeated by the rebels in 1746. The adjacent territory, called the Carse, appears to have been overflowed by the sea, as anchors have been dug out of the ground at some distance from the shore.

On the banks of the river Carron, an iron manufacture was established about the year 1760, and at present is one of the greatest founderies in Europe. Upwards of a thousand workmen are employed, and about 150 carts for driving coal, ironstone, &c. The works consist of five blast furnaces, 16 air furnaces, 13 cupola furnaces, a clay mill for grind-

ing clay, and an engine that raises $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons water at one stroke, and $31\frac{1}{2}$ in a minute. This engine consumes 16 tons of coals in 24 hours. In the other works 120 tons of coal are burnt every day. There are four mills for boring guns, pipes, cylinders, &c. Several forges are employed in making anchors, anvils, and maleable iron, &c.

No vestige of Arthur's Oven remains. This fabric was circular, 19 feet and a half diameter, 27 high, and open at the top, formed of regular courses of hewn stone without cement. The original design of it is unknown. An ancient author informs us, that Carausius, on the bank of the Carron, built a round house in memory of his victory; Stukeley supposed it to be a temple in imitation of the pantheon, and dedicated to Romulus; Sibbald took it for a temple of Terminus built by Severus, so did Buchanan at first, but afterwards for a trophy or tomb; Horsley thought it a mausoleum like that of Metella at Rome called Capo di Bove. Sir Michael Bruce, A. D. 1742, with aggravated vandal barbarity, destroyed this remarkable monument of antiquity, for the purpose of fencing a mill-pond. (See a poem on this subject in Maitland's history of Scotland.)

Between Carron-work and Falkirk, near the bank of the river, at Camelot or Camelon, is the confused vestige of an ancient town or station. Many circumstances render it probable, not only that the river Carron was anciently navigable higher than the site of Camelon, but also that the sea covered the whole of the district now called the *Carse*, which is very little raised above the level of the Frith, and in many places is defended by banks.

A village now of considerable extent, called Grangemouth, was founded by Sir Lawrence Dundas, upon the angle formed by the junction of the river Carron and the canal. Vessels bring into this port timber, hemp, flax, deals and iron, from the Baltic, Norway, and Sweden, and grain from foreign markets, as well as from the coasts of Scotland and England.

England. The trade to London is carried on by the Carron shipping company.

On the east border of the county, and left bank of the Avon, about half a mile above Linlithgow bridge, are some remains of an old abbey, called Manuel, founded by Malcolm IV. in the year 1156, and consecrated to the Virgin Mary.

In the north-west corner of the county is Benlomond, 3262 feet above the level of the sea. The ascent on the west side of that mountain is steep, but from the south it is gradual till near the top, and then it is somewhat steeper. From its summit there is an extensive view as far as Edinburgh, Ayr, the frith of Clyde and the western ocean.

This county, situate in the direct passage from the southern to the northern parts of the island, contains several relics of antiquity, and has been the scene of many memorable transactions. Agricola's wall has been already described. A Roman highway, which from Solway frith passes through Annandale and Clydesdale, approaches the wall at Castlecary, runs eastward to Camelon, where it meets the highway from Crummond. Changing the direction of its course, it proceeds north by Bannockburn, Stirling, &c. to Perthshire. In the eastern parts of this shire, many battles have been fought, and almost every field has been bathed in human blood. Sir William Wallace, A. D. 1297, defeated Cressingham near Stirling bridge. Edward I. king of England, by his victory at Falkirk in 1298, endangered the liberties and independence of Scotland. The decisive battle of Bannockburn freed the nation from the English yoke; and at Sanchieburn, A. D. 1488, James III. lost his life.

15. DUMBARTONSHIRE.

DUMBARTONSHIRE, in the form of a crescent, is bounded on the north by Perthshire, on the east by Stirlingshire, on the south by the shires.

shires of Lanark and Renfrew, on the west by Argyleshire ; lying in 56° N. latitude, and $4^{\circ} 35'$ W. longitude from Greenwich ; being 24 miles from north to south, 50 from west to east, and 5—12 in breadth ; containing 12 parishes, 3,375 houses, 4,418 families, and 20,710 inhabitants. The valued rent is L. 33,327 Scots, and the real rent about L. 34,500 Sterling.

The north part of this county is bleak, heathy, and mountainous ; but the lower and eastern parts are tolerably fertile and well inhabited.

Lochlomond is an expanse of fresh water, supplied by the river Fall and subterranean springs, bounded by mountains, extending from north to south 26 miles. Its breadth towards the south end is from 8 to 10 miles, but less in the upper part. It is considerably deeper where it is narrow, than where its breadth is greatest. The depth at the foot of Benlomond is about 120 fathoms, but in the south end it is about 20, and in many places not above 14. From Rowerdennan to the north extremity, the water never freezes. In this lake are about 30 islands, of which 13 or 14 are beautifully wooded with oak, alder, and birch. The rest are small, and some of them the points of bare rocks only. Inch-cailloch contains the ruins of a nunnery, and Inch-galbraith those of a castle. Inch-murin is the largest, being two miles long, and three quarters of a mile broad, finely wooded, and stocked with fallow-deer. In the south part of this island, are the ruins of a castle formerly belonging to the family of Lennox. The surface of the lake, for several years past, has gradually increased and invaded the adjacent shore, owing partly to the mud and gravel washed down from the mountains, and partly to the falling in of the banks of the Leven which impedes its discharge. The best prospect of the lake is from a promontory, above Luss a village on its western shore, where it begins to contract itself. A very advantageous view of it, and 16 of its islands, may be had by ascending the moors seven miles south of Luss, a little above a square stone with a hole in

in it like the base of a cross, and called Corstone, *q. d.* Cross-stone: but the most picturesque view, especially of its upper part, may be had from Tarbet inn opposite to Benlomond. In the military road along the lake, the traveller is entertained with the most picturesque scenery that nature can afford, viz. woods, cultivated vallies, deep glens, streams of water rushing down from heathy mountains in rugged channels, islands shaded with trees, and the lofty Ben reaching the clouds. But that road, being too steep and rugged, is now almost deserted. From Luss southward, the country gradually improves; the mountains sink into small hills, the soil is well cultivated, and beautifully diversified with natural woods, plantations, farms, and villas. Lochlong, an inlet of the sea, nearly parallel to Lochlomond, extends along the western boundary of the county; and on the south the river Clyde forms a considerable frith.

The river Leven, remarkable for the softness of its water and the clearness of its stream, flows from the south extremity of Lochlomond, and after a course of five miles falls into the Clyde below Dumbarton. The tide ascends this river about two miles, and on its banks are several print-fields and bleaching grounds. In some years the duties for printing cloth have amounted to L. 44,000, which is nearly 10 per cent. of the whole value.

A map of this county, from an actual survey, laid down from a scale of an inch to a mile, by Charles Ross, was published in two sheets.

Towns, &c. *Dumbarton*, Alcluyd, a royal borough, the seat of a presbytery, and a tolerably built town, containing upwards of 2541 inhabitants, is situate in the form of a crescent, on the left bank of the Leven near its influx into the Clyde, 14 miles and a half W. N. W. of Glasgow, and 58 from Edinburgh. The collegiate church was founded by the Countess of Lennox in the middle of the 15th century. This place has a considerable glass manufacture, and about 2000 tons of shipping, but is not in a flourishing state. The castle, garrisoned by invalids, stands

stands on a vast rock with two tops of unequal height, steep on every side, rising to the height of 500 feet, and overlooking the mouth of the Leven and frith of Clyde. On the western top, which is the highest and almost inaccessible, are the remains of a watch-tower, whence seven counties may be seen. Between the summits there is a space so inclosed by nature and art as to admit a number of buildings on the slope. On the north side, a square tower is said to have been the residence of Wallace, while the English were in possession of the south side. The harbour is a creek of difficult entrance in the mouth of the river.

Renton, a village consisting of three parallel streets, built since the year 1782, for the accommodation of people employed in the neighbouring printfields, about two miles N. of Dumbarton. Dalquhurn, an old house in that vicinity, is the birth-place of Dr Smollet, author of *Roderick Random*, &c. to whose memory a column, with a Latin inscription, has been erected.

Kirkintilloch, a borough of barony erected A. D. 1170, by William king of Scots, is a small manufacturing town, and a thoroughfare between Glasgow and Edinburgh, seven miles from the former and 39 from the latter. The ancient Roman wall called Graham's dyke, and the modern navigable canal between the Forth and Clyde, pass through that parish from west to east.

16. CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, a very small county, is bounded on the south by the Forth which separates it from Stirlingshire, and on all other sides by the county of Perth; lying in $56^{\circ} 6'$ N. latitude, and $3^{\circ} 25'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 6—9 miles from north to south, and 8—10 from west to east. On the west and north sides it is deeply indented by the shires of Perth and Stirling. The declivities of the Ochills

are covered with verdure ; the middle of the county is a thin soil ; the tract along the Forth, consisting of a rich clay, is abundantly fertile. Coal is found in great plenty, and is exported to different counties.

This shire contains 5 parishes, 2100 houses, 2612 families, and 10,858 inhabitants. Its valued rent is L.26,482 Scots, and its real rent upwards of L.14,000 Sterling.

The river Devon rises in the Ochills, almost due north of its influx into the Forth, and in a circuitous course runs eastward through a cognominal valley to the border of Kinrosshire, where it rushes through a horrible chasm about 80 feet deep, very narrow, and covered by one arch called the *Rumbling Bridge*. Suddenly changing the direction of its course, it proceeds westward, forces its way through obstructing rocks, falls with a tremendous noise into an immense pit named the *Caldronlin*, in one sheet precipitates from a height upwards of 30 feet upon huge stones torn from the face of the rock, flows by Tillicoultry, Alva, &c. and loses itself in the Forth two miles above Alloa.

An accurate delineation of this county may be found in Stobie's map of Perthshire, and in Arrowsmith's map of Scotland.

Towns.—*Clackmannan*, a small town consisting of one broad street, meanly built, containing upwards of 639 inhabitants, pleasantly situate on a sloping hill, a mile north of the Forth, and 190 feet above the level of that river. It has a harbour for small vessels at the mouth of the black Devon. On the summit of the eminence are the remains of a tower said to have been built by King Robert Bruce. It commands an extensive and beautiful prospect of the surrounding country. Adjoining to that tower stands an old mansion, the residence of the family of Bruce till the direct line became extinct in 1772. A large sword with a helmet, used, it is said, by King Robert Bruce at the battle of Bannockburn, was in 1791 bequeathed by the widow of Henry Bruce, the last of the line, to the present Earl of Elgin. There is abundance of coal in that

neighbourhood. On the banks of the Devon north of the town, within 3 miles of the port of Alloa, an iron manufacture of considerable extent was lately established. Several of the works have been formed by excavations made in a rock. In the river Forth, above and below Clackmannan, the tides exhibit a singular phenomenon, which happens always in good weather, during the neap tides, and sometimes also during the spring tides. When the water has flowed three hours, it then runs back for about an hour and a half, nearly as far as when it began to flow. It returns immediately, and flows during another hour and a half to the same height it was before; and this change takes place both in the flood and ebb tides. In tempestuous weather this phenomenon is not regular.

Alloa, an indifferently built market town containing 5,214 inhabitants, has a tolerable harbour and an excellent dry dock, on the Forth, two miles W. of Clackmannan, seven E. of Stirling, and 16 W. of Dunfermline. It has a glass-house, and a considerable trade in coal. The manufactures are linen, muslin, ropes, nails, and a foundery. The river at high tide is about half a mile in breadth. At neap-tides it rises 12—15 feet, and at spring-tides 17—22. Above the dock is a safe and commodious ferry cross the Forth, called Craigward, or King's Ferry, where a pier has been built on each side of the river. On the east side of the town is a fine seat with elegant gardens, belonging to the family of Mar. The tower, which was built in the 13th century, is 89 feet high, with walls 11 feet in thickness. About a mile east of the town, there is an upright stone, seven feet four inches above the surface of the ground, and three feet in breadth. Upon it there is no inscription nor sculpture.

Castle-Campbell, formerly Castle-Gloom, the original seat of the family of Argyle, is pleasantly situate N. N. E. of Alloa, on a steep peninsulated rock, between two hills, in a deep glen of the Ochills, shagged with brush-wood. It was demolished by the Marquis of Montrose A.D. 1645. The scenery there is awfully romantic.

At

At the south-west extremity of this shire, half a mile below Stirling, on a peninsula formed by the meandering Forth, are the ruins of Cambuskenneth abbey, founded by David I. A. D. 1147, for Augustin monks. Here James III. and his queen were buried. During the space of two centuries after its erection, this abbey was almost every year acquiring fresh additions of wealth and power. In 1559 it was pillaged, and great part of the fabric was demolished by the reformers.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and his brother Sir Robert, were born at Tulibody in this county.

17. KINROSS-SHIRE.

KINROSS-SHIRE, a part of the county of Fife, is bounded on the west and north by Perthshire, and on the other sides by Fife; lying in $56^{\circ} 10'$ N. latitude, and $3^{\circ} 25'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 6—10 miles from north to south, and 8—12 from west to east. The greater part of it is level, and of a thin soil. There are some barren moors and mosses, and several tracts well cultivated and fruitful.

This county contains seven parishes, 1372 houses, 1686 families, and 6725 inhabitants. Its valued rent is L. 20,192 Scots, and its real rent about L. 14,000 Sterling.

Lochleven is a fine lake, about 12 miles in circumference, bounded on the east by Lomond hill, and on the south by that of Benarty. It contains several islands, the most noted of which lies near the western shore one acre and three quarters in extent, encompassed with a rampart of stone nearly of a quadrangular form. Its castle, mentioned in history as early as 1335, consisted of many apartments, all now in ruins. There Mary Queen of Scots was sometime confined, and thence she made her escape May 1568. The Earl of Northumberland was imprisoned there

from 1569 to 1572. St Serf's island, containing 48 acres of good pasture, was anciently a residence of the Culdees, and afterwards the seat of a priory. This lake produces great quantities of the finest trouts, perches, and eels.

The river Leven flows from the east end of the lake. A little north of its efflux are the ruins of the monastery of Portmoak, which was united to St Leonard's college in St Andrews, A. D. 1570. One corner of it only remains to shew the place where it stood.

A survey of this county is included in Ainslie's accurate map of Fife-shire.

Town.—*Kinross*, a small manufacturing and market town, containing 2124 inhabitants, situate half a mile west of Lochleven, in a plain, 15 miles south of Perth, in the road to Queensferry, and 25 from Edinburgh. It was formerly noted for cutlery ware; but its chief manufacture at present is linen. On the border of the lake, there is an elegant seat built by the celebrated architect Sir William Bruce, the proprietor, A. D. 1685, and surrounded with plantations. The residence of the Earls of Morton, in that neighbourhood, was demolished in 1723; but its site may be still traced north of the present garden.

18. FIFESHIRE.

FIFESHIRE is bounded on the north by the frith of Tay, on the east by the German Ocean, on the south by the Frith of Forth, on the west by the shires of Perth, Clackmannan, and Kinross; lying in $56^{\circ} 15'$ N. latitude, and $3^{\circ} 10'$ W. longitude from Greenwich; being 17 miles from north to south, and 19—26 from west to east; but from north-east to south-west upwards of 40 miles; containing 63 parishes, 13 royal burghs, 59 villages, 17,065 houses, 22,298 families, and 93,743 inhabitants. Its
valued

valued rent is L. 362,584 Scots; its real rent exceeds L. 174,000 Sterling. The face of the country is agreeably diversified. Towards the western border are two lofty hills, called the East and West Lomonds, the former of which is 1260, and the latter 1280 feet in height. On the summit of the West Lomond is a large heap of loose stones. A lead mine was recently opened on the south side of the eastern hill. A ridge of green and rocky hills extends along the north boundary; and a barren elevated tract runs through the middle of the county from west to east. The vallies and low grounds, for most part, are cultivated and fertile. A well improved, fruitful, and populous territory, lies along the south coast.

Rivers.—The Leven takes its rise in a lake of the same name, and runs eastward to the Frith, into which, augmented by the Orr, it falls at a town of the same name. The Eden originates on the confines of Perthshire, N. W. of the Lomonds, runs eastward through a level tract, and discharges itself into a bay of the German Ocean, two miles N. N. W. of St Andrews.

This county is noted for its excellent lime-quarries, coal-mines, and white freestone. The history and antiquities of it were published by Sir Robert Sibbald, M. D. 1710, folio. Ainslie's accurate map of Fife and Kinross, was delineated from an actual survey, and engraved on six sheets, in 1775.

Towns, &c.—*St Andrews*, originally called Mucross, afterwards Kilrymont, next Kilrule, which name continued till the Scots and Picts were incorporated, when it was changed into St Andrews,—a royal borough, and one of the most ancient towns in Scotland,—is situate on an elevated ground anciently a peninsula, at the bottom of a spacious bay on the east coast, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. S. E. of Dundee, and 40 N. E. of Edinburgh. In the year 518 it became an episcopal see, and in 1441 was erected into an archbishoprick. It was a city of great opulence in the times of Popery; and

and was noted for an annual fair to which merchants from all parts of Europe resorted. After the reformation it gradually fell into decay. At present it consists of three principal streets, running from west to east nearly, but not quite parallel, as they all terminate on the cathedral. The number of inhabitants in the town and suburbs does not exceed 3300. The harbour is small, with a difficult entrance. In Cromwell's time upwards of 60 ships belonged to this place; whereas now it commands nine vessels only.

The chief support of this town is the university founded by Bishop Wardlaw A. D. 1411, which for many years past has been upon the decline. This seminary formerly consisted of three colleges, viz. St Leonard's founded by Prior Hepburn A. D. 1512; St Salvator's, or old college, founded by Bishop Kennedy A. D. 1458; St Mary's, or new college, founded by Bishop Hamilton in 1553. The two former were united in 1747. The new and united colleges are independent on each other in their revenues and discipline. On the north side of the town, are the ruins of the castle founded A. D. 1155 on a rock, two sides of which are bathed by the sea. The walls at the principal entrance are still of their original height, but the apartments to the eastward, where Cardinal Beatoun was murdered, have been razed to the foundation. The cathedral, a magnificent building 370 feet in length, was founded by Bishop Arnold A. D. 1163, completed in the year 1320, and demolished by the Reformers in 1559. Three of its towers and a part of the south wall remain. The square tower of St Regulus's chapel, 107 feet high, built towards the conclusion of the 4th century, is still entire. The precinct of the priory is surrounded by a lofty wall, within which are the ruins of the prior's house. In the town there are still some vestiges of the following religious edifices, viz. a convent of Dominicans erected by Bishop Wishart A. D. 1274, at the west port of Northgate-street. To this house the convents of Cupar and St Monans were annexed by James V. A convent of Observantines was founded by Bishop Kennedy,

nedy, near the situation of the high-school; the collegiate church of Kirk-heugh, founded by Constantine III. stood on an eminence above the harbour. In the parish church there is a fine marble monument erected in memory of Archbishop Sharp, who was murdered in Magus-moor, three miles westward, May 3. 1675. The old college church is a fabric of admirable Gothic workmanship absurdly modernized. In that church is a magnificent monument of Bishop Kennedy, in opening which, after the Reformation, were found, it is said, six silver maces.

Some remarks on St Andrews were published by William Douglas A. D. 1728, 4to. In the British Museum MSS. Harl. 6375, 4to, is a treatise composed by Mr George Martin of Clermont in 1685, entitled *Reliquiæ D. Andreæ*, a work of some merit, corrected by Dr Jamieson. Delineations of St Andrews, by Mr Grierson, lately published, are useful as a traveller's guide. The fields on the south side of the town are highly cultivated and fertile; but on the north west lies a sandy low tract of some miles extent, which appears to have been anciently covered with water. Gairbridge of 6 arches over the Eden, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. of the town, was built by Henry Bishop Wardlaw, who died A. D. 1440.

Coupar, or *Cupar*, a small royal borough tolerably built, containing 4403 inhabitants, and the seat of a presbytery, in an extensive valley, on the left bank of the Eden, $30\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. of Edinburgh, 13 S. S. W. of Dundee, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ west of St Andrews. A convent of Dominicans was founded here by the Macduffs Earls of Fife at the foot of the Castle-hill. The manufactures of this place are coarse linen, osnaburghs, silesias, sheetings, &c. The environs consist partly of a light sandy soil and partly clay, and are indifferently fertile. The greater part of the level tract to the westward was anciently an extensive lake, or inlet of the sea. Three miles below Cupar, on the same river, is Dairsie an old castle, with a church built by Archbishop Spotiswood in 1622. At Balmerino, north of Cupar, on the coast of the frith of Tay, an abbey of Cistercian

Cistercian monks was founded by Alexander II. A. D. 1229, and at the reformation erected into a temporal lordship, in favour of Sir James Elphinston of Barnton, A. D. 1604. Some pillars of curious workmanship, semicircular vaults, &c. remain. South west of Balmerino, near the church of Criech, in a valley, lie the ruins of a strong castle, sometime occupied by Cardinal Beatoun; and to the westward is Norman's Law, a high hill whose summit was anciently fortified. Within Melville park, near an elegant seat belonging to the Earl of Leven, there is a square tower in tolerable preservation, which was the residence of Cardinal Beatoun in 1542. On the walls are several distinct heads of that prelate in relievo; and the arms of the family of Beatoun are entire.

Newburgh, a mean town of one street, containing 1936 inhabitants, 10½ miles north west of Coupar, on the bank of the Tay, opposite to a small island in the middle of the river. This place has some trade in osnaburghs and brown linen. About 590 yards from the west-port of Newburgh and 185 from the Tay, in the road to Abernethy, there is an upright pillar called Mugdrum Cross, with sculpture almost defaced. Macduff's Cross, 1560 yards thence, was broken in pieces by the reformers A. D. 1599. To the eastward of the town, are the ruins of the Abbey of Lindores, founded by David Earl of Huntington, brother to king William, upon his return from the Holy Land, about the year 1178. This abbey was erected into a temporal lordship, A. D. 1600, in favour of Patrick Lesly son to the Earl of Rothes. The upper part of the ridge of hills that extends from Newburgh eastward to the mouth of the Tay is covered with tolerable pastures; the lower part is well cultivated and fertile.

Auchtermuchty, a small market town whose parish contains 2060 inhabitants, pleasantly situate on a declivity, 4 miles south of Newburgh in the road to Falkland. About half a mile south of the town, is the village of Daneshalt, where, it is said, the Danes who invaded the country

country were checked in their progress, defeated, and compelled to retreat. Its chief manufacture is linen.

Falkland, erected into a royal borough by James II. A. D. 1458, is now a decayed town containing 937 inhabitants, at the foot of the east Lomond hill, nine miles S. W. of Cupar, and 12 north of Kirkaldy. There are considerable remains of the royal palace, near which are several houses built by James VI. for his attendants. David duke of Rothesay, eldest son of Robert III. was starved to death in the old castle, and buried in Lindores abbey. To the westward of the town are four parallel trenches, in the form of inverted wedges, from 250 to 300 yards in length. In the northern part of the parish, near Daneshalt, or Dunshelt, are vestiges of a camp consisting of five concentric circular trenches equidistant from one another, and separated by a bank of earth.

Dunfermline, a royal borough, the seat of a presbytery, and a flourishing town, noted for its manufactures of table linen, containing 9,980 inhabitants, near the S. W. extremity of the county, 13 miles from Edinburgh, three from the sea, and 190 feet above its level. Malcolm Canmore usually resided in a castle on a peninsulated hill in the adjacent valley, near which a palace was afterwards built. The southwest wall of the palace remains, and tradition points out the chimney of the apartment where Charles I. was born. Adjoining to the palace was a house built for Anne of Denmark, about 50 years ago inhabited, now demolished. A monastery for Benedictine monks was founded by Malcolm Canmore, and completed by Alexander I. It was raised to the dignity of an abbey by David I. but destroyed by the English in the 14th century. Several Scottish kings were interred in the church. To the north the country is hilly, bleak, and covered with heath, but abounds in limestone, ironstone, and coal. Below the town are the ruins of Roseyth castle, on a rock at full tide surrounded by the Forth.

Inverkeithing, an ancient, small, meanly built royal borough, consisting of one despicable street occupied by 2228 inhabitants, on a declivity, with a harbour open to the south-east, two miles from the north ferry, in the road to Kinross. This place was formerly walled, containing two convents of Franciscans and Dominicans, and was a royal residence during the reign of David I. It has a considerable trade in coal and salt. About a mile northward, on a rising ground, there is an upright stone 8 or 10 feet high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and 1 thick, with rude figures cut upon it, but now greatly defaced. It was the monument perhaps of some chieftain that had fallen in battle. At the north ferry there is a frequented passage across the frith, two miles in breadth. To the eastward of north ferry, almost opposite to Aberdour castle and village, is the island of Inchcolm, where an abbey was founded by Alexander I. about the year 1123 for canon regulars of St Augustine. Walter Bower, abbot of this place, was one of the continuators of John Fordon's *Scoti-chronicon*.

Burntisland, a small, indifferently built town, containing 1,530 inhabitants, erected into a royal borough by James VI. on a rocky peninsula, at the foot of a steep hill, three miles west of Kinghorn. The harbour is commodious, easily entered, secure, and of considerable depth. On the south-east side of the harbour are the remains of a fort. To the eastward the shore is sandy till it approaches the harbour of Pettycur within a mile of Kinghorn. On the hills north of the town are traces of ancient fortifications. About nine miles inland, near Loch-Ore, is a square encampment 2020 feet in circuit, and surrounded by several ramparts and ditches. Towards the eastern extremity of that lake, are the ruins of a castle built by Duncan de Lochore in the year 1160.

Kinghorn, an irregularly and meanly built royal borough, containing 2308 inhabitants, on a declivity bathed by the Frith of Forth, opposite to Leith, from which it is seven miles distant. The harbour is almost deserted;

deserted ; but Pettycur, a mile westward, is a frequented passage across the frith. The castle, now in ruins, was a royal residence, till Robert II. giving his daughter in marriage to Sir John Lyon, granted this town in part of her portion. On a rock of the coast, a mile east of the town, are the ruins of Seafeld castle, anciently the seat of the Moutrays, near which is a large cave. Between Kinghorn and Pettycur, the rocks along the coast are formed into basaltic columns of different diameters, and 12—14 feet in height. A precipice to the westward is noted as the place where Alexander III. unfortunately lost his life.

Kirkaldy, a royal borough, and the seat of a presbytery, consists of one street a mile in length, containing 3000 inhabitants, on a low sandy beach, with a small dry harbour, and a considerable trade in coals and salt, three miles east of Kinghorn. Here are some flourishing manufactures of striped hollands, checks, and ticks,—a tannery—stocking frames—spinning of cotton, &c. Many vessels belong to this port. The importation consists of corn, flax, flax-seed, linen yarn, wood, iron, ashes, tallow, bark, hides, &c. This town is also noted for being the birth-place of Michael Scot, the friar Bacon of Scotland ; Dr Drysdale of Edinburgh ; Dr Smith, author of the *Wealth of Nations* ; and other learned men. The country gradually rises behind the town, and is well cultivated, fruitful, and adorned with plantations and seats. *Grange*, a mile from the town, was the seat of Kirkaldy, a zealous partizan of Queen Mary, for whom he defended Edinburgh castle, and was put to an ignominious death by Morton the regent, A. D. 1573. In Path-head, a village between Kirkaldy and Dysart, were lately 43 smiths, who made about six millions of nails annually. At the east end of Dysart, on a rock projecting into the sea, are the ruins of Ravenscraig castle, which belonged to the family of St Clair. In Oliver Cromwell's time, it was occupied by a party of his troops, but for many years it has been uninhabited, and in a ruinous state. Beyond Dysart, near the

borough of Wester Wemyss, on a cliff about 30 feet above the level of the sea, is Wemyss castle, in which Lord Darnley had his first interview with Mary Queen of Scots, A. D. 1565; and in the vicinity of Easter-Wemyss, are the ruins of a castle said to have been built by Macduff, Earl of Fife. Two square towers, and a considerable part of a wall that surrounded the castle, remain, on an eminence about 100 yards from the shore.

Leven, a village containing about 1165 inhabitants, is situate at the mouth of a cognominal stream, 10 miles E. of Kirkaldy, on a low sandy plain that extends eastward several miles along the coast. It has a commodious harbour for small vessels. In that neighbourhood the Danes were defeated by the Scots under Constantine II. and in commemoration of this victory, a stone pillar was erected at Doctan, the sculpture on which is now defaced. Leven is seven miles east of Dysart.

Kennoway, a few miles inland from Leven, is a small manufacturing town of little note, containing about 1500 inhabitants.

Largo, a mean village at the foot of a hill, near the shore of a spacious bay $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Leven, and 8 W. of Pittenweem, is famous for being the birth place of Alexander Selkirk, celebrated by de Foe, under the name of Robinson Crusoe, born A. D. 1676. Master of the ship Cinqueports, he was put on shore A. D. 1703, on the island of Juan Fernandez for mutiny. There he remained four years and four months, and was brought to England by Captain Woods Rogers. In a plain, about a mile westward, are three upright stones, each measuring six yards above ground. There is no inscription or character upon them; but the tradition is that they are grave-stones of some Danish chiefs who had fallen in battle. Largo-law a noted sea mark, of a conical form, is upwards of 800 feet in height.

The

The coast from Largo to Fife Ness, the eastern extremity of the county, is planted with small fishing towns, and the inland territory with handsome seats. Among the former are Ely, Pittenweem the birth-place of Dr Douglas late bishop of Salisbury, Anstruther, Kilrenny, and Crail. *Pittenweem* is a small town, with an indifferent harbour, 21 miles E. of Kirkcaldy. Here was formerly a house of canons regular of St Augustine, and a cell dedicated to the mitred priory of St Andrews. *Anstruther* easter and wester are two inconsiderable boroughs separated by a small river. In the former a custom-house is established. The harbour does not admit ships of burden, and has a narrow entrance. *Crail*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of Pittenweem, and 10 from St Andrews, was a place of some note as early as the ninth century. Indifferently built, it consists of two streets extending along the shore, and has a small harbour. About the beginning of the 18th century, it was the rendezvous for the herring fishery in the Frith of Forth; but since that period this branch of trade has gradually declined. Across the east point of Fife, there is a large bulwark of stone called Danesdyke, now overgrown with grass; and near it is a cave in which the Danes, after their retreat from the battle of Leven, are said to have put Constantine the Scottish king to death.

The island of May lies in the mouth of the Frith of Forth, seven miles from Anstruther. It is one mile long and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in breadth, inhabited by one family, and yielding excellent pasture for sheep. On the east side there are several landing places; but on the west the rock is perpendicular, and of considerable elevation. This island anciently belonged to the monks of Reading in Yorkshire, for whom David I. founded here a monastery. On the highest part, a light-house was erected in the reign of Charles I. for the support and maintenance of which 2d. per ton is paid for every ship that passes up the frith. The revenue arising from this duty was A. D. 1800, farmed at L.1500 per annum.

19. FORFARSHIRE.

FORFARSHIRE, or the county of Angus, is bounded on the north by the shires of Aberdeen and Kincardine, on the east by the German ocean, on the south by the ocean and the Frith of Tay, on the west by Perthshire; lying in $56^{\circ} 40'$ N. latitude; being 26—34 miles from north to south, and 23—30 from west to east; containing 832 square miles, 56 parishes, 6 market towns, 20,195 houses, 24,087 families, and 99,127 inhabitants. Its valued rent is L.171,636 Scots; and its real rent L.122,000 Sterling.

The northern part of this county, called the Braes of Angus, lies among the Grampians, and is a mountainous, heathy, barren tract, separated from the braes of Marr by a ridge called Binchinnin hills. Through the middle of the southern division, the Sidla hills run from west to east, and terminate in the promontory of Red-head. The districts on either side of this ridge are tolerably level and abundantly fertile.

Minerals, &c.—No symptom of coal has been hitherto discovered. A vein of lead ore runs through the parish of Lochlee, near the north border of the county, in a direction nearly east and west. There is abundance of freestone and limestone. The three principal quarries of the latter are at Budden in the parish of Craig—at Logiepert—and at Strickathrow. Marle is found in many parts, viz. at Auchterhouse, Baikie, Kinordy, Forfar, Restennet, Rescobie, Balgavies, &c.

Rivers.—The north Esk, composed of three streams, viz. the Lee, Mark, and Tarf, which have their sources in the parish of Lochlee, runs south east to the German ocean, and in the lower part of its course is the common boundary of Angus and Mearns. The south Esk takes its rise near the N. W. frontier of the county. Thence it descends S. S. E.

E. to Cortachie, and eastward by Brechin to Montrose, below which it falls into the Ocean. The course of the Isla has been already described. The Dean originates in the lake of Forfar, and runs westward to the Isla into which it falls near Meigle. The Dighty, a small stream, from Lundie lake in the western part of the county, flows eastward through the valley of Strathmartine, and loses itself in the Tay a furlong west of Monyfieth. The Lunan issues from a well near Forfar, traverses several lakes, and proceeds eastward through a fruitful valley to a cognominal bay near Redcastle, 4 miles south of Montrose.

Robert Edward minister of Murroes, A. D. 1678, published a superficial description of this county, accompanied by a map afterwards inserted in Janson's atlas. Ainslie's accurate map, in 4 sheets, was published in 1794.

Towns.—*Dundee*, a royal borough, the seat of a presbytery, and an irregularly built, flourishing town, containing 26,084 inhabitants, is situated at the foot of a steep hill, on the north bank of the Tay, 6 miles above the mouth of that river, and 40 N. N. E. of Edinburgh. The market place is a spacious square, whence four principal streets branch out, beside two lately opened to the shore. Some of the public buildings are handsome, viz. the Town-house finished in 1743, the Trades-hall and Episcopal Chapel on opposite sides of the market place, and two churches recently erected. The tower of the great church, built by David Earl of Huntington towards the conclusion of the 12th century, is a square Gothic structure 156 feet in height. The following religious houses were founded at different periods, but few vestiges of them remain;—a convent of Nuns who followed the rule of St Francis,—a house for Franciscans founded by Dornagilla daughter of Allan Lord of Gallo-way,—a convent of Dominicans built by Andrew Abercrombie a burgess of the town,—and a house of Mathurin Friars founded by James Lindsay before the year 1392. The principal manufacture is linen of various kinds,

kinds, of which upwards of 4,000,000 yards are annually manufactured ; besides cotton, coloured thread, cordage for shipping, leather, boots, shoes, soap, sugar, and cast iron. The revenue arising from the trade and manufactures of Dundee is estimated at L.56,845. The harbour is secure, and the aestuary of the Tay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth, forms a spacious road ; but the mouth of the river is of difficult entrance. In 1656, there were 10 vessels belonging to this town of 590 tons in whole. In 1792 the number of vessels was 116, measuring 8550 tons. In the present year, A. D. 1808, 163 ships of 13,500 tons belong to this port. Dundee, on the land side formerly environed by a wall and ditch, was reckoned a place of strength. Its castle, situate on a rock near the middle of the town, was demolished by Sir William Wallace. The town itself was taken and brunt by Edward I. ; again by Richard II. ; and a third time by Edward VI. It suffered greatly during the reign of Charles II. and the usurpation of Crömwell. In 1651 it was besieged by General Monk. After an obstinate resistance he took it by assault, gave it up to plunder, and massacred the inhabitants. At this time it was full of all the rich furniture, the plate, and money of the kingdom, which had been sent thither as to a place of safety. The environs consist of sloping banks, well cultivated and fruitful. On the north side of the town stands the *Law*, an elevated green hill, where remains of fortifications are seen, and which commands an extensive prospect. Broughty castle, in ruins, is situate 3 miles eastward on a low rocky promontory. Four miles below that castle, two light-houses are maintained for the direction of ships through the shoals and sand banks which indent the channel. The largest is a circular stone building, erected on a sandy beach ; the other a moveable wooden fabric, is supported by rollers. When the two lights are seen in one, the pilot may securely navigate the river.

The country that extends along the coast, between Dundee and Aberbrothick, is tolerably level and fertile. Seven miles east of Dundee

and one from the coast, is the hill of Laws, whose flat and verdant summit is 133 yards long and 66 broad, commanding an extensive prospect. Vestiges of the outer wall partially vitrified and the foundations of several buildings remain.—Near the village of Panbride, about four miles east of Laws, there is a monument called Camus' Cross, erected to perpetuate the memory of the defeat of the Danes by the Scotch army under Malcolm II. Panmuir house is pleasantly situate on a rising ground north of Panbride.

Aberbrothick, or Arbroath, a royal borough, and the seat of a presbytery, an indifferently built manufacturing town, containing 4943 inhabitants, is situate at the mouth of the rivulet Brothick, 17 miles east of Dundee. Its principal manufactures are sail-coth, osnaburghs, and other brown linen. Thirty-four vessels of 1850 tons belong to the harbour, which is artificial and dry at low water, with a narrow entrance. A magnificent abbey, now in ruins, was founded here and richly endowed by William the Lyon A. D. 1178, for Tironensian monks. The church was 275 feet long and 67 wide, and the transepts 165 by 27 feet, with three towers and a chapter house. This abbey was erected into a temporal lordship in favour of James Marquis of Hamilton, and afterwards belonged to the Earl of Dysart, from whom Patrick Maule purchased it, with a right of patronage to 34 parishes; but the estate and patronage were forfeited to the crown in 1715. In the neighbourhood is a mineral spring frequented by people affected with scrophula and stomachic disorders. To the eastward of the town there are some remarkable caves on the coast.

The road from Aberbrothick N. E. to Montrose lies through a well cultivated territory. On the right hand is Red-head, a noted promontory and sea mark, 45 fathoms high; beyond which, at the bottom of Lunan bay, are the ruins of Redcastle, anciently a hunting seat of the Scottish kings. The bay affords safe anchorage, except in easterly gales.

Montrose, in the oldest charter called Salork, and afterward Monrois, and Munros, a name of uncertain etymology, is a considerable and handsomely built royal borough, consisting of one broad and regular street on a gentle eminence, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. of Aberbrothick, containing 7,974 inhabitants. It is situate near the mouth of the South Esk, on a sandy peninsula formed by the German ocean, the river, and an inland bay almost dry at low water. The house in which the Marquis of Montrose was born is still to be seen. The principal manufactures are osnaburghs, sheeting, thread, and sail-cloth. To the harbour, A. D. 1789, 53 vessels belonged, measuring 3543 tons. The gently rising hills on either side of the bay, are highly cultivated and adorned with handsome seats; and two miles west of the bottom of the bay, is Kinnaird castle, the most elegant modern residence in the county. A sandy tract east of the town was anciently covered by the sea. A bridge was lately built over the river 700 feet long, 400 in the middle which is of wood, and 150 at each end of stone. Another bridge 300 feet long, entirely of stone, unites the island of Inchbryock to the parish of Craig, which renders the communication complete. The expence of both bridges was L.10,241.

Brechin, a considerable royal borough, formerly a bishop's see, the seat of a presbytery, and a manufacturing town, containing 5,466 inhabitants, is situate on a declivity bathed by the South Esk, and indifferently built, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. of Forfar, and 6 W. of Montrose. The present church is part of the ancient cathedral, the choir being demolished. The round tower, of ancient but uncertain date, is 80 feet high, 8 feet diameter within, and 48 in circumference. It has no stair, and only two windows or loop holes, except four in the roof. See Archaeol. v. 2. There is a vestige of the castle that was bravely defended against Edward I. At Kethick, two miles northward of Brechin, are traces of a Roman encampment, the extent of which cannot now be known; but there,

there, it is probable, the battle between Agricola and the Caledonians was fought. From the short account of Tacitus, the scene of that engagement must be determined by the following principles: 1. That the situation of the Caledonian army on the side and summit of a part of the Grampians, was such that Agricola found it necessary to dislodge and disperse them for the security of his acquisitions. 2. That the position of the Caledonians was on a moderate declivity from the ridge to the bottom, and fit for exhibiting a favourable show of their forces, as well as for receiving with advantage the attack of the Romans. 3. That there was between their position and the front of the Roman intrenched camp, an interval of the lowest skirt of the hill so far level as to admit of the evolutions of their war-chariots and horsemen. 4. That the Roman camp had been placed at such a distance, as, while it should admit of a short advance for the attack, was yet distant enough from the higher grounds occupied by the enemy to be free from alarm and annoyance in the night. 5. That there are remains of the Roman vallum and ditch, fragments of arms, tumuli, cairns, &c. 6. That the battle happened near a part of the Grampians, at no great distance from the sea shore, to which Agricola might retire without danger of his communication being cut off from his ships. 7. That after the battle he descended into Horestia, which lay on the south side of the Esk. Five miles N. N. W. of Brechin, there are two Pictish posts on two hills, a mile from each other, called White and Brown *Caterthun*. The former is about 100 yards above the level of the Strath. Its summit being an oval area of two arches nearly, is surrounded by a rampart of stone; beyond which is a ditch with an earthen breast-work. The entrance is by a single gate on the east end, and within the area foundations of buildings may be traced. Brown *Caterthun*, not so elevated as the other, and of a circular form, is fortified with slight earthen intrenchments.

At the village of Aberlemno, in the road from Brechin to Forfar, are several upright stones, adorned with emblematical figures, erected in commemoration of a victory obtained over the Danes who survived the battle of Panbride. In that neighbourhood is Finhaven hill, on whose summit are vestiges of a fort 173 yards long and 37 broad. There is no appearance of cement; but the wall seems to have undergone the action of fire. The height of the hill is about 500 yards above the river Esk. Near the fort there is a cavity which some antiquaries have conjectured to be the crater of a volcano.

Forfar, the county town, a royal borough, the seat of a presbytery, and a place of considerable trade, chiefly consists of one street irregularly and indifferently built, containing 5,165 inhabitants. It is situate at the foot of a hill, on the elevated border of a lake, near the centre of the county, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. of Glamis, and 72 from Edinburgh. Osnaburghs and other brown linen valued at L.40,000, and 10,000 pairs of coarse shoes are annually manufactured in this place. In the castle, long ago demolished, Malcolm Canmore held his parliament A. D. 1057, after the recovery of his kingdom from the usurpation of Macbeth. To the eastward of the town, on a heath, a battle was fought by the Scots and Picts in the year 831. Beyond that heath, on a small island in a lake, was situate the priory of Restennet, the repository of charters and other valuable papers belonging to the abbey of Jedburgh. Restennet lake, consisting of about 200 acres, and containing an inexhaustible quantity of marle, was lately drained.—In 1788 a survey was made for the purpose of bringing a navigable canal from Arbroath to Forfar. It would require 25 locks between Arbroath and Muirton fulling mill, which is an interval of 13 miles 1 furlong and 2 chains. The perpendicular height above low water mark is 196 feet, and the expence was estimated at L.17,788. 17s. 8d. But the plan is laid aside, as the trade at present would not defray the expence. At Caerbuddo, five miles

miles S. S. E. of Forfar, is a Roman camp called Haer-faulds, 2280 by 1080 feet, defended by one rampart and ditch. Without the S. E. angle there is an inclosure of about 105 paces square. Thence a Roman way has been traced eight miles north to the camp in the parish of Oathlaw.

Kirriemuir, an irregularly built, flourishing, manufacturing town, containing 4421 inhabitants, situate on the sloping bank of a rivulet, and environed by rising grounds, four miles north of Glammis, 16 from Dundee, and 13 W. of Brechin. The church is an elegant structure with a handsome spire. Osnaburgs and other brown linen, estimated at L.38,000, are annually manufactured, and 12,000 pairs of shoes are made for exportation. A barren tract covered with heath extends five miles westward to the banks of the Isla. In Oathlaw parish, 5 miles east of Kirriemuir, are vestiges of a Roman camp called Battledykes, the mean length of which is 2970 feet, and its breadth 1850. On the south side is a large tumulus or cairn of loose stones. There are traces of a Roman way thence to Wardykes, another camp, near Kethick, and nine miles E. of Oathlaw; but no vestige of a military road beyond Wardykes has been discovered.

Glammis, a small, well built market town, at the foot of a hill, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of Forfar, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ E. of Meigle. In its neighbourhood, a large castle, and residence of the family of Strathmore, stands in a low site on the bank of the Dean. A great part of it was pulled down by the late Earl, who designed to rebuild it in a modern style; but death prevented the execution of his plan. The apartment is still shewn where Malcolm II. expired. In his way down the Hunter-hill, and near the site of the present manse, he was wounded by a band of assassins, who fled with precipitation, and were drowned in the lake of Forfar; at both which spots a stone adorned with emblematical characters is erected to perpetuate the memory of the murder. About a mile northward, at the village of Cossens, is a pillar called St Orland's stone, on which symbolical

lical characters are rudely delineated. At the church of Eassie, two miles W. of the town, an ancient stone, decorated with several figures, lies in a rivulet, and will soon be defaced. Denoon-Law, 3 miles south west of Glamis, is a round hill in the Sidla Ridge, on whose summit the vestiges of a strong Pictish fortification may be traced. The outer wall, 340 yards in circumference, was built of stone without cement. There is one entrance from the north west. About midway between Glamis and Meigle, there is an oblong square encampment, 100 yards long and 60 broad, with a high rampart and deep ditch, formed by the English in the reign of Edward I.

Coupar, see Perthshire.—The Forfar division of this town contains 247 inhabitants.

The most noted mountains in the lower part of the county are Sidla and Kinpurnie-hill. The former is 1406 feet, and the latter 1251 above the level of the sea at Panbride. On the summit of Kinpurnie-hill, the proprietor of Belmont-castle lately built a square tower, whence there is an extensive and delightful prospect of Strathmore. Those two hills lie 7—9 miles N. N. W. of Dundee.

20. PERTHSHIRE.

THIS county, of a circular form, is bounded on the north by Inverness and Aberdeenshires, on the east by Forfarshire; on the south by the counties of Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, and Stirling; on the west by those of Argyle and Inverness; lying between 56° and $56^{\circ} 50'$ N. latitude, and between $1^{\circ} 42'$ W. and $0^{\circ} 10'$ E. of Edinburgh; being 46—58 miles from north to south, and 48—65 from west to east;—containing 80 parishes, 23,382 houses, 28,971 families, and 126,366 inhabitants. Its valued rent is L.339,818 Scots; and its real rent upwards of L.235,000 Sterling.

The

The northern part of this county is covered with the Grampians, among which lie many agreeable and fruitful vallies. To the south of those mountains, the county is subdivided into several extensive plains, the largest of which is Strathmore.

Rivers.—The Tay, Isla, and Erne, have been already described.

The Ericht, composed of two small streams which originate in the north east part of the county, runs southward by Craighall a romantic seat, Blairgowrie, &c. and falls into the Isla two miles north of Coupar. The Tummel flows from loch Rannoch, passes through a cognominal lake, and, augmented by the Garry below the pass of Killichrankie, runs south east to the vicinity of Logierate, where it loses itself in the Tay. The Almond, a small stream, runs south east through a glen of the same name to the Tay above Perth. The Teith, formed by the junction of several streams at Callender, after a short south east course, falls into the Forth above Stirling. Near Blair-Drummond, there is a cataract or fall of this river from a considerable height.

There are many lakes in this county, some of which are of great extent. Loch-Tay is 15 miles in length, *i. e.* from Kenmore at the north east, to Killin at the south west extremity, about one mile in breadth, and from 15 to 100 fathoms in depth. The banks on each side, diversified with villages and plantations, gradually rise to lofty mountains. Near the east end of the lake, on a small island, are the ruins of a priory belonging to Scone, founded by Alexander I. and here Sibylla his Queen is buried. Loch-Rannoch, north west of Schechallian, is 12 miles long and one broad nearly. Its north border is partly barren, and partly covered with wood; but along the south shore there is a margin of cultivated land bounded by natural wood; and a level tract at the east end of the lake is indifferently fertile. Loch-Ericht, on the north west boundary of the county, lies from north to south nearly, a few

few miles distant from the west end of Loch-Rannoch, into which its waters descend. Loch-Erne, 4 miles west of the village of Comrie, is about 8 miles long and 1 broad. Its banks, for above 5 miles on both sides, are covered with natural oak wood. Near each end of it, there is a small island, on which the remains of a castle are still visible.

Loch-Catherine, north of Ben-Lomond, near the N. W. extremity of Stirlingshire, is a considerable lake, remarkable at the east end for a singular picturesque scene, often visited by persons of taste.

The most noted mountains in this county, and their altitudes above the level of the sea, are as follows.—Ben-ledi in Monteith 3009 feet.—Benlech N. E. of Rannoch 2410.—Ben-vorlich near Loch-Erne 3300.—Ben-chonzie in Strathearn 2922.—Benmore south west of Loch-Tay 3856.—Bengloe east of Blair in Atholl 3661.—Ben-derig 3550.—Schehallian near the east end of Loch-Rannoch 3564.—Ben-lawers on the north side of Loch-Tay 4046.—Farragon east of Schehallian 2548.—Birnam-hill near Dunkeld 1580.—Dunsinnan-hill 1025.—Barry hill near Alyth 688.

Stobie's map of this county, drawn from an actual survey, is both accurate and elegant.

Perthshire is commonly subdivided into six districts, as follows:

1. *Athol*, Adhælis, an extensive and mountainous territory, watered by the Garry, the Tummel, and the Tay, and interspersed with several pleasant vallies, contains the following places of note.

Dunkeld, is a small indifferently built market town, containing about 1000 inhabitants, and the seat of a presbytery, in a deep valley, on the north bank of the Tay, surrounded with high mountains and almost inaccessible rocks covered with heath and wood, 15 miles north of Perth. A cathedral church was established here by David I. A. D. 1127. In this place there is an elegant seat with extensive gardens belonging to the Duke of Atholl. On the opposite side of the river is Birnam hill

noted for its blue slate quarries 10 miles N. W. of Dunsinnan which is on the south side of Strathmore. The lower part of Birnam hill was covered with wood in the time of Macbeth. About 2 miles S. W. of Dunkeld, on the small river Bran, there is a natural curiosity called the *Rumbling Bridge*, where the river precipitates over a rock into a deep and narrow chasm. About a mile below is a cascade with a hermitage on the top of a cliff. A fine bridge across the Tay has been lately constructed, at the east end of the town.

From Dunkeld a military road passes northward to Killicrankie, Blair, Dalnacardoch, Dalwhinie, and across Corryarick to Fort Augustus. Thence a branch extends along the south side of Loch Ness to Inverness; and another runs westward over Highbridge to Fort William, whence it proceeds southward to King's-house, over the black mountain to Tyndrum, or through Glenorchy to Inverary, &c. and along Loch Lomond to its southern extremity. From Dalwhinie a branch passes north east to Inverness and Fort George.

The highway from Dunkeld to Blair lies through a pleasant valley, diversified with woods, cultivated fields, hamlets, and seats.

Killicrankie is a narrow pass half a mile long, between two mountains, 15 miles north of Dunkeld. A road is cut out in the side of the mountain, and below it is a perpendicular precipice of 100 yards, at the foot of which the rapid Garry rolling over rocks in a darksome channel overhung with trees. On the north of the pass, in a small field, was fought a battle, A. D. 1689, between the King's forces commanded by general Mackay, and the rebels under Viscount Dundee who was killed in the moment of victory. A plain upright stone marks the spot where he fell.

Blair village is situate on a rising ground, 20 miles N. N. W. of Dunkeld, near the conflux of the Tilt and the Garry. Between that village and the river, in a plain, is an elegant seat of the Duke of Atholl. This castle was occupied by Montrose in 1644, stormed by Cromwell's

forces in 1653, and besieged by the rebels in 1746. Since that period it has been reduced in its height, and completely repaired. The lawn on which it stands is 438 feet above the level of the sea at Panbride.

There are many monuments of antiquity in the united parishes of Blair and Strowan. South east of Atholl House, on the east bank of the Tilt which falls into the Garry, is Clagh-ghil-Aindreas, or cemetery of Andrew's disciple, where many bones have been found entire in coffins composed of flags. To the southward of this stood Andersmass market now held at Perth. About a quarter of a mile higher on the same bank of the Tilt, is one of those round castles, or towers, so frequent in that country; half a mile beyond which stands Tom-a-vuir, or the hill of the fort, situate on a steep bank of the river. To the eastward of the Tilt, in Strathgroy, are two round castles on the top of a ridge fortified with double and in some places treble ditches. A quarter of a mile west of these castles, and along the Garry, lies Eelein-an-righ, *i. e.* the King's island, quit level; and below the castles are Dail-ruinich, or plain of the running horses, and Dail-an-aonuich, the plain of horse races. Half a mile above the castles, and near Clunemore, is a sacrificing cairn, 60 paces in circumference, having several flags on the top, which probably constituted the altar; and near it are two obelisks, seemingly a part of a circle or temple. About a mile north west of this cairn, on the bank of the Fender, stands Tulchan, a cairn larger than the former. Several miles north east of Tulchan, on the north side of Ben-gloe, is the rivulet Lochainn, which flows from Lochloch towards the Tilt. Upon Lochainn are vestiges of a house where the Earl of Atholl entertained James V. and his attendants, and which he burnt to the ground as soon as the king left it. On the south side of Ben-gloe, on a rising ground, are traces of a semicircular encampment with a moss in the front. To the eastward of that camp, along Glengairnag, are vestiges of a road, called Rod-na-banrinn, or the Queen's

Queen's road. On the summit of the rock of Fonn-a-vuic, is a large round castle. In the N. W. corner of Lochtummel, there is a small island, on which was formerly a house with a garden; within half a mile of which is Grenich, or field of the Sun, where are remains of an extensive Druidical work. To the north west are many heaps of stones over graves of the dead.

A little above the church of Strowan, on the south west bank of the Garry, is a small square eminence partly artificial surrounded by a foss; and in the church yard is an obelisk on which a cross is cut.

2. *Braidalbin*, or Breadalbane, a mountainous and extensive territory in the western part of the county, is watered by the Lyon, the Tay, and other streams.

Strath Tay, an agreeable, populous, and moderately fertile valley, extending from Logierate westward to the extremity of the lake, is adorned with several seats and fine plantations on either side of the river. Castle Menzies, built in 1571, is situate 9 miles west of Logierate, at the foot of a steep wooded hill, in a well cultivated plain, a mile from an handsome bridge over the Tay constructed by general Wade A. D. 1733. The site of this bridge is 293 feet above the level of the sea.

Moness, a small seat near the south end of the bridge, is noted for its fine cascades and romantic scenery in a deep wooded glen.

Glen Lyon, is a narrow valley, watered by a river of the same name, and separated from Loch-Tay by a lofty mountain. In this valley, near the village of Fortingal, is a field of about 80 acres surrounded by a single ditch and mound, said to have been a Roman encampment. But it is not probable that the Romans ever had a station there, or penetrated so far northward through woods and numerous defiles. With difficulty they maintained their posts in the low country: to have exposed themselves among the mountains would have been certain destruction. The immense area of that supposed camp is also

an objection to its being Roman ; for it is well known that the Romans adapted the extent of their fortifications to the number of their forces. That two or three Roman coins have been found in different parts of that country, is not even a presumption that the Romans were there ; for the Caledonians, in their frequent skirmishes with those invaders, were sometimes successful, and carried off to their fastnesses whatever spoils they found. In the church yard of Fortingal, are the remains of a yew-tree said to have been 52 feet in circumference.

Schechallian lies to the north of Kenmore, in $56^{\circ} 40'$ N. latitude. The attraction of this mountain, A. D. 1774, was found by Dr Maskelyne to be $5'' \frac{8}{12}$, and the mean density of the earth to be half that of the mountain, Phil. Trans. vol. 65. Rannoch, a level and indifferently fertile plain, lies between the N. W. base of Schechallian and the river Tumble, at the east end of a cognominal lake.

Kenmore, a small well built village, on a gentle eminence, at the east end of Loch-Tay, 23 miles N. W. of Dunkeld. In its neighbourhood is Taymouth, originally called Balloch Castle, a delightful seat of the Earl of Braidalbin, between two mountains covered with forests.

Killin, perhaps Cill-Fhin, a village pleasantly situate at the west end of Loch-Tay, 16 miles W. of Kenmore, between the rivers Lochy and Dochart, and on three sides sheltered by mountains. This, if we may rely on tradition, is the burial place of Fingal. There is a fine landscape on the north of the lake, formed by the rugged heights of Finlarig, Ben-lawers, and a rocky ridge behind Finlarig. Near the border of the lake, are the ruins of Finlarig castle, formerly the seat of the Campbells, Knights of Glenorchie, built between 1513 and 1523. The south side of Loch-Tay is extremely populous ; but the opposite side is thinly inhabited, rugged, steep, and indifferently fertile.

The road from Killin westward to Tyndrum, lies through Glendochart and Strathfillan, two pleasant vallies watered by the Tay. In
Lochdochart,

Lochdochart, whose borders are wooded, is an island covered with trees and containing the ruins of a castle, one of the nine subject to the great Knight of Loch Awe. In Strathfillan are the remains of a chapel, where cures are supposed to be performed in cases of lunacy. After offering some rags on a cairn, the patient is plunged thrice in a pool, and then left fast bound the whole night in the chapel. If he is found loose next morning, it is deemed a propitious omen; if otherwise, his cure remains doubtful. Tyndrum, *i. e.* the house on the height, is perhaps the most elevated habitation in Britain, 88 miles N. W. of Edinburgh and 19 west of Killin, near the source of the Tay, and the confines of Argyleshire. The distance between Tyndrum and Fort William is 41—47 miles. On the adjacent hills lead mines have been wrought.

3. *Monteith*, the south-west division of the county, is traversed from N. W. to S. E. by the river Teith, and on the south is bounded by the Forth. A considerable part of it is tolerably level, but indifferently fertile. Along the bank of the winding Forth, from the bridge of Gartmore 18 miles eastward to the bridge of Allan, is a flat tract of deep clay, partly covered with moss. This tract, containing marine fossils, and being few feet above the present level of the tide, is supposed to have been anciently an inlet of the sea.

Dumblane, a small and meanly built market town, and the seat of a presbytery, 6 miles north of Stirling and 32 S. W. of Perth. A bishopric was erected here in the reign of David II. The cathedral was 216 feet long and 56 broad, the quire of which is used as the place of public worship. The library of Archbishop Leighton, enlarged by several benefactions, remains, and was bequeathed for the use of the clergy in that diocese. The town and parish contains 2626 inhabitants. To the eastward is Sheriffmuir, the scene of a bloody conflict, A. D. 1715, between the king's forces and the rebel army. About 12 miles westward of Dumblane there is a small lake called the Loch of Monteith, in which

which is the island of Inchmahomo, containing the ruins of a priory founded for canons of Cambuskenneth. Five miles north of that lake and 11 W. N. W. of Dumblane, near the village of Callander, there is a fortification on the top of the Dun, above Bochastle, environed by three tire of ditches and mounds; and at some distance is another surrounded by a single mound and ditch. At the manse of Callander are the remains of an old castle, built or repaired A. D. 1596 by Livingston Earl of Linlithgow.

At Ardoch in Strathallan, six miles N. E. of Dumblane, on the road to Crieff, are the vestiges of a Roman camp. The mean length of this camp is 2800, and its breadth 1950 feet. Its internal area is 3,773,507 superficial feet, which would contain 28,000 men. The praetorium 450 by 400 feet is entire.

Culross is a small royal borough, consisting of one street built on the declivity of a steep hill, and another along the shore, in a detached part of Perthshire, environed by the counties of Fife and Clackmannan, on the north bank of the Forth, 5 miles west of Dumfermline and 10 east of Alloa. Here a Cistercian abbey was founded by Malcolm I. Thane of Fife, A. D. 1217; and an elegant seat was built about the year 1590 by Edward Lord Kinloss. Formerly the coal-works of Culross were the most considerable in Scotland; and an act of Parliament, A. D. 1663, ordained that the Culross chalder should be the standard measure for the kingdom. Opposite to the shore are sunken rocks interspersed, which renders the access for ships of burden incommodious and difficult. To the westward, near the Forth, is the site of Dunne-marle Castle, anciently a fort of the Macduffs' Thanes of Fife.

4. *Strathern*, principally consists of a fruitful valley, bounded on the north by the Grampians, and on the south by the verdant Ochills noted for sheep pastures. It is watered by the river Erne or Earn, and diversified with well improved inclosures, thriving plantations, and handsome

some seats. The lower part of this strath was probably, at a remote period, covered by the sea.

Crieff, a meanly built market town, containing 609 families and 2500 inhabitants, on the left hand of the Erne, $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Stirling, and 17 W. of Perth. A military road passes thence northward by Amulrie, crosses the Tay at Aberfeldy, and terminates in another great road at Dalnacardoch. To the south of *Crieff* is Drummond Castle, the ancient seat of the Earl of Perth. About five miles west of the town, on the Erne, is situate the village of Comrie, where many shocks of an earthquake have been lately felt. Near that village, at the conflux of the Ruchil and Erne, on the plain of Dealgin-ross, is a Roman camp, or rather two camps joined by an agger. One is 402 paces long and 392 broad; the other is considerably diminished by the encroachment of the Ruchil. This was a station of part of Agricola's army, when the main body was posted at Ardoch and Inverpeffrey, about six miles asunder. Here Gordon erroneously places the scene of Agricola's battle with Galgacus. The camp at Inverpeffrey, or Strageath, is nine miles east of Comrie, on the bank of the Erne. The lines and ditches are now levelled, except in a few places. In the village of Fowlis, about four miles east of *Crieff*, there is a remarkable cross of one stone, 11 feet high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and 3 at the base. The west face is adorned with a cross in relief, embellished with flowers and fret work in the shaft, and the opposite side is charged with historical reliefs. About a mile east of the church of Fowlis are the remains of a fort or castle, the seat of the ancient Earl of Strathearn. There the first Earl of that name resided in the reign of Alexander I. His grandson Gilbert, in the year 1200, founded the monastery of Inchaffray, whose ruins are contiguous to the south border of this parish.

Auchterarder, a mean village, consisting of one long street, in a barren tract, and the seat of a presbytery, 13 miles westward of Perth in the road

road to Stirling. On the north of the village are the ruins of a castle said to have been a hunting seat of Malcolm Kenmore. At the foot of the Ochills are some indistinct traces of ancient encampments. In the parish of Blackford, which lies west of Auchterarder, are some remains of Kincardine Castle, a Gothic building which was the ordinary residence of the ancestors of the Duke of Montrose; and Tullibardine Castle formerly the seat of the Earls of that name, at the rebellion A. D. 1715, garrisoned by a party of Marr's army, and taken by the Duke of Argyle.

Duplin is an elegant seat of the Earl of Kinnoull, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Perth, on the bank of the Erne. Here the English defeated the Scots A. D. 1332. The most fertile and populous part of the strath extends eastward from Duplin to the Tay. Two miles S. E. of Duplin is the village of Pitkeathly, noted for its mineral waters frequented in summer by persons afflicted with the scrophula, scurvy, gravel, &c. There are five distinct springs, all of the same quality, but of different degrees of strength, Phil. Trans. vol. 62. In the parish of Forgan-denny, west of Pitkeathly, on a rising ground in a valley through which the rivulet May flows, there are some remains of an ancient fortification; and to the south, on an eminence bathed by the May, is a square encampment, every side of which is about 90 yards in length. On the summit of a conical hill, called Castle Law, a mile and an half south of Forgan, are vestiges of buildings which have been environed by a wall. Half a mile N. W. of that Law, is Dumbuils-Law a craggy hill on whose summit are traces of an ancient fortress. In the parish of Dron, S. E. of Pitkeathly, on the descent of a hill, is a large mass of whinstone, of an irregular figure, about 10 feet in length and 7 in breadth, placed in a sloping direction on a flat stone. On gently pressing the higher end with the finger, it has a perceptible motion, vibrating in an arch of between one and two inches, and the vibration continues
sometime

sometime after the pressure is removed. The rocking stone of Balvaird 3 miles eastward, mentioned by Buchanan, has lost its balance.

Abernethy, anciently the capital of the Picts, now a mean village, on the south side of Erne mouth, 8 miles S. E. of Perth. In this place is a round tower, similar to that at Brechin, 74 feet high and 48 in circumference. The bishopric of this place, A. D. 840, was translated to St Andrews by Kenneth III. Here was also a convent of Culdees, which, A. D. 1272, was converted into a priory of canons regular. On the right bank of the Tay, 4 miles S. E. of Perth, are the ruins of Elcho, an ancient seat; a mile west of which are some remains of a religious house, founded by David Lindsay of Glenesk and his mother, on a spot of ground belonging to the Abbey of Dumfermline.

5. The district of Perth Proper, lies to the eastward of Strathearn, and includes the most fertile part of Strathmore.

Perth, a royal borough, the seat of a presbytery, a considerable and regularly built town, containing about 16,878 inhabitants, is situate in a valley on the south bank of the Tay, 15 miles south of Dunkeld, 40½ north of Edinburgh, 33—38 N. E. of Stirling. It was a place of some note in the beginning of the 12th century, as appears from the foundation charter of Holyroodhouse. The kings of Scotland, before James II., were crowned at Scone, and resided at Perth as the metropolis of the kingdom. No less than 14 national Councils were held here between 1201 and 1459. After the battle of Falkirk, 1298, Edward I. rebuilt the walls of this town, and made it the residence of his deputies. In 1306, it was attacked by Robert Bruce, who in 1311 burnt it and levelled the fortifications. After the battle of Duplin, Baliol repaired and strengthened it. In the year 1339 it stood a long siege against the regent, and was taken by draining the ditch. The walls were repaired by James II. The Marquis of Montrose seized it after the battle of Tippermoor; and Cromwell made himself master of it in 1651. The

Earl of Marr lay here a considerable time with his forces in 1715. At present the town is without towers, ports, or walls. It formerly contained a castle near the termination of the Skinnergate—a convent of Carthusian monks founded by James I.—a monastery of Franciscans by Lord Oliphant in 1460—and a priory of Dominicans by Alexander II. A. D. 1231. Gowrie's house, the scene of a mysterious conspiracy, was sometime ago converted into barracks, but that whole fabric is now demolished. The old bridge was destroyed in 1621; and an elegant one was lately built at the north end of the town, for the sum of L.26,000. It is 900 feet in length, and 22 in breadth. There is a small harbour, or pier for unloading ships, opposite to which are the ruins of a strong citadel called the Mount, built by Oliver Cromwell. Linen, grain, and salmon are the principal articles of exportation. Four miles westward from Perth, is Hunting Tower Castle, or Ruthven Castle, the ancient seat of the Gowrie family. This castle was the scene of a transaction, called the *Raid* of Ruthven, A. D. 1582. Most part of it now lies in ruins.

At the conflux of the Almond and Tay, above Perth, was a Roman station of a rectangular form surrounded by a rampart and ditch. Part of the north rampart is 226 yards long, and part of the south 150. The other two sides are levelled. Urns, bricks, lead, &c. have been found on the bank of the Almond near the Roman road.

Scone abbey was founded by Alexander I. for Augustine monks in 1114, on the east bank of the Tay, 2 miles above Perth, but was burnt by the populace at the reformation 1559. Here the kings of Scotland were crowned in a stone chair now in Westminster Abbey. The palace was begun by the Earl of Gowrie, and on his death was given by James VI. to the family of Stormont. It had two courts, one of which contained a gallery 175 feet long. Not many years ago, it was repaired and furnished; but the present proprietor has built a magnificent
palace

palace on its site. From Rome, a village near Scone, a Roman road may be traced N. E. to Whitefield, on the highest part of the ridge between Perth and Cargil; and thence, probably, it extended eastward through Strathmore, by Coupar, Meigle, Kirriemuir to the vicinity of Brechin. A branch reached north from Whitefield to the station at Delvin.

Loncarty, a village 4 miles north of Perth, on the right hand of the Tay, is celebrated for a decisive victory obtained over the Danes, by means of a gallant peasant surnamed Hay, in the reign of Kenneth III. The field of battle is now cultivated, and the tumuli, where human bones were found, are levelled; so that no indication of an engagement remains, except large unpolished stones, where the Danish general and officers were buried. At this village, is one of the most extensive bleaching grounds in Scotland. Several miles westward, in the parish of Monedie, on the bank of the Almond, are vestiges of the habitation and grave of Bessy Bell and Mary Gray, two distinguished beauties, celebrated by a Scottish bard. They retired to that lonely place to secure themselves from the plague; but, visited by a young gentleman, they caught the infection and died.

At the conflux of the Tay and Isla, are the ruins of Kinclaven Castle, once the residence of the renowned William Wallace.

At Delvin, or Inchtuthill, 10 miles north of Perth, on a square area of 160 acres, steep on all sides and elevated 60 feet above the surrounding plain, are traces of a Roman station about 500 yards square,—part of a redoubt near the eastern point of the area on the top of the bank,—a long line from east to west,—and, on the western part of the hill, a strong semicircular fort fenced on the east side by five ramparts of earth and as many ditches. In the area are several tumuli. This seems to have been one of the stations, or posts, which Agricola established at the foot of the Grampians; but not the place where he encamped be-

fore his engagement with Galgacus. Boetius says that the Picts had a town called Tulina on this elevated tract, which they deserted and burnt on the approach of the Romans. Three miles eastward, in the moor of Meiklour, there is a wall of earth about 24 feet thick, defended by a ditch on each side, 60 feet distant from the wall, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, viz. from the ancient course of the Tay eastward to the Isla, enclosing a space in the form of a Delta, bounded on the south and west by those rivers. Opposite nearly to Meiklour, on the elevated west bank of the Tay, are the ruins of Kinclaven Castle, formerly mentioned.

Clunie, a mean village, noted for the birth of the admirable Crichton A. D. 1551, is situate in a district called Stormount, 7 miles E. of Dunkeld, at the western extremity of a lake of the same name. Near the church, a castle stood on an eminence. About 200 yards from the west shore, there is a flat circular island containing about half an acre, raised a few feet above the ordinary level of the lake. On that island a castle was built about the beginning of the 16th century by the Bishop of Dunkeld, and is at present in tolerable repair. The lake is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circuit, and in some places 84 feet depth.

Blairgowrie, an inconsiderable market town, at the foot of the Grampians, near the west bank of the rapid Erich, 12 miles E. of Dunkeld, $18\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. of Dundee, $15\frac{1}{2}$ N. N. E. of Perth. Thence a military road passes northward by Spittle of Glenshee, Castletown of Braemar, Cockbridge, Camdelmore, Grantown, and bridge of Dulsie to Fort George,—107 miles. About 3 miles northward of Blairgowrie, at Craighall, one of the most romantic scenes in the county merits the notice of every traveller.

Alyth, a small market town, on a steep declivity, at the foot of the Grampian mountains, 3 miles N. N. W. of Meikle. Barry-hill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. of Alyth, commands an extensive view of Strathmore, and of several

several remarkable hills in the Sidla ridge, viz. Dunsinnan, Kinpurnie, Sidla, Finhaven, &c. all of which were anciently used as watch-towers and places of defence. The hill of Barry is of an oval form, and its summit is levelled into an area 180 feet long and 72 or 74 broad. Around this area a mound of earth was raised from 6 to 8 feet high, and 10—12 broad at top. On this mound a wall of freestone was built without any cement whatever. The foundation of the wall, composed of rough granite, remains, and is of the same breadth with the summit of the mound; so that Gordon's estimate of it is extremely erroneous. Among the ruins of the wall, there are several pieces of vitrified stone. The south and east sides of the fortress, where the hill gently slopes, are defended by a ditch 10 feet broad, and 12—16 below the foundation of the wall. A bridge was raised over the ditch 18 feet long and 2 broad, except towards each end where the breadth was increased. It was composed of stones laid together without much art, and vitrified above, below, and on both sides; so that the whole mass was firmly cemented. On the upper part of the bridge a stratum of gravel was laid to render the passage smooth and easy. This bridge I lately discovered, and examined with care. It is the sole part of the fort intentionally vitrified. A few yards beyond the ditch there is an outer wall. The north and north west sides of the hill are steep and inaccessible. The approach to the fort is from the north east along the verge of a precipice; and the entrance was secured by a wall of stone, the ruins of which are extant. About a quarter of a mile eastward, on the declivity of the hill, are some remains of another oval fort, of less extent than the preceding, consisting of a strong wall and ditch.

A few miles north of Barry, is the reeky Linn, a fine cascade of the river Isla, 30 feet in height; three miles below which are the ruins of Airly Castle, in Forfarshire, on an elevated peninsula formed by the rivers Melgun and Isla. This castle was demolished by the Marquis of Argyle A. D. 1640.

Meigle, is a small manufacturing town, and the seat of a presbytery, situate on a cognominal rivulet, in the centre of Strathmore, near the eastern border of the county ; $58\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Edinburgh, 18 N. E. of Perth, 13 N. N. W. of Dundee. In the church yard are several upright pillars, adorned with emblematical figures, and erected on the grave of Vanora, the wife of Arthur. On one stone are three small crosses with several animals above and below. On another is a cross adorned with various flowers, and the rude representations of fishes, beasts, and men on horseback. On a third is an open chariot drawn by two horses, and some persons in it ; behind is a wild beast devouring a human form lying prostrate on the earth. On a fourth is an animal resembling an elephant. On another are several figures with the bodies of horses, or camels, and the head of a serpent ; and on the reverse is the figure of a woman attacked on all sides by dogs and other furious animals ; above which are several persons on horseback, with hounds engaged in the chase ; and, in the compartment below, is a centaur and a serpent of enormous size fastened on the mouth of a bull. At Caerdean, a mile north of Meigle, there is a vestige of an ancient encampment. In the neighbourhood are several handsome seats, the principal of which is Belmont castle, formerly the residence of the Right Honourable James Stuart Mackenzie, an encourager of arts and sciences, and a zealous promoter of the improvement of his country. In the inclosures of Belmont there is a tumulus called Belliduff, which tradition will have to be the spot where Macbeth fought and fell ; though it is more probable that he was slain near Lumphanan a village in Aberdeenshire. Two miles south of Belmont, at Auchtertyre, are traces of a camp formed by the followers of the Marquis of Montrose. On the hill of Kimpurnie 3 miles S. E. of Belmont, a tower was lately erected, where signals by fire were anciently made to announce the approach of an enemy.

Coupar,

Coupar, a small, tolerably built town with little trade, partly in the county of Perth and partly in that of Angus, is pleasantly situate in a plain, a mile south of the Isla, from which it is separated by a rising ground, $53\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Edinburgh, $12\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. of Perth, 15 N. W. of Dundee, $5\frac{1}{2}$ W. of Meigle. There are some remains of an abbey founded here for Cistercian friars, by Malcolm IV. A. D. 1174. This abbey was situate near the centre of a Roman camp, whose double rampart and ditches on the east and south sides may still be traced, and whose area contained 24 Scots acres nearly. A mile to the southward there is a vestige of another square camp 1900 by 1220 feet. The Perthshire division of Coupar parish contains 614 families and 2,169 inhabitants.

Dunsinnan hill lies in the Sidla ridge 7 miles S. S. W. of Coupar, resembling a sugar loaf, and detached from the neighbouring hills, about 1025 feet above the level of the sea. On its summit is an oval area, 210 feet from east to west and 130 in breadth, which Macbeth fortified with a strong rampart of stone. Penetrating horizontally 7 yards into the ruins of this rampart, I lately discovered a part of it as entire as when it was originally constructed. Founded on the rock it is neatly built of large stones bedded in clay about 5 or 6 feet in height. If the rubbish on the outside were removed, this would be one of the most remarkable monuments of antiquity in Britain. At the foot of that wall there was a level walk of considerable breadth and 231 yards in circuit, secured by a parapet and ditch. Having carefully explored the area of the fortress, now 3 feet below the surface, I found no vestige of buildings in it; so that the temporary houses were probably composed of wood. Great quantities of charcoal, bones of horses, black cattle, sheep and hares were dug up, but none of the human body. From the summit of this hill there is an extensive and delightful prospect of Strathmore, the mouth of the Tay, the village of Errol, the Lomond hills, Birnam

Birnam hill, Perth and Strathearn. The fortress was demolished A. D. 1057.

6. The *Carse of Gowrie*, the most fertile and best cultivated district in Scotland, is bounded on the north by the barren hills of Sidla, and on the south by the frith of Tay ; being 16 miles in length and 2—3 in breadth ; containing upwards of 20,000 acres. This extensive and populous plain, most part of which was anciently a domain of the sea, has now the appearance of an immense garden, the annual rent of which, including salmon fishings, being about L.33,000. Divided into eight parishes, it contains several considerable villages, particularly those of Errol, Longforgan, Inchtute, and Ballegarno, in each of which are from 50 to 250 houses. The whole population may amount to 6000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in agriculture. There are several handsome seats in this district, viz. Castle-Huntly, advantageously situate on a rocky eminence commanding an extensive and finely diversified prospect ; Errol, Meginch, Glendoick, Pitfour castle, &c. ; and Lord Kinnaird (A. D. 1807) laid the foundation of a magnificent mansion, on a spacious lawn bounded on the north by a wooded hill. Three miles north of Castle-Huntly is the church of Foulis, a piece of elegant architecture, built of hewn stone in the middle of the 12th century, and without the least symptom of decay.

21. ARGYLESHIRE.

Argyleshire, *Argathelia*, is bounded on the north by Inverness-shire, on the east by the counties of Perth and Dunbarton, on the south and west by the frith of Clyde and the Irish channel ; lying in 56° 20' N. latitude ; being 90 miles from north to south, and in some places upwards of 40 miles from east to west ; containing 43 parishes, 13,109
1 houses,

houses, and 71,859 inhabitants. The valued rent is L. 191,605 Scots, and the real land rent about L. Sterling. This county is bleak,

rugged, and mountainous. The western district is very irregular, and deeply indented by seven large bays, called lochs or lakes, the principal of which is Loch-Fyne, 40 miles long, 2—5 broad, and famous for excellent herrings. The shore of this lake is partly flat and sandy, partly rocky and bold. In the parish of Strachur, on the east side of the lake, there are several remarkable caves in the hills. One of these, called Turn'an-calman, is noted for the length of time a stone thrown in at the mouth of it continues to tumble down, with a noise as if it were rolling over sheets of copper. There is another so wide at the entrance as to admit four men abreast; then it expands into an apartment where 50 men in armour may stand: afterward it narrows and widens alternately as far as it has been explored. In the farm of Ballimore, there is a cave called Uambachorlaich, *i. e.* the strange fellow's cave, from an unknown person who carried his family thither, and supported them many years by plunder. Castle-Lachan an ancient edifice, and Strachur-park a handsome modern house, are pleasantly situate on the east border of the lake; and near its northern extremity, in a low situation, is the castle of of Ardkinglass, composed of three separate towers, each fronting an area within.

Argyleshire comprehends the following districts, which are thinly inhabited, some parts of the sea-coast and the borders of some lakes excepted.

1. *Cantyre*, or Kintyre, so called from *Ceann*, a head, and *Tire*, of the land, is a narrow peninsula which extends southward into the Irish sea, being above 40 miles from north to south, viz. from Loch Tarbat to the Mull, and 5—9 miles in breadth. Hilly, not mountainous, it contains a mixture of heath and arable land, and is diversified with flats, hills, vallies, woods, and lakes. On the east, it is separated from the island of Arran by Kilbrannan sound. Near Skipness-point, opposite to the north

extremity of Arran, are the fine ruins of Skipness-castle ; and upon almost every projection along the coast are small Danish forts.

The civil history of Cantyre and the adjacent country, anciently called Dal-ruaidh, where the Scots first settled, is traced with great ingenuity by Dr Smith in his Statistical Account of Campbelton. In this peninsula are few monuments of antiquity, except some rude pillars which mark the scenes of battles, and immense barrows which cover the dust of the slain.

Campbleton is a small trading town, containing 7,093 inhabitants, on the sea-coast, 100 miles from Glasgow, near the S. E. extremity of the district. It has a good harbour in the form of a crescent, on each side bounded by high hills, with a little island to shelter its entrance. There are some manufactures of cotton cloth and linen yarn, and considerable advantages are derived from the herring-fishery.

The *Mull*, Epidium prom. within 13 miles of the coast of Ireland, forms the north entrance of the Irish Channel, and the west entrance into the frith of Clyde. Near the place where a light-house has been lately erected, are the ruins of Balemacumra, a considerable Danish fort. On the top of a steep peninsulated rock, almost opposite to Sanda, stood Dunaverty castle, a residence of the Lord of the Isles, in which Robert Bruce took refuge during his adversity. Sanda island, above a mile and a half in length, and half a mile in breadth, is noted as the place of rendezvous for the Danish fleet, in their descents on those coasts ; hence it was called Avona Porticosa. There are two islets near the east coast of Sanda, and about a league to the southward, is a dangerous shoal, called Paterson's Rock, a mile in circuit and covered at full tide. Loch Tarbat is one continued harbour that winds along about 12 miles, and opens to the sea on the west coast at Aird-Patrick. On either side it is bounded by hills and heathy tracts. Between the north end of that lake and

Loch-

Loch-Fyne, lies the neck of the peninsula, a mile in breadth, partly a morass, and partly intersected by strata of rock.

2. *Knapdale*, a mountainous and thinly inhabited district, is bounded on the north by Argyle Proper, on the east by Loch-Fyne, on the south by Cantyre, and on the west by the sound of Jura, being about 20 miles from north to south, and 10—13 in breadth. Some spots are tolerably fertile; but the greater part of it is barren, or adapted only to pasturage. A communication is opened between Loch Crinan and Loch Gilp, by a navigable canal across a narrow isthmus, for the use of the western islands and the fisheries.

3. *Cowal* lies between Loch-Fyne and Loch-Long which on the south communicates with the frith of Clyde. It is a mountainous territory abounding in lakes and small streams. The vallies yield tolerable pastures, but the hills are covered with heath. The village of Dunoon, formerly the residence of the bishop of Argyle, at present the seat of a presbytery, is situate on the east coast of this district opposite to the mouth of the Clyde. Its castle was once a royal residence, of which the family of Argyle were constables. Several miles northward, at the mouth of the river which flows from Loch Heck, stands Kilmodan, or Kilmund, an ancient collegiate church, founded by Sir Duncan Campbell of Loch-Awe in 1442; and since that time used as the burying-place of the Argyle family. Near the north extremity of Loch Long, lies the narrow valley of Glencroe, bounded on either side by lofty rugged mountains; and to the south of that valley, between the head of the lake and a branch of it called Loch-Goyle, there is a flat topped hill commonly called *Argyle's Bowling-Green*. On both sides of Loch-Goyle, the coast is bold and craggy; but the barrenness of the ground is partly concealed by extensive natural woods, which rise to a considerable distance from the shore. On the south border of that lake are the ruins of Carrick castle, formerly a place of great strength, and a royal house, of which the Duke of Ar-

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gyle is hereditary keeper. It is 66 feet long, 38 wide, and 64 high. Built on a rock, it was insulated by means of a deep ditch.

4. *Argyle Proper*, or Askodnish, lies from south-west to north-east, between Loch-Awe and Loch-Fyne. By the former it is separated from Lorn, and by the latter from Cowal. Loch-Awe is an extensive lake in the middle of the shire, and one of the most beautiful in Scotland, 30 miles from S. W. to N. E. and 1—2 in breadth. The north end of it is broad, and decorated with little islands. In one of these called *Inish-hail*, are the ruins of a small Cistercian convent, with its chapel; and in Froach-Elan are the remains of a castle. *Inish-chonnel*, during several centuries, was a residence of the family of Argyle; and *Inish-Eraith*, in its vicinity, was the island to which the traitor Erath decoyed Duara. In this island is a burying-ground, with the ruin of a chapel. At the N. E. extremity of Loch-Awe, on a rocky point projecting into the lake, are to be seen the remains of Castle Kilchurn, whose square tower was built in 1440, by Sir Colin Campbell, knight of Rhodes, and ancestor of the Breadalbane family. From the northern end of this lake the river Awe runs westward to Loch-Etive, which opens to the sea opposite to the island of Mull. Near the mouth of the Awe, on the border of Loch-Etive, is Bunawe, where a quay is built for the reception of small vessels, which sail to Whitehaven, Liverpool, &c. with pig-iron, tanners' bark, kelp, and salmon; and import iron ore for a foundery, meal, coals, tanned leather, &c. To the north of that river is a mountainous ridge, called Cruachan-ben, 13 or 14 computed miles in circuit, and 3390 feet in height. It is steep towards the north-east, and slopes gently on the south, but rises with an abrupt ascent towards the summit, which is divided into two points, each resembling a sugar-loaf.

Inverary, a small, regularly built royal borough, containing 1063 inhabitants, on a bay near the north end of Loch-Fyne, 60 miles N. W. of Glasgow. It has some manufactures of woollens and linens. In its neighbourhood

neighbourhood an elegant seat was built by Archibald duke of Argyle, on an extensive lawn between the lake and a semi-circular ridge of wooded mountains. From Fort-William a military road extends southward, by Kinloch Leven, King's House, Tyndrum, and Glenorchy, to Inverary, and thence along the western border of Lochlomond to Dumbarton. Loch-Fyne has been long noted for its excellent herrings, 20,000 barrels of which have been caught and cured in some seasons. This lake is also famous for haddocks, whittings, cod, &c. and is well adapted for fishing, having a clear bottom free of banks and hidden rocks; the depth of water 50—100 fathoms.

Dalmaly, an inconsiderable place, between Glenorchy and the north extremity of Loch-Awe, 16 miles north of Inverary, in a valley that reaches 12 miles N. E. to Tyndrum, and on both sides bounded by mountains. The road to Inverary lies through Glenshyra, a rough, hilly, and thinly inhabited district.

5. *Lorn*, subdivided into upper, middle, and lower, is bounded on the south east by Loch-Awe, and on the north-west by Loch-Etive and the ocean; being 30 miles from S. W. to N. E. and 10—15 in breadth. Mid-Lorn is an agreeable territory, but contains no town of note.

The lake, valley, and river of Oich, lie between Loch-Awe and the western coast. At the mouth of the river there is a fine marble quarry.

Oban, a village lately built on a regular plan, containing 800 inhabitants, is the place of general rendezvous for the herring busses, on the west coast, in the vicinity of the island of Kerrera. The bay is of a semicircular form, 12—24 fathoms deep, and large enough to contain 500 sail of trading vessels. The first house in Oban was built A. D. 1713, by a trading company belonging to Renfrew. There is a large rock in the middle of the entrance into the bay; opposite to which, and

a mile from the town, is Dunolly castle, once a residence of the chieftains of Lorn, on a great rock precipitous on three sides, and accessible from the east only. Kerrera, a rugged and hilly island, is noted for the death of Alexander II. while he lay there with a small fleet, meditating the conquest of the Hebrides then possessed by the Norwegians. This island contains several groups of miserable huts, and yields some grain and pasture; but the breed of its black cattle has been recently much improved.

Dunstaffnage Castle, the first residence of the Scottish princes, is a square building 87 feet within walls, with round towers at three of the corners, on a rock formed to the shape and size of the castle, at the mouth of Loch-Etive. Here was preserved the famous stone used as the coronation chair, till Kenneth II. removed it to Scone. Of the ancient regalia a battle axe only remains, nine feet long, of beautiful workmanship, and ornamented with silver. In 1307 this castle was reduced by Robert Bruce. About the middle of the 15th century, it was the seat of the lord of the isles. Here the unfortunate duke of Argyle landed A. D. 1685, and published his two declarations. Within the walls of the castle a modern house has been built for the accommodation of the proprietor. At a small distance, on a gentle eminence, are the ruins of a chapel, near which, at a projecting rock, there is a remarkable echo.

On the north bank of Loch Etive, is the site of Ardchattan priory, where Robert Bruce held a parliament or council, before he got entire possession of the island. A few miles N. W. of Ardchattan, in the district of Benediraloeh, is the site of Beregonium, absurdly reputed the ancient capital of the Scottish territories.

It is an elevated rock called Dun-mac-Sniochan, whose summit is a very irregular oblong square of uneven surface, about 150 paces long and 20-26 broad, covered with grass. There are three masses of small stones vitrified; but no appearance whatever of any vitrified wall round the summit, nor of any volcanic matter. The height of the rock above the

plain may be 60 or 80 feet. On the east side, between the rock and a ridge of hills, there is a peat moss, between which and the sea is a beach of gravel vulgarly called *Market Street*. A steep ascent to the summit of the rock is named *Queen's Street*. About a quarter of a mile eastward, and beyond the moss, a lofty ridge of plumpudding rock extends from north to south, and terminates in a front about 150 feet high, near the sea beach, leaving a narrow passage for the country road. There is no plausibility in the conjecture that Beregonium was anciently a city. It would rather seem to have been a place of security, or a station whence signals were given by fire. Adjoining to this place is a spacious open bay, with a sandy bottom, capable of containing the whole navy of Great Britain.

In the northern part of this county, little occurs to arrest attention.

Near Bailichelish, an inn and village on the border of Loch Leven, there is a noted quarry, from which a great quantity of slates is annually sent to Leith, the Clyde, England, Ireland, and sometimes to America. *Mund*, or *St Mungo*, a small island in the lake, has been long the common cemetery of the inhabitants of Glenco. The prospect from the inn is, on all hands, sublime. Beyond the ferry, the hills, covered with woods and pastures, rise gradually to a considerable height, and decline to the south-west, where the lochs of Leven and Linnhe unite; the eye, in that direction, gliding over a vast expanse of water, is arrested by an immense group of mountains of different forms and heights in Morven, which compose an admirable landscape. About four miles eastward appear the stupendous mountains of Glenco. Such variety of grand and interesting scenery is not perhaps to be found in any other part of Scotland.

The deep valley of Glenco, four miles E. of Bailichelish, is celebrated as the birth-place of Ossian, and infamous for the massacre of its inhabitants A. D. 1691. That valley is bounded by rocky mountains of an astonishing

tonishing height. The entrance into it from the east is marked by the projecting fronts of four vast mountains, at almost equal distances from one another on the south, and Buachal-ety on the north. In the middle of the valley is a small lake, traversed by the Co, or Cona, a rapid stream that runs 4 miles N. W. to Loch Leven. The military road to Fort-William passes through the glen along the base of the northern ridge. Several villages and huts, containing upwards of 300 inhabitants, are scattered in this sequestered bottom, the S. W. end of which is bounded by Meol-more.

Morven, the country of Fingal, is a mountainous, bleak, and thinly inhabited territory, separated by a narrow strait from the island of Mull, on the north bounded by Loch Sunart, and deeply indented by other inlets of the sea. Strontian, a village pleasantly situate at the eastern extremity of Loch Sunart, about seven miles W. of Loch Linnhe.

Sunart and Ardgowar are hilly districts, almost environed by lakes, and remarkable for numerous veins of lead.

Ardnamurchan-point, is the western promontory of a narrow, bleak, indented peninsula of the same name.

The following islands belong to the shire of Argyle, viz, Ila, Jura, Mull, Taxa, Auchurin, Neve, Scarba, Lunga, Kiran, Shuna, Luing, Torsa, Seil, Nish, Eysdale, Bealnahua, Elacha-Naornh, Gorvelich, Charmaig, Elen-ree, Elen-macasken, Cara, Gia or Giga, Lunda, Kerrera, Suna, Lismore, Friska, Dorril, Jona, Staffa, Little Colonsay, Oronsay, Colonsay, Gometra, Ulva, Treshennish islands, Tiree, Gunna, Coll, Canay, Rum, Muck.

22. KINCARDINESHIRE.

The shire of Kincardine, or Mearns, is bounded on the north by Aberdeenshire, on the east by the German ocean, on the south and
west

west by Angus; lying in $56^{\circ} 55'$ N. latitude; its greatest extent from north to south being 25 miles, and 20 from east to west. Of a triangular form, its longest side stretches 30 miles on the sea coast, viz. from the mouth of the north Esk to that of Dee; containing 22 parishes, 5,688 houses, and 26,349 inhabitants. The valued rent is L.74,921 Scots, and the real land rent about L.39,000 Sterling.

The western part of this county is mountainous and covered with heath; the middle is level and tolerably fertile. The tracts watered by the Dee and North Esk, and the territory extending along the coast, are well cultivated and yield abundance of corn and flax.

The most considerable rivers are those already mentioned, the former of which waters the north and the latter the south-west boundary. Other small streams augment those rivers, or lose themselves in the sea. The Dye descends from Mount Battack, near the confines of Angus, traverses several vallies, and falls into the Dee near the church of Strachan. The Cowie issues from the hill of Kirloch, turns eastward, and empties itself into the sea at Stonehaven. The springs of the Carron are in Cairnmanairn and the adjacent hills: after a course of 10 miles, it falls into the mouth of the Cowie. The Bervie rises in the hills of Glenbervie and Fordoun, and, after a circuitous course, discharges itself into the sea at Stonehaven.

Towns, &c.—*Fordoun*, a small town, and the seat of a presbytery, noted for being the birth-place, or temporary residence, of John Fordoun, author of the *Scoti Chronicon*. The chapel of Palladius, adjacent to the church, is 40 by 18 feet. In the west end of the parish of Fordoun, is the mean village of Kincardine, from which the county takes its name. Near that village are the ruins of a castle, anciently a residence of Kenneth III. or of Finella, by whom this prince was assassinated. At Kincardine Baliol made his submission to Edward I. on July 2. A. D. 1296.

Stonehaven, a small manufacturing town, with an inconsiderable harbour and little trade, situate at the foot of a hill, on a rocky bay, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. S. W. of Aberdeen. About three miles N. W. at Ury-hill, are the traces of a large encampment. The road to Aberdeen lies through a rugged and barren territory near the sea coast; but, within two miles of that city, a delightful prospect of a well cultivated and populous country presents itself to view.

Dunnotar Castle, built by an ancestor of the Marischal family during the contest between the parties of Bruce and Baliol, now lies in ruins, two miles southward of Stonehaven, on a peninsulated rock jutting out into the sea, and accessible only from the west, where it is almost separated from the land by a deep chasm. The gate is commanded by a steep rock. The area of the castle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre in extent, is surrounded by a building seven stories high, with exceeding thick walls. In the area is a large cistern 29 feet diameter. This castle was taken from the English by Sir Andrew Murray in 1336. In 1652 it was besieged by the forces of the English Parliament. During the time of the siege, the regalia of Scotland, which had been deposited there not long before, were carried off by a neighbouring clergyman's wife, and concealed till 1660, when they were restored. Part of the castle was inhabited at the beginning of the last century. Two miles N. N. W. of Stonehaven is Ury, the birth-place of the celebrated Robert Barclay apologist for the Quakers.

Inverbervie, a mean royal borough, containing 607 inhabitants, between two hills, on the sea coast, with a small harbour, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. N. E. of Montrose. The road northward lies through a hilly and uncultivated country.

Laurencekirk, a manufacturing and market town, containing about 700 inhabitants, erected into a borough of barony in 1779. It is situate in a plain, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. of Brechin, and 14 west of Stonehaven.

Here

Here is an excellent inn for the accommodation of travellers, and some manufactures.

23. ABERDEENSHIRE.

ABERDEENSHIRE is bounded on the north and east by Banffshire and the German Ocean; on the south by Mearns, Angus, and Perthshire; on the west by the shires of Banff and Inverness; lying in $57^{\circ} 12'$ N. latitude; being 41 miles from north to south in the eastern and middle parts, but to the westward its breadth gradually decreases, and at last terminates in a point near the source of the river Dee. Along the south border its length from east to west is 73 miles, towards the middle of the county 38, and near the east coast 25 miles. It contains 88 parishes, 25,249 houses, 31,701 families, and 123,082 inhabitants. The valued rent of the county is L. 235,665 Scots, and the real rent about L. 136,000 Sterling.

The face of the country is diversified with hills, dales, and woods, and abundance of arable and pasture ground; but the west and south-west districts are, for most part, mountainous, heathy, and barren, with large forests of pine in the south-west corner.

The rivers Dee, Don, and Deveron have been already mentioned. The first of these, a considerable and rapid stream, from the Braes of Marr runs eastward through a narrow valley partially clothed with natural woods, chiefly birch. The second, in general, flows through level fields, the hills sometimes approaching and sometimes receding from its banks. Where it enters the sea, it forms a kind of harbour for small vessels. The Deveron descends from the mountains that cover the sources of the Don, proceeds northward to Rothiemay, thence eastward to the neighbourhood of Turreff, where it again changes the direction of its course, and runs north to Banff and the sea. The Ythan,

wrong
 a sluggish river, takes its rise about 22 miles inland, and runs eastward to the sea, into which it falls below Newburgh. The mouth of this river was formerly noted for its pearls. In 1633 there is an act of Parliament repealing the patent for the pearl fishery granted to Robert Buchan. The tide ascends the river four miles, and in one part it flows out into a broad bason, called the Sleek of Tartie, containing 90 acres. A tract, extending three miles northward along the coast, formed the greatest part of the parish of Forvie, but was covered with sand to such a depth as to be entirely abandoned. The walls of the church and manse are sometimes to be seen amid the moving sands. The Ugie, and other small streams, originate in this county, and lose themselves in the sea.

This shire was formerly divided into four districts, viz. Mar, Formarten, Buchan and Garioch. *Mar* comprehends the whole district lying between the rivers Dee and Don; subdivided into 3 parts, viz. Braemar, Midmar, and Cromar. The first is a mountainous and rugged territory covered with heath, or shaded with birch trees and full grown firs, many of which are transported in floats to the low country. Braemar castle, occupied by a small garrison, is situate on the military road between Blairgowrie and Fort-George, about 20 miles below the source of the Dee, and 90 north of Edinburgh. Below that place the banks of the river are planted with villages and seats. In the valley of Glenmuick, there is a waterfall called the *Lin of Dee*, where a considerable stream precipitates over a steep rock into a cavern so deep as to be supposed by the vulgar unfathomable. A little below, on the right hand of the Dee, 20 miles east of Braemar castle, in the parish of Glenmuick, are Pananich wells of a diuretic quality, and lately frequented in scorbutical and scrophulous cases. Morven forest, a hilly territory, lies northward of Pananich. A deep semicircular ridge of Morven hills incloses on all sides, except the south, a level and fertile valley. At the S. E. extremity of that

that ridge, the castle of Coul, whose ruins were recently explored, appears to have been a square measuring about 50 yards on each side, and defended by turrets about 18 feet diameter. Among the rubbish were found several small pieces of silver coin, with this inscription, Alexander rex Scotorum. The remains of 4 gates and 5 turrets of extraordinary dimensions were discovered; and some parts of the walls were found to be 15 feet thick, built with stone and lime. In *Mid-mar*, so called from its central situation between the other parts, or between the Don and Dee, lies the valley of Corrichie, the scene of a battle between the followers of the Marquis of Huntly and the Queen's forces commanded by the Earl of Marr. In the side of a rock near that valley, is an excavation called the Queen's Chair; and, at no great distance, there is a remarkable echo. In that neighbourhood, on the moor of Daharick, a battle is said to have been fought between Wallace and Cumming. A rivulet which runs through that tract is called Douglas' burn, from the name of a hero who fell in this engagement. *Cro-mar*, or lower-mar, the division next to the sea, is in general the most barren part of the county; but by industry a considerable proportion of that waste is cultivated and rendered fertile.

Formarten extends along the coast from the river Don to the Ythan, and on the west is bounded by a ridge of low hills near Old Meldrum, which separate it from Garioch. It consists partly of a stony soil intersected with bogs, and partly of an excellent clay capable of a high degree of improvement.

Buchan includes the territory lying between the rivers Ythan and Deveron, 18—25 miles from north to south, and 25—30 from west to east. This is a tolerably level district of a bleak aspect, and destitute of wood, but in a few places extremely productive. The hill of Mormond, though not in itself high, is a conspicuous land-mark at sea.

Garioch is an inland district, chiefly consisting of one extensive valley, bounded on every side by a ridge of hills of moderate height, beginning near

near Old Meldrum, and reaching westward about 20 miles, being 8—10 in breadth. The highest hill on the boundaries of this valley is Benochie, which, though near 30 miles from the coast, is a good land-mark at sea, from the top of which there is an extensive prospect over this and some adjacent counties.

There are several less divisions included in those districts, as Strathdon, Strathbogy, &c. which are narrow vallies watered by some rivulets, whence they take their name.

Towns, &c.—*Aberdeen*, a large royal burgh, formerly a bishop's see, now the seat of a presbytery and a flourishing university, is divided into Old and New town. The former, a town of note in the 9th century, but greatly decayed since the Reformation, is situate above the mouth of the Don, about a mile north of the New Town. It contains King's college, founded by Bishop Elphinston A. D. 1494 or 1500. Hector Boethius, the first principal of the college, was invited to fill that station at an annual salary of forty merks. The cathedral of St Machar was founded in 1163, rebuilt in 1367, and repaired in 1532. The nave 135 by 64 feet and its 2 spires remain. The tower fell in 1688. At the east end of the church stood the bishop's palace. The bridge of Don consists of a single arch $34\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and 66 wide, built by Bishop Cheyne betwixt the years 1281 and 1329.

The new town is irregularly but neatly built on three gentle eminences, containing upwards of 20,000 inhabitants, near the mouth of the Dee. The market place is spacious, and several of the public buildings are elegant. Marischal college was founded by George Earl Marischal A. D. 1593. Some religious houses were erected in this city at different periods, viz. a monastery of red friars by William the Lyon, where the trades hospital now stands; a convent of Dominicans by Alexander II. a convent of Observantines A. D. 1450; and a monastery of Carmelites by Philip de Arbuthnot A. D. 1350. The Old and New town, with their suburbs, contain about twenty-six thousand inhabitants.

In

In this place are several flourishing manufactures and a considerable trade. Prior to the year 1745, the principal manufacture was knitted stockings: after that period the linen manufacture, that of thread, &c. were introduced. The harbour is indifferent; but there is an excellent mole at the mouth of the river 1200 feet in length, and of proportionable thickness, built of granite. In 1795 sixty-one British vessels, and twelve foreign, arrived in this port; and eighteen British, and one foreign vessel received their cargoes. The principal exports are stones, salmon, stockings, and printed calicoes. The imports are coal, wood, iron, flour, and groceries. The environs are agreeable and highly cultivated. Two miles westward is a stately bridge over the Dee, begun by Bishop Elphinston, finished by Bishop Dunbar A. D. 1529, and rebuilt in 1719. Aberdeen is 123 miles from Edinburgh by Forfar, 128 by Dundee, 143 from Glasgow by Laurencekirk, 118 from Inverness, and 522 from London.

Slaines Castle, formerly the residence of the Earls of Errol, now lies in ruins, about 16 miles north of Aberdeen, on a peninsulated rock of the coast. It was demolished in 1594 by James VI. on the rebellion of Earl Huntly. In that neighbourhood there is a cavern called the Dropping Cave, or White Cave of Slaines, remarkable for stalactitical incrustations and petrifications. The sea reaches to the mouth of it at high water. There are several more caves along the shore. Five miles northward, on the top of a cliff, is an elegant seat of the Earl of Errol; near which is Crudane bay, where a large body of Danes, in the reign of Malcolm II. landed to ravage the country. Having met with a warm reception, they retreated north-west to the coast of the Murray frith. Within 2 miles of Fraserburgh they were defeated, and three of their leaders slain. The remainder fled westward to Ghemri, where most of them were cut off. Vast cairns of stones perpetuate the memory of those victories.

Peterhead,

Peterhead, a small and neatly built market town, nearly in the form of a cross, containing 4491 inhabitants, on a peninsula at the mouth of the Uggie, with two harbours, 33 miles north of Aberdeen. There are manufactures of thread, cotton and woollen cloth, tin-plate, salt, &c. The chief exports are kelp, fish, grain, cheese, salt, &c.; the imports are timber, coals, flax, iron, wine, grocery goods, &c. There are some remains of a castle built by George Earl Marischal in the beginning of the 17th century; and near it is a small fort with a guard-house. This place is noted for its excellent mineral springs efficacious in disorders of the stomach and bowels. In the N. W. part of the parish are the ruins of Ravenscraig, a castle which belonged to a branch of the Earl Marischal's family, on a precipice, between two deep fissures, where the sea rolls in with great force. This castle was inhabited in the beginning of the 18th century. Six miles southward are the Bullers of Buchan. This is a hollow in a rock projecting into the sea, open on the top, with a communication to the sea through a natural arch 50 yards high. There is a path round the top, and the depth on both sides is about 30 fathoms to the water. This rocky scenery continues for several miles along the coast; and on a lofty promontory between two immense chasms in the precipice, are the ruins of Boddam castle. A mile hence in the sea is a large rock called Cragforeland.

Fraserburgh, a borough of regality, and an indifferently built market town and sea-port, containing 2215 inhabitants, on the north coast, 42 miles from Aberdeen, and $17\frac{3}{4}$ N. N. W. from Peterhead, with a small harbour and little trade. A tower of three stories is part of an edifice intended for a college by Sir Alexander Fraser, who, A. D. 1592, obtained a charter from the town to erect a college and university, but it did not take effect. Near the town is a castle, on a promontory called Kin-naird's Head, bathed on two sides by the sea. On the top of this castle government lately erected a light-house containing 20 lamps with reflectors.

tors. Fishing banks for cod commence right off Kinnaird's head, 10 leagues out at sea.

Turreff is a mean inland village, and the seat of a presbytery, 34 miles N. N. W. of Aberdeen, and 27 N. N. E. of Alford, on the Deveron. An hospital was founded here, by Alexander Cummin Earl of Buchan, A. D. 1272. Near the post road from Turreff to Banff, lie the ruins of King Edward's Castle, an ancient seat of the Earl of Buchan, and originally a place of strength.

Huntly, a small village, containing 2863 inhabitants, and the seat of a presbytery, in Strathbogy, 36 miles N. W. of Aberdeen. Here is Huntly castle, with most of its apartments in tolerable preservation, and an handsome seat of the Duke of Gordon, near the conflux of the Deveron and Bogie.

Inverury, a small royal borough, and mean manufacturing town, at the junction of the Urie and Don, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. of Aberdeen. In that neighbourhood Robert Bruce defeated the partizans of Edward I.—At Harlow, in the parish of Garioch, the Earl of Marr routed Donald of the isles and his followers, in a bloody battle, about the beginning of the 15th century. Half a mile west of the church of Garioch, is a large upright stone ornamented with hieroglyphical characters, about 10 feet high, four broad, and one in thickness. Benochie mountain, upwards of 1400 feet in height, is seven miles west of Inverury, between the rivers of Urie and Don. Johnston, an eminent latin poet, mentions a curious fact, viz. that the shadow of Benochie extends six miles to the house of Caskiebean, at the equinox.

Kintore, an ancient, small royal borough, on the Don, below Inverury, 12 miles from Aberdeen. Opposite nearly to Kintore, a battle was fought between the Scots and Danes on the moor of Kinmuck.

Kildrummie, an inconsiderable market town bathed by the Don, about 30 miles west of Aberdeen. Here is an ancient seat of the Earls of

Marr, and an old castle supposed to have been built by one of the kings of Scotland. Both of those structures are now in ruins. To the north west, near the Deveron, is the Buck of Cabrach, a mountain 2377 feet in height.

Alford, near which the Marquis of Montrose defeated the covenanters in 1645, is a mean village, and the seat of a presbytery, $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Aberdeen, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ N. of Kincardine, near the south bank of the Don. On the summit of a neighbouring hill, is a cairn 120 yards in circuit.

Kincardine o'Niel is noted only for being the seat of a presbytery, on the Dee, 26 miles west of Aberdeen. Three miles north of Kincardine, near Lumphanan, Macbeth was overtaken in his retreat from Dunsinnan fort, and slain. A mile north of Lumphanan church, on the brow of a hill, is a large cairn about 40 yards in circumference. There are several cairns of a less size farther up the hill.

Old Rain, on the Urie, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Inverury; Old Meldrum containing 1,584 inhabitants, 15 miles N. W. of Aberdeen; Ellon, with an handsome seat on the Ythan, 16 miles north of Aberdeen; and Deer, near which are the ruins of a Cistercian abbey, founded by William Cumming Earl of Buchan, A. D. 1218, are villages of little note.—About 10 miles N. W. of Old Meldrum, on the left hand of the road to Turreff, opposite to the village of Glenmailen, are vestiges of a fortification, which some writers erroneously suppose to be a Roman camp, containing 120 acres.

24. BANFFSHIRE.

BANFFSHIRE, of a triangular form, is bounded on the north by the sea, on the east and south by Aberdeenshire, on the west by the shires of Murray and Inverness; lying from S. W. to N. E. in $57^{\circ} 25'$ N. latitude,

itude ; its greatest extent from north to south being 28, but from S. W. to N. E. 56 miles. Along the coast it is 30 miles from east to west ; but towards the southern border its breadth is inconsiderable. There is a small detached part of this county on the east coast. Separated from Peterhead by the river Uggie, Banffshire contains 23 parishes, 7,789 houses, and 35,807 inhabitants. Its valued rent is L.79,200 Scots, and its real rent about L.45,000 Sterling.

Among the heathy and rugged mountains in the inland districts, there are some agreeable and tolerably fertile vallies. The level territory near the sea coast abounds in corn and pastures. The shire, on the one side, is watered by the Spey, and on the other by the Deveron.

The river Spey issues out of a lake of the same name in Badenoch, near the north extremity of Glenroy. Thence it proceeds eastward by Garviemore, Balledmore, and Ruthven castle, enters Morayshire at Rothiemurchus, near Cairn-gorm a lofty mountain celebrated for its beautiful rock crystals, runs N. E. by Kincardine, Tullochgorum, Inverallan, Castle-Grant, Inveraven, Elchies, Rothies, Dundurcus, and falls into the Moray-frith below Fochabers, after a course of 82 miles in a direct line. The Deveron, from the hill of Cabrach, on the border of Aberdeenshire, runs N. E. in a winding course, by Glass, Huntly, Rothiemay, and Marnoch to Turreff, and thence north to Banff, below which it loses itself in the Frith. Banffshire is divided into several districts, viz. Banff, Boyne, and Enzie on the coast ; Strathdovern inland from Banff, Balveny and Strathilla southward of Enzie and Boyne ; Strathaven a portion of Buchan S. and S. E. of Balveny.

Towns, &c.—*Banff*, a considerable and well-built royal borough, and sea-port town, containing 3570 inhabitants, on a rising ground near the mouth of the Deveron and N. E. extremity of the county, 160 miles north of Edinburgh, and 45 N. N. W. of Aberdeen. It has some linen and thread manufactures, with a small harbour. Part of an old castle
1991 4 T 2 remains

remains where Archbishop Sharp was born. To the southward of the town, in a delightful plain bathed by the Deveron, is an elegant seat of the Earl of Fife; and at some distance a castle belonging to Lord Banff. Beyond the Deveron, a small district of this county extends eastward along the coast, containing Macduff a fishing town, Gamry, Gardenstone, Troup, and other places of little note. On an eminence above the church of Gamry, or Ghemri, are vestiges of encampments vulgarly called bloody-pits. A fine bay in the frith is formed by two headlands called Gamrie and Troup-head, where vessels ride in safety. The coast is a continued chain of stupendous rocks, upwards of nine miles, and in many places perpendicular. Near the east end of Gamry parish are three natural curiosities. 1. A perpendicular rock of great extent and full of shelves. 2. A cave, or den, about 60 feet long, 40 broad and 50 deep, from which there is a subterranean passage to the sea 80 yards in length, through which the waves are driven with great violence in a northerly storm. 3. Another subterranean passage 150 yards long, through a peninsula, at the north end of which is a cave about 150 feet long, 30 broad, and 20 high. This passage is called the Needle's Eye. Ten miles S. W. of Banff is Knockhill, 2500 feet above the level of the sea. From the summit of this mountain, may be seen a considerable part of Caithness, Ross, Banff, Moray, the windings of the Deveron and Spey, with the frith and German ocean. About four miles west of Banff is the castle of Boyndie, formerly a place of strength; half a mile beyond which Portsoy, a mean sea-port town with a small harbour, is situate. Here a species of marble, or rather jasper, is manufactured into chimney-pieces, monuments, &c.

Cullen, a small, meanly built royal borough and manufacturing town, consisting of one street, on a gentle declivity, at a little distance from the coast, 13 miles west of Banff. In its vicinity is a seat of the Earl of Findlater, on a rocky precipice, to which there is a passage over an arch 84 feet

feet in diameter, and 64 in height. At the north end of the town are the vestiges of a castle, concerning which there is no tradition. This place is surrounded by extensive plantations. A mile thence is a cave, the extent of which has not been explored. On a peninsulated rock between Cullen and Portsoy, are the remains of Findlater castle, some of whose apartments are cut out of the rock. A mile west of Cullen house there is a large cairn of stones on the spot where king Indulphus was unfortunately slain, after obtaining a victory over the Danes in a neighbouring field now covered with plantations.

Fochabers, a market-town consisting of one street, on the right hand of the Spey, 12 miles west of Cullen and nine east of Elgin. Near it stands Gordon castle, a magnificent seat, in a park of great extent, founded by George second Earl of Huntley: it was originally called the castle of the Bog of Gight. A little below the common ferry across the river, is the ford through which the Duke of Cumberland marched his army A. D. 1746, in the face of the rebels, who were advantageously posted on a rising ground. Thence to Elgin, the soil, for most part, is light, moorish, and barren. At the mouth of the Spey is Garmouth harbour, where great quantities of salmon preserved in ice are shipped for London. From this port fir timber of a good quality is exported.

Keith, an inland, manufacturing, and market town, containing 1100 inhabitants, 10 miles and a half N. W. of Huntly in the road to Fochabers, and 46 and a half from Aberdeen. In 1750, the spot on which the town now stands was feued out in small lots according to a regular plan. South-west of Keith, are two noted mountains, viz. Coryhabie and Benrinnas, the former of which is about 2558 feet, and the latter 2747 above the level of the sea. At Mortlach in that neighbourhood, Malcolm II. defeated the Danes, A. D. 1010; and, in commemoration of this victory, raised Mortlach into an episcopal see, which was translated to Aberdeen in 1139.

The

The south-west district is a mountainous territory, bounded by the rivers Deveron and Spey, thinly inhabited, and chiefly employed in pasturage. It is watered by the Aven, a small stream which flows from Lochaven, runs northward 22 miles, and falls into the Spey near Ballindalloch, and a mile above the church of Inveraven.

Ferguson the astronomer, and Gordon, who served under Peter the Great of Russia ; were natives of this county.

25. ELGINSHIRE.

ELGINSHIRE, comprehending Moray and Strathspey, is bounded on the north by the Moray-frith, on the east by Banffshire, on the south by the shires of Banff and Inverness, on the west by those of Inverness and Nairn ; lying in $57^{\circ} 20'$ N. latitude. Its greatest extent from north to south under any given meridian is 25 miles ; but it runs far inland toward the south-west between the rivers Findorn and Spey. Along the coast it is 23 miles from east to west ; but the breadth of the southern districts is inconsiderable. It contains 20 parishes, 5992 houses, 6354 families, and 26,705 inhabitants. The valued rent is 79,200 Scots, and the real land rent about L.44,000 Sterling.

Rivers.—The Spey, which forms the eastern boundary of the county, has been already described. The Findorn takes its rise in the hills between Strather-rig and Strathearn districts in the shire of Inverness, above 50 miles from the sea, traverses a mountainous country with great rapidity from S. W. to N. E. receives many rivulets in its progress, and discharges itself into a bason of the Moray frith four miles below Forres. The Lossie, an inconsiderable stream, decends from the hills of Dallas in the interior part of the county, and, after a course of 26 miles, falls into the frith below Elgin, at the village of Lossiemouth.

The

The south part of this shire is covered with heathy mountains and extensive forests. In the vallies are some cultivated spots, with abundance of pastures. The northern part is tolerably level, agreeable, and fertile.

An account of the province of Moray was published by Mr Shaw minister at Elgin, A. D. 1774, 4to. T. Pont and Robert Gordon surveyed this county, and constructed a map of it, which was engraved for Bleau's Atlas Scotiæ. Moray, before there was a division into counties, included a part of Banffshire, the whole shires of Moray and Nairn, and a considerable proportion of Inverness-shire.

Towns, &c.—*Elgin*, a royal burgh, the seat of a presbytery, and an indifferently built market town, containing 4345 inhabitants, who have few manufactures and little trade, situate in a level territory bathed by the Lossie, at some distance from the sea, 9 miles west of Fochabers, 38 east of Inverness, 80 from Aberdeen, and 198 north of Edinburgh. The cathedral, now in ruins, was an elegant fabric 264 feet long and 35 broad, built by Bishop Moray in 1224. This church was demolished in 1567, and the lofty square tower fell down in 1711. The Chapter house is still entire, of a circular form 36 feet in diameter, with a roof of admirable workmanship supported by a fine column of stone. A convent of Dominicans was founded here by Alexander II. and another of Franciscans in 1479. The Bishop's palace stood at the N. W. corner of the church-yard. On an eminence called Lady-hill, near the town, there was a castle or fort of considerable strength. Several estates held blanch of the Crown for the furnishing of one soldier each to that fort. On Lady-hill Volusenus places his temple of tranquillity. The environs consist of a sandy soil well cultivated and fruitful. Spynie lake north of the town, formerly 3 miles long and 1 broad, discharges itself into the Lossie about a mile from the sea. It appears to have been a bay of the sea, and connected with another lake called Cotts. On the eastern border

der of Spynie lake stood a castle, which was the ordinary residence of the bishop ; and near the N. W. border, on an artificial mound surrounded by a fosse, are the walls of a strong castle called Old Duffus. About 6 miles south-west of Elgin, are the ruins of the abbey of Pluscardy, founded by Alexander II. A. D. 1230 for monks of Vallis Umbrosae. Part of the church, the octagon chapter-house, the refectory and dormitory remain. Under an arch in the church are small pieces of fresco painting in lively colours, and tolerably accurate in the design.

Garmouth, a village about 9 miles eastward of Elgin, below Fochabers, at the mouth of the Spey, contains 620 inhabitants. It has a small harbour, where are shipped great quantities of fir wood floated down the Spey from forests in the interior part of the country. The tide here does not flow half a mile up the river. Fifteen miles west of Speymouth, and 7 N. W. of Elgin, are the ruins of a Danish fort in a peninsula called Burgh-head.

Forres, a small well built handsome royal burgh, and the seat of a presbytery, containing 2500 inhabitants, pleasantly situate on a rising ground, 12 miles west of Elgin, and 2 from the Moray frith. On an eminence at the west end of the town stood a castle built by some of the early kings, and burnt at the Reformation. From the castle hill there is one of the richest and most diversified prospects in Scotland. Half a mile east of the town, in a cultivated field, stands an upright pillar of stone 23 feet high, 3 feet 10 inches broad, and 1 foot 3 inches thick, charged with rude reliefs, as horsemen, foot-soldiers, ships under sail, an executioner severing a head, behind him three trumpeters, and before him four combatants fighting with sword and target, a troop of horses flying before archers, &c. This monument, called Sueno's Pillar, was probably erected to commemorate the defeat of the Danes in the reign of Malcolm II. A. D. 1008 or 1010. In a moor not far from Forres, Shakespeare places Macbeth's rencounter with the witches. Below the town, at the

head of an inlet of the sea, are some remains of Kinloss abbey, founded in 1150 by David I. for Cistercian monks, and amply endued. The ruins were sold in 1651 to build the citadel of Inverness. On the opposite side of that inlet was Cowbin estate, overwhelmed with sand about a century ago. The country several miles west of Forres is level, well cultivated, and adorned with fine plantations, seats, old castles, &c. In a hollow of that tract there was discovered, in the last century, a ship's anchor four feet below ground, whence, and from other circumstances, it would appear that the whole of the lowlands along the coast of the frith was anciently covered with the sea. To the south of Forres lie the forest and castle of Tarnaway, formerly the residence of the Earls of Moray. This castle is noted for its spacious hall named from Earl Randolph, one of the supporters of Robert Bruce. In the church-yard of Dyke, west of Forres, is part of a stone cross ornamented with rude reliefs.

26. NAIRNSHIRE.

NAIRNSHIRE, a small county formerly included in Moray, is bounded on the north by the Frith, on the east and south by Elginshire, on the west by the shire of Inverness; lying in $57^{\circ} 25'$ N. latitude; being 8—13 miles from east to west, and 13—16 from north to south; containing 7 parishes, 1940 houses, 1945 families, and 8257 inhabitants. The valued rent is L.15,160, and the real rent about L.8500 Sterling.

The south part of this county is covered with heathy mountains almost destitute of verdure; the north part near the coast of the frith is level, cultivated, and fruitful.

Towns.—*Nairn*, a royal burgh, meanly built market town and sea-port, containing 2215 inhabitants, is situate on an eminence near the mouth of a cognominal stream, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Forres, 16 east of Inver-

ness, and 103 from Aberdeen. This town, originally founded in a different place from where it now stands, was defended by a castle, the site of which is now covered with water; and the river which then bathed the castle now falls into the frith half a mile east of that place. Four miles south of Nairn is Calder castle, belonging to the thanes of that name, where the bed is shown, in which tradition says Duncan was murdered by Macbeth. A great square tower remains, adjoining to which is a more modern building. Several miles westward of Nairn there is a Danish monument covered with rude sculpture.

27. INVERNESS-SHIRE.

INVERNESS-SHIRE is bounded on the north by Ross-shire and part of Moray frith, on the east by the shires of Nairn, Moray, and Aberdeen; on the south by those of Perth and Argyle, on the west by the ocean; lying in $57^{\circ} 5' N.$ latitude; being upwards of 50 miles from north to south, and in some places 75 from west to east; containing 39 parishes, 14357 houses, and 74,292 inhabitants. The valued rent is L.73,188 Scots, and the real land rent L. Sterling. A detached district lies between Moray and Banffshire, containing Cromdale, Inverallen, and other places of little note. This county is very mountainous, and intersected by many considerable lakes and rivers. A chain of lakes, connected by rivers, lies from north-east to south-west across the island, viz. from the Murray frith to loch Lynnhe. By means of canals uniting those lakes, a communication is about to be opened between the two seas. This canal was begun A. D. 1806. Its dimensions are 110 feet wide at top, 50 feet at bottom, and 20 feet in depth. The locks proposed are 25 in number, each of which is to be 20 feet deep, 170 feet long, and 40 broad. The length of the canal upon the river Ness is 8 miles, on the Oich 5 miles, on the summit 2 miles, on the Lochy $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; total length

length to be cut and deepened, $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The navigable lakes are Ness, 22 miles, and 45 feet above high water; loch Oich 4 miles, 100 feet above high water; loch Lochy $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and 80 feet above high water; total length of navigable lakes, $36\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This canal, when finished, will admit frigates of 32 guns. In 1812 it will be open to loch Ness. Fort-George, Fort-Augustus, and Fort-William, form what is called the line of forts along that tract. There are many deep glens and narrow vallies, among the mountains, thinly inhabited, watered by small streams, and fit only for pasturage. The western coast is broken and deeply indented by several arms of the sea.

The most noted subdivisions of this shire are the following, viz. the district of Inverness, Badenoch watered by the Spey, Lochaber, Moydart, Knoydart, &c.

Towns.—*Inverness*, a royal burgh, the seat of a presbytery, a well built manufacturing and trading town, containing 8732 inhabitants, in a low situation at the mouth of the river Ness, 241 miles from Edinburgh by Aberdeen, and 156 by Dunkeld. There are several flourishing manufactures of thread, sail-cloth, cordage, skins, &c. and an academy on an extensive scale was lately established. The town consists of two streets, and was sometime the residence of the Scottish kings. The harbour is commodious and safe. Several vessels belonging to the town chiefly trade to London. On an eminence are the ruins of a castle, where Boethius says Duncan was murdered. In 1745 it was blown up by the rebels. Near the town are the vestiges of a fort, inclosing 4 acres, constructed by Cromwell to command the town and the mouth of the Ness. Three miles eastward is Culloden moor, a level heath, where the rebels were defeated by the king's army April 16. 1746. Most part of that heath is now covered with plantations. At a little distance from the town, an oblong hill, called Tomman-heurich, 300 yards long at top and 20 broad, is detached from all other hills, and has the appearance of an

inverted ship. Several miles westward of Inverness are the remains of a vitrified fort called Craig Phadrick. There appear to have been two vitrified walls round an area 75 yards long and 30 broad; the inner high and strong, the outer low.

Fort-George, a strong and regular fortress, mounting 100 guns, with barracks for 6000 men, is situate on a low and narrow neck of land called Ardersier, surrounded on three sides by the sea. The works, which cover 10 acres, were begun A. D. 1747, and completed in 20 years, at the expence of L.160,000. This fort is 11 miles below Inverness, and 165 from Edinburgh by Blairgowrie and Braemar.

Lochness, 8 miles S. W. of the capital, is an extensive and beautiful lake 22 miles in length and 1—2 in breadth, bounded on either side by high mountains, which exhibit a charming landscape. The common soundings are from 60 to 120 fathoms. At the points of Torr and Foyers excepted, a ship of the line might sail almost within its length of the shore from end to end on either side. It never freezes, and abounds in trout. In the year 1757 its waters were violently agitated at the time of the earthquake of Lisbon, and the river Oich at Fort-Augustus ran backwards 200 yards. Some spots on the borders of the lake are cultivated, the adjacent vallies yield excellent pastures, and the rugged mountain on the eastern shore is covered with pines and birch trees. The military road lies along the steep declivity of that mountain. On the opposite side of the lake, 6 miles from the north extremity, are the ruins of Urquhart castle, built by the Cummyngs, and demolished in the reign of Edward I. On the summit of a neighbouring mountain called Meal-fuor-vouny, 3060 feet high, is a small lake formerly reckoned unfathomable, but now found to be of no great depth. The fall of Foyers is on the east side of the lake opposite nearly to that mountain. It is a vast cataract in the darksome glen of Strath-Errich. The water darts through a narrow gap between two rocks, then precipitates 186 feet to the bottom of the chasm. The sides of this glen are rugged precipices
mixed

mixed with trees overhanging the water, which soon after discharges itself into the lake. The river Ness flows from the north extremity of the lake, and after a short N. E. course falls into the Moray frith. About 3 miles from the lake, in the parish of Dores, are the vestiges of a fort called Castal-Dunriachan, or Castal-Dun-richuan, *i. e.* Castle of the King of the Ocean, a name which it is supposed to have got when the King of Norway was master of the sea. To the eastward of that fort are several cairns or heaps of stones, one of which called Ashi's hill, is fabled to be the spot where Fingal killed Ashi, son of the Norwegian monarch. At a considerable distance there is a vitrified fort on a conical hill called Dun-jardel, supposed to have been one of the many forts in the valley extending from the German ocean at Inverness to the Atlantic beyond Fort-William, which were constructed for making signals by fire during the period of the Danish and Norwegian incursions. About 12 miles westward of Inverness, and 8 from the lower end of the lake, in the parish of Kiltarlity, near the river Beaully, is a vitrified fort called Dun-Thion, on the summit of a conical hill, accessible only on the east side. The wall is circular, about 60 yards in circumference, and the materials of which it is composed are completely vitrified. Four miles eastward are the ruins of Castle Spynie, on the top of a hill about 600 feet above the adjacent plain. This fortress is 54 yards in circuit, built of dry stone. Hence Dun-Thion to the west, and Knockfaril to the north are visible.

Fort-Augustus is a small and well built fortress, consisting of four bastions, with barracks for 400 men, on a confined plain between the rivers Tarf and Oich, at the S. W. extremity of Loch Ness, 32 miles from Inverness, and 145 north of Edinburgh. This fort is a place of no strength, being commanded by several neighbouring eminences. It was taken by the rebels in 1746.

Loch Oich is about 5 miles S. W. of Fort-Augustus in the road to Fort-William. To the westward of that lake lies Glengary, a delightful valley

valley shaded by natural woods which extend 8 or 9 miles along the banks of the river Gary. The short space between loch Oich and loch Lochy is the most elevated part of the tract which in that direction stretches from sea to sea. Loch Lochy is upwards of 10 miles in length, and $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. From the west the waters of loch Arkeg descend into that lake; and out of it flows the river Lochy, which, a mile below its efflux, receives the Spean a considerable river composed of many streams originating in the eastern part of Lochaber. The Lochy, after a course of seven miles, falls into Locheil near Fort-William.

Loch Laggan, 24 miles N. E. of Fort William, is a deep lake, with a bold and rocky shore, surrounded by wooded mountains. On the south side is Coillmore, or great wood, a considerable remain of the Caledonian forest, extending five miles along the border of the lake, and the scene of many traditions. This lake discharges itself by the river Spean into the Lochy. At the east end of Loch-laggan are the ruins of a church dedicated to St Kenneth. In the middle of Coillmore is a spot accounted sacred, and supposed to be the burying place of seven Caledonian princes, who came with their retinue to enjoy the diversion of the chase in that forest. In the lake are two islands, on the largest of which are the vestiges of an old building, where, it is said, those princes occasionally retired. In the neighbouring island, called *Ellan n'Cone* or *Island of Dogs*, is a fragment of an edifice where the hounds were confined. In the middle of the parish of Laggan there is a rock, 100 yards perpendicular, and of difficult access; yet on its summit are the ruins of an ancient fortress. A wall, built of large stones without mortar, environs an area 500 feet in length and 250 in breadth.

Between the lakes of Laggan and Lochy, lies a valley called *Glenroy*, the north-east extremity of which approaches the source of the Spey. The bottom of it is watered by a small river that loses itself in the Spean. On the declivity of the mountains, a mile above the river, are several

several parallel roads of great antiquity, about 60 feet broad, and 6 or 8 miles long, said to have been formed by the Caledonian princes already mentioned.

Fort-William is a small fortress built in William III's reign, on the site of a fort constructed by Cromwell, in a plain, on a navigable arm of the sea, called Locheil, near the influx of the Lochy and Nevis. Though not a place of strength, it was gallantly defended against the rebels in 1746. Several years ago a fourth part of the wall was undermined, and swept away by the Nevis; and there is no prospect of its being repaired. It is occupied by a company of invalids. The village in its neighbourhood is called Maryborough, 135 miles from Edinburgh, by Stirling and Tyndrum. A mile thence, at the mouth of the Lochy, is Inverlochy Castle, at the foot of Ben-evish, a mountain 4370 feet above the level of the sea. This mountain is easily ascended by a ridge towards the west. From the height of 700 yards upward, there is no vegetation at all, but merely rocks and loose stones, without a mixture of earth. The extent, variety, and wildness of the scene beheld from its summit, surpasses all description.

Lochaber, an extensive district on either hand of Fort-William, derives its name from Loch-nu-capper, a small lake or pool in the moss of Corpach, on the right hand of the river Lochy, not far from the fort and the church of Kilmalie. The whole of that district consists of rugged mountains and lakes, with deep glens producing little corn, but a bundance of pasture. It is thinly inhabited, and contains no town or village of any note.

The northwest part of the county is divided into several small districts, viz. Glenelg, Knowdort, North Morror, Moydart, &c. all of which are hilly, with a few rudely cultivated spots on the borders of lakes and rivers. In Glenelg are two ancient buildings called Pictish houses, and ascribed to the Danes. The largest is $30\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and the diameter $33\frac{1}{2}$ feet

at

at 10 from the bottom. The wall is 7 feet four inches thick, and gradually becomes thinner till it reaches the top. The inside wall is perpendicular and the outside sloping. In the thickness of the wall are two galleries running quite round in a horizontal direction. One of these is divided into apartments. There is no window or aperture in the outside wall. The other building is of a similar form, and a quarter of a mile distant. By whom, or for what purpose, those circular houses were constructed, is unknown. Near the church of Glenelg, on the coast of a sound that separates Skye from the main land, a small fortress was built A. D. 1722, and is occupied by a corporal and a few infantry only.

Loch-hourn, on the south border of Glenelg, is a long winding inlet of the sea, bounded by hills affording good pasture.

Loch-nevish is separated from Loch-hourn by the mountainous district of Knoydart, and has a fine picturesque inlet from the sea opposite to the south extremity of Skye.

Loch-shiel, a long and narrow lake, forms the south-west boundary of the county, separating Moydart from Argyleshire. A canal two or three miles in length would connect this lake with Loch-eil.

Forty-four islands belong to Inverness-shire, the principal of which are—Skye, Harris, South and North Uist. The names of the rest are as follows, viz. Teona, Couilin, Eig, Soa, Elen-oransay, Pabbay, Scalpa, Raasa, Fladda, Rona, Bernera, Fladda-huna, Elenisa, Barra, Fiaray, Fuddia, Hellesay, Watersay, Sanderay, Pabbay, Mingalay, Barra-head, the south point of Long Island, Eriskay, Benbecula, Wia, Hyskere, Elenray, Grimsay, Kirkebuat, Rona, Bernera, Boreray, Walay, Killigray, Ensay, Pabbay, Scalpay, Taransay, and Scarp.

28. ROSS-SHIRE.

ROSS-SHIRE is bounded on the north by Sutherland, on the east by Moray-frith, on the south by Inverness-shire, on the west by the ocean; lying in $57^{\circ} 40'$ N. latitude; towards the middle being 56 miles from north to south, but in other meridians 23—34 miles. Its greatest extent from west to east is about 70 miles; containing 31 parishes, 11,014 houses, and 52,291 inhabitants. Its valued rent is L.75,040 Scots, and its real rent about L.40,000 Sterling. The western coast is very irregular, and deeply indented with narrow bays, or inlets of the sea, called lochs, which run a great way inland in different directions. The names of those lochs are,—Inver, on the border of Sutherland; Ennard divided into two parts, the innermost land-locked, and capable of containing a fleet of ships, having a clean entrance with 20 fathoms of water; Great Loch-Broom, noted for its excellent herring, bounded by a rugged and mountainous territory, whence there is a good road 38 miles eastward to Dingwall. Opposite to the mouth of this loch are many small islands. Little Loch-Broom; Groinard a capacious bay open to the north-west; Ewe, six by one or 3 miles, at the head of which is the station of the packet to Stornaway in Lewes, distant about 35 miles north-west; Mare, a fresh water lake inland from Ewe, 18 miles long, 1—2 broad, containing many islands; Gareloch, a large bay open to the north-west, with a clean bottom, from 20 to 40 fathoms depth; Terridon, composed of three reaches, which contract at the upper end to a passage half a mile wide, opening to a small bay called Loch Shieltag; Carron, Kisserne and Toskig, three small inlets at the bottom of a gulph between Applecross and Kintail; Duich, the south-west boundary of the county, separated by a narrow strait from the island of Skye.

The north-west part of Ross-shire is a dreary and desolate territory containing strata of fine marble. Ardross, the central district, is mountainous, wild, and thinly inhabited. Ardmeanach, an elevated heathy common, lies in the form of a peninsula between Moray-frith and the shire of Cromartie. But throughout the whole county there are many pleasant vallies, and level, fertile, well cultivated spots. Clay and shell marle, sand-stone, lime-stone, marble, and other minerals are found in several districts. In the parish of Kincardine, to the westward of Dornoch frith, lies Craigchonichan, *i. e.* the rock of lamentation, where the Marquis of Montrose fought his last battle, and was defeated by Colonel Strachan. He swam the Kyle, and lay sometime concealed in Assynt; but, being discovered and apprehended, he was sent prisoner to Inverness.

Towns, &c.—*Dingwall*, a royal borough and the seat of a presbytery, containing 1418 inhabitants, is situate at the bottom of Cromartie frith, and the mouth of a river composed of several small streams, which flows from lakes in the interior part of the country, 19 miles N. N. W. of Inverness and 175 from Edinburgh. Near the east end of the town are the ruins of a castle, once the principal residence of the Earls of Ross. Two miles westward, on Knockfarril or Fallaric, there was a vitrified fort, supposed to have been the ancient Selma celebrated in the poems of Ossian. The area is 120 by 40 feet within the wall, which is strengthened on the outside with works at each end. Several vitrified ruins extend along the ridge of the hill. Benvevis, a noted mountain north-west of Dingwall, is about 3720 feet in height. Seven miles N. E. of that town, and three from the frith, a natural curiosity merits the notice of a traveller, viz. a deep chasm, called Craig-grande, or the Ugly rock, formed by two opposite precipices, through which the torrent Ault-grande runs for the space of two miles, and in some parts of its course 130 feet below the surface of the earth. The wildness of the steep and
rugged

rugged rocks, the gloomy horror of the cliffs and caverns, the noise of the water-falls and hollow murmuring of the river, with the fine groves of pines, conspire to form a scene singularly grand and picturesque. In the same parish, viz. Kiltearn, half a mile west of the house of Clyne, and a quarter of a mile north of the post road, on the top of an eminence, are two ovals of upright stones, round which are three concentric circles. One at the bottom of the eminence is 80, another 28 paces above the former, is 50, and the third, 12 paces higher and immediately surrounding the ovals, is 35 paces in circuit. Large conical heaps of stones, or cairns, are found on the summits of many of the hills in this parish. Eight hundred paces west of the above ruin is a circular cairn, about 30 paces diameter, containing in the centre a grave three feet six inches long, 18 inches broad, and 14 inches deep, lined with flat stones; and in its vicinity are three graves of the same dimensions.

Fortrose, a small market town containing 445 inhabitants, situate on a peninsula opposite to Fort-George, 12 miles N. N. E. of Inverness. Here an academy was lately established. Eight or nine miles N. W. of Fortrose, in the road to Dingwall, lies the barony of Ferrintosh, in the parish of Urquhart, which possessed, from 1690 to 1786, an exemption from the duties of excise on spirits distilled from grain of the growth of that district.

Tain, a royal borough, the seat of a presbytery, and a trading town, containing 2277 inhabitants, in a fertile territory, on the south coast of Dornoch frith, 26 miles N. E. of Dingwall, and 45 from Inverness. It is noted for its large square tower, and five small turrets. The church was founded in 1481. To the eastward lies a narrow tract of land, terminating in a promontory called Tarbet-Ness, which divides the friths of Dornoch and Moray. In that tract is situate the castle of Lochlin, about a mile N. E. of Loch-Eye, and six east of Tain, consisting of two square buildings joined together by the corners, and fortified with turrets. Near

the sea-coast there is a large obelisk, on one side of which is a cross with the figure of St Andrew, and some uncouth animals underneath. On the reverse is the representation of a grand hunt of wolves, bears, and other wild animals ; and above is a large animal delineated on other monuments of the same kind. Two miles northward, on a green plain, near the beach, is another obelisk, remarkable for the beauty of its sculpture. It represents a deer hunt, and the waving ornaments round the margin are cut by a masterly hand. These and most other ancient monuments in the kingdom, more generally represent hunting-matches than battles. Ferne abbey was founded by Ferquhard 1st Earl of Ross, A. D. 1230, for canons of St Austin. Patrick Hamilton, one of the abbots, for favouring the doctrines of Luther, was burnt at the gate of St Salvators, St Andrews. In the parish of Nigg, where that range of rocks which overhang the Moray-frith terminates, at a place called Dunskeath, once stood a fort built by William the Lyon king of Scotland. In the same parish, more than a mile from the sea, and many feet above its level, there is a stratum of oyster shells of considerable extent, and half a foot in depth. It is three feet below the surface of the ground, and underneath is a bed of fine sea sand. Another stratum of different kinds of shells is found in the sands of Nigg.

There are no towns of note in the interior part of the county. The most considerable rivers are the Conan, Orran, and Beauley. The first of these flows from Loch Luichart, receives the Meag, and runs eastward to the frith of Cromarty. The second has its source in Loch Monar, and falls into the Conan, near Castle-Braan, the seat of the family of Seaforth. The Beauley forms the southern boundary of the county, and loses itself in the Moray frith, at the ferry of Kissack near Inverness. Near the mouth of that river there is a village of the same name, formerly noted for an abbey, founded about the year 1219, for monks of the order of Vall. Caulium ; and in its neighbourhood stood Castle-Dunie,

a seat of the Frasers of Lovat, which was demolished in 1746. Lewis, and other islands belonging to Ross-shire, will hereafter attract our attention.

Dr George Mackenzie, compiler of the "Lives of Scottish Writers," and Dr James Mackenzie, author of the "Art of Preserving Health," were natives of Ross-shire.

29. SUTHERLAND.

SUTHERLAND is bounded on the west and north by the sea, on the east by Caithness and the German ocean, on the south and west by Ross-shire; lying in $58^{\circ} 16'$ N. latitude; being 35—50 miles from north to south, and 45—60 from west to east; containing above 2000 square miles, 14 parishes, 4384 families, and 23,117 inhabitants. Its valued rent is L.26,192 Scots, and its real rent upwards of L.10,000 Sterling. In the interior districts of this mountainous county, are extensive morasses, impassible bogs, and deep lakes, whence small streams flow in various directions to the sea.

The most remarkable promontories and bays on the north coast are the following, viz. Cape Wrath or Baroe Head, of great height, beneath which are vast caves inhabited by immense numbers of seals; a ridge of rocks running out four miles from this cape, under 14 fathoms of water, with a rapid tide, occasioning a high and dangerous swell; the Kyle of Durness, a small inlet of the sea; Farout-head, beyond which is Loch-Eribol; Whiten-head; the Kyle of Tongue, an inlet, opposite to which are several small islands; Torriesdale-head, near which is Farr-bay; Armidale-head, a broad promontory; Strathy-head, a long and narrow promontory near the north-east extremity of the county. The whole of that tract, and several miles inland is called Strathnaver, *i. e.* a strath on the Naver, and was formerly reckoned a shire by itself, but is now annexed.

nexed to Sutherland. In this county, freestone, limestone, slate and iron-stone abound: there are many veins of lead-ore; and several small veins of coal have been discovered.

Rivers.—The Hollodale descends from mountains bordering on Caithness, runs northward, and falls into the sea at Port Skerry. Strathey has its source in a lake at the foot of Mount Balloch, westward of Helmsdale-head, traverses a tolerably level and fertile territory, and flows northward into a deep bay bounded on the west by a promontory of the same name. The Naver issues out of a spacious lake, equidistant from the north and west coasts, bathes several villages in its progress northward, and loses itself in the bay of Farr. Torriesdale, a small stream, has a short course from its origin in Loch Laoghal to its termination in Farr-bay. The mouth of its channel is 20 yards wide, and 13 feet deep at spring-tides. Strathmore river is composed of several rivulets, which descend from the mountains near the extremity of Loch Laxford. It runs N. E. by Dun Dornadilla into Loch Hope, and thence into Loch Eribol. Durness water rises in Lord Rae's forest, and loses itself in an inlet of the sea, west of Far-out-head. The Helmsdale springs from several small lakes in the parish of Keldonnan, between the sources of the Hollodale and Strathey, and runs S. E. with rapidity to the Ord of Caithness, where it falls into the sea through a channel cut out of a rock 20 feet in height, by a Countess of Sutherland. The Brora has its origin in the interior part of the county, receives several streams, forms a fine lake in the lower part of its course, and falls into the sea five miles north of Dunrobin. The Shin originates in Dirrymoor forest west of Loch Naver, traverses a lake 18 miles long, forms a cascade at Invershin, in the south-west part of the shire, and empties itself into the bottom of the frith of Dornoch. The Tyrie, descending from the same ridge of hills that covers the sources of the Brora, at first runs westward along the foot of that ridge, and then S. S. E. to the lower end of Loch Shin.

Towns.

Towns.—*Dornoch*, the capital of Sutherland, the seat of a presbytery, and a small mean royal borough, containing 500 inhabitants, at the south-east extremity of the county, on the border of a frith of the same name, 9 miles north of Tain and $54\frac{1}{2}$ from Inverness. The bishop's palace lies in ruins, a part of the cathedral is the present church, but no vestige of the red friars minster can be traced. The frith of Dornoch is navigable for coasting vessels above 20 miles from the sea, and for small boats near 20 miles farther towards Loch Broom. To the southward of the town, about 10 miles west of Tain, is the round tower of Dun-Alishaig, anciently a sumptuous edifice. No part of the wall is now above 14 feet high. A rude upright stone at Cariblair is inscribed with symbolical characters resembling mathematical figures and a fish.

Criech, a mean place, situate on the north coast of the frith of Dornoch. Near the bottom of this frith, at Invershin, is a fine cataract of the river Shin already mentioned.

The district of Rogart, northward of Dornoch, consists principally of Strathfleet and Strathbrora, two indifferently fruitful vallies, lying from west to east, five miles distant from each other. The interjacent space is a group of rocky hills, with moss partially intervening. Some spots on the acclivities of the hills are cultivated, but it is rare to see three yards of ground without a rock.

Golspie is a mean village in a level and fertile tract, extending from the sea 10 miles inland. Dunrobin, an ancient seat of the Earls of Sutherland, was founded about A. D. 1100, on a round hill, near the sea coast. In its vicinity is a Pictish castle called Cairn Lia, or grey tower, 130 yards in circuit, and forming a mount of considerable height, having on the summit an extensive hollow, and, within, three low concentric galleries, at small distances from one another, covered with large stones. Buildings of this sort are frequent along the coasts of Sutherland and Caithness.

Brora,

Brora, a village, with a harbour, a river and a loch of the same name, lies on the sea coast, about four miles north of Dunrobin. The loch, not far inland, is about 4 miles in length, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in breadth; but at two different places so contracted as to exhibit the appearance of three lochs. An island in this loch, is an oblong square, 140 by 70 feet, and secured by a wall of stone rising above the surface of the water.

Kildonnan is an inland valley, divided into two parts by the river Helmsdale, about 15 miles N. N. W. of Dunrobin. Five miles above the church, a battle was fought in the middle of the 12th century between two clans, headed by Suenus and Aulver Rosta of Danish extraction.

Farr parish is a mountainous and rocky territory, reaching from Tongue to Strathyhead, and producing tolerable pastures. It contains the following places of some note, viz. Strathyhead, a promontory having in it a stately cave named Uai-nei.—Boorvy, an ancient fortress in ruins, on a cliff 150 feet high, below which, in the rock, is an arched passage 200 feet long, through which boats pass; a druidical temple at Langdale, 100 feet diameter, surrounded with a trench and bank;—Harald's field, or dale Harald, where a bloody battle was fought between Reginald king of the isles, and Harald earl of Orkney and Caithness;—Rossal, 10 computed miles south of the church of Farr, by the water of Naver Wissair, near which is an artificial cave, said to have been formed by William Monro, 100 fathoms in length and as much in breadth, with a narrow entrance. Along the coast there are several castles, or watch towers, where signals were given by fire on the approach of an enemy.

Tongue, a mean place, and the seat of a presbytery, on an arm of the sea, 15 miles W. of Strathyhead. A semicircular ridge of mountains passes nearly through the middle of the parish of Tongue, the

principal of which is Knock-Rheacadan, *i. e.* the Watchman's hill, Ben-Laoghal the scene of the beautiful and brave Dermid's death, and Ben-Hope. Ben-Laoghal is almost a perpendicular rock, deeply furrowed, and of great height. Below it is a lake a mile in length, and on the opposite side is a cognominal lake 4 by 1 miles, whence the river Torridale flows northward to the sea. From the foot of Ben-Hope to Whitinghead on the west, and as far as Tongue bay on the east, the Moine, an extensive tract of hilly desert, covered with dark heath, and interspersed with grayish rocks, impassable bogs, and stagnant pools of brownish water, presents a prospect uniformly rugged and dreary. This is a portion of Lord Rea's forest. Derry-moor forest, extending beyond loch Laoghal, has at present scarce a vestige of a tree upon it. About 25 miles southward of that lake, is loch Shin, surrounded by woods stretching down to the water's edge. From the east end of it a river issues out, and runs through a narrow rugged channel to the sea. The coast on either side of Tongue bay is high and rocky, with several small creeks. The rocks are hollowed into caves, or formed into arches or pillars. The cave of Fraisgill extends more than half a mile underground. It is about 50 feet high, and its sides are variegated with a thousand colours. On the east side of the bay, there are some vestiges of Caistal a Bharruich, a very ancient structure on a rock, below which is a cave called Leabuidh Eoin Aberuich, *i. e.* John of Lochaber's bed, whither he is said to have retired in time of danger. Three islands belong to this district, viz. Ealan na Coomb, or the island of seals, which had formerly a chapel and burying place in it;—Ealan na Roan, about 2 miles in circuit, and inhabited by four families.—About the year 1783 part of the soil near the middle of it sunk without any visible cause;—Ealan a Ghail, or Rabbit island, is noted for a combat fought upon it by Gaul and Torquil.

Diurness, or Durness, the north-west part of Sutherland, is a wild and mountainous district. Considerable tracts are occupied by mosses ; but, towards the promontory of Far-out-head, there is a series of pleasant fields and green pastures. Loch-Borley lies in the middle of this parish, and thence a small river runs north to the bay of Diurness, which was formerly a good harbour, and land locked on every side, but is now filled up with sand. The river Hope issues out of a lake of that name, and after a short course loses itself in loch Erribol. The shore in some parts is flat and sandy ; in others it is rocky and destitute of verdure. At the head lands piles of rock tower to a great height. The tides on this rock are extremely rapid, especially at Cape Wrath, the N. W. promontory, where their violence is increased by a reef of rock running out, north by east from the cape, for 5 or 6 miles, and covered by 16 or 18 fathoms of water. The cave of Smo' is a vault that extends far under ground, and in some places is 100 yards wide and 70—80 in height. On a declivity about 10 miles from the coast, are the ruins of a singular structure called Dun Dornadilla. A portion of the wall 18 feet high still remains. The area, 27 feet diameter, appears to have been surrounded with two concentric walls and galleries in the space intervening. Neither lime nor clay is used in the masonry. Tradition bears that it was a hunting seat of Dornadilla, the son of Duff, who died B. C. 233. The whole of this district lies upon a bed of limestone.

Ederachylis, is a shockingly rugged district, consisting of rocks, marshes, lakes, and mountains, with small patches of pasture, lying on the west coast between Diurness and Assynt. The inland part of this district is a vast group of bleak mountains, separated by narrow vallies, whose deep declivities are dangerous to travellers not furnished with guides. The sea coast is thinly inhabited. Along the shore are several excellent bays and harbours, viz. loch Badeout, loch Calva, loch Laxford,

ford, loch Inchard, &c. There are a number of small islands, many of which afford pasture, but merit no description. Handa, the only inhabited island, is divided from the main land by a narrow sound. It rises gradually from the sea by a gentle ascent from the south, and on the north is a tremendous rock about 80 fathoms in height. It is a mile square, and frequented by immense numbers of sea fowl of different kinds.

30. CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

CAITHNESS, or WICK, the north-east corner of the island, of a triangular form, is bounded on the north by the Pentland Frith, on the east and south-east by the German Ocean, on the west by Sutherland; lying in $58^{\circ} 22'$ north latitude; its greatest extent from north to south being 35 miles, and about 30 from Dungsby-head along the north coast to the border of Strathnaver; containing 10 parishes, 690 square miles, 4433 houses, and 22,609 inhabitants. The valued rent is L.37,256 Scots, and the real rent upwards of L.20,000 Sterling.

This county may be called an immense morass mixed with some fruitful spots, producing oats, barley, and coarse grass. There are few plantations, the woods being little else than coppices of birch. The whole coast is rocky, running out on the north into a number of promontories, without any port or harbour of note. Some caves on the coast run so far under ground that none has been able to explore them.

The Thurso and Wick are the most considerable rivers; the former of which falls into the Pentland Frith, and the latter into the German ocean.

Promontories.—Sandside-head, a narrow promontory on the border of Sutherland, opposite to the mouth of Pentland Frith.—Holborn-head, a large cape facing the north-east and the island of Hoy.—Dunnet-head,

an extensive promontory consisting of several hills, with bold rocks fronting the sea, from 100 to 400 feet in height.—Dungsby, or Duncansbay-head, the N. E. point of Caithness and of Scotland, near which are the ruins of John-o-Groat's house, 17 miles north of Wick, and 287 north of Edinburgh. The passage thence to Orkney is 12 miles. Between Dungsby and Dunnet, there is a narrow head-land environed by dangerous rocks, called 'Men, or Main of May.'—Noss-head, a bold promontory, south of Sinclair's bay, in whose vicinity is a slate quarry, where the likeness of beasts and flowers seems to be drawn upon the stones with a yellow substance resembling gold leaf.—The Ord, or S. extremity of the county of Caithness, is a steep hill 1250 feet high, with a road winding along its sides, in many places impending over the sea. Beneath this cape are several deep caves. To the westward, at some distance from the coast, is the Pap of Caithness, 1929 feet in height.

Towns.—*Thurso*, or *Inver-aorsa*, an ancient, small, irregularly built trading town, containing 3628 inhabitants, at the mouth of a river and bottom of a fine bay near Holborn head, $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. of Wick, and 135 from Inverness. The harbour at stream tides admits vessels of ten feet draught of water; but there is no pier. The coasting trade is considerable; the goods sent out are grain, fish, wool, linen yarn, kelp, whisky, &c.; and those imported are flax, salt, wood, coal, lime, and grocery goods. In that neighbourhood are the ruins of several castles. *Thurso-East* is the seat of Sir John Sinclair. The inland part of Reay district is hilly, yielding tolerable pasture; but a considerable tract bordering on the sea is level and fruitful. At the mouth of the river Halldale there is a small natural harbour.

On the border of Murkle bay there is a fertile territory, where considerable improvements have been recently made in agriculture. That bay extends inland from Dunnet bay about 2000 yards, and 1500 in breadth.

breadth. It has good anchoring ground, and 5 fathoms water at full sea. On the summit of Olrick hill there are vestiges of a watch-tower.

The parish of Dunnet, at the bottom of a cognominal bay, 8 miles east of Thurso, consists of a light soil partially cultivated, and indifferently fruitful. The current in Pentland frith is exceedingly strong during spring tides. The flood tide runs from west to east at the rate of 10 miles an hour with new and full moon. It is then high water at Scarfskerry (whence the ferry boat crosses from Dunnet to Orkney) at 9 o'clock A. M.; but in the middle of the frith the tide continues to run eastward till mid-day, while the current along the shore flows in an opposite direction. This phenomenon is reversed at 3 o'clock. Those contiguous but contrary currents render Pentland frith a dangerous navigation to strangers, especially if they approach near the land.

Canisbay is a fertile district in the N. E. corner of Scotland. John-o'-Groat's residence was in this district, but the spot is scarcely distinguishable where he dwelt.

Wick, a small and indifferently built royal burgh, containing about 1000 inhabitants, in a well cultivated territory on the eastern coast, about 32 miles north of the Ord, and 70 north of Tain. The harbour is indifferent, and apt to be choked up by banks of sand. For the improvement of the British fisheries, and the protection of vessels in the north sea, government has allowed L.7500 to assist in building a new harbour, which, when finished, will render Wick the most noted sea-port town on the north coast of Scotland. From thence in the year 1790, 10,514 barrels of white and 2000 barrels of red herrings were exported. In that neighbourhood are scattered the ruins of several castles, viz. Old Wick built on a narrow promontory; Sinclair and Girnigoe, formerly seats of the Earls of Caithness, accessible from the sea, &c.

Latheron, a mean place and the seat of a presbytery, in a territory consisting partly of pasture and partly of cultivated fields.

The

The south-west part of the county is a barren and heathy tract. Along the eastern shore there are several ancient buildings beside those already mentioned. Buckle's castle, north of Sinclair's bay, stands on a rock projecting into the sea near lofty cliffs hollowed by the waves; Ackergill tower, at the bottom of that bay; Keiss, formerly a residence of the Earls of Caithness, &c.

Stroma, an island three miles in circuit, containing 170 inhabitants, is situate in Pentland frith, about a league from the shore of Canisby. The middle of it is elevated, the south side fertile, and the north barren. About 30 yards from the west beach there is a vast cavern. Near the south-east coast, there was a chapel where dead bodies were preserved uncorrupted without any preparation; but those mummies are now destroyed, and the chapel is mouldering into ruin. The Swalchie of Stroma, at the north end of the island, is dangerous, being a violent surf occasioned by the meeting of several tides. About 2 leagues eastward are two small uninhabited islands called Pentland Skerries.

31. CROMARTYSHIRE.

THE shire of Cromarty, formerly Crombathi, consists of a narrow tract along the south coast of a cognominal frith, in $57\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. latitude; being about 20 miles in length and 5 in breadth; containing 107 square miles, 2 parishes, 410 houses, and 3052 inhabitants. The valued rent is L.10,544 Scots, and the real land-rent L.5000. It was formerly covered with trees, but is now entirely destitute of them.

Cromarty, a manufacturing town containing 2208 inhabitants, is situate at the mouth of the Frith, with a good road and harbour, 19 miles N. N. E. of Inverness. Three miles south of the town there is an oblong square encampment. In this parish is a large rock called Farquhar's Bed, remarkable for an arch which forms a natural bridge under the rock,

rock, and admits the waves of the sea. There is also on the coast a cavern whose roof and sides are covered with petrifications. The Sutors of Cromarty are two promontories jutting out into the sea about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from each other at the entrance into a capacious bay, which extends 20 miles inland, and affords excellent anchorage, but is little frequented.

As the modern names of many places in Scotland are different from those which were in use about two centuries ago, it may be proper to mention the various designations of the counties and most noted towns, for the information of those who consult the ancient histories and annals of this kingdom.

1. *Berewic*, Berwik or Berwick, a sheriffdom formerly constituted about half of the earldom of Dunbar. Its cognominal capital, also called Eurvick, in the 12th century was one of the chief trading towns in Scotland. It had no walls, but was defended by a castle. Colodesburg, Coludi, now Coldingham, the oldest nunnery in the kingdom.—Dunce, Duns, sometime the capital of the sheriffdom of Berwick.—Grenelaw, Greenlaw.—Caldstreme, Caldestrem, Coldstream, a nunnery.—Lawdir, Lawedyr, Lauder.—Chelder Kirk, Gingle Kirk, Channel Kirk.

2. *Rokesburgh*, Rokesburc, Rakesburt, Rokesburch, Rosebourg, Roxburgh, the capital of a cognominal sheriffdom.—Hawick, the capital in the 14th century.—Kelhou, Saltehou, Kelchou, Kalch, Kelceo, Kelcou, Kelsow, Kelso, a mitred abbey.—Mauros, Monstres, Meaurose, Maures, Maelres, Melross, whose abbey is said to have been nearly coeval with the introduction of the Christian religion into that part of the country.—Drie-burc, Drueburch, Dryburgh, a seat near Melross.—Jedewith, Jedwod, Gedword, Jedworth, Jeddeburch, Jedburgh, a town and castle often taken by the English.—Liddalisdale, Ladisdale, Lidsdale, a lordship containing the castle of Mangertoun, &c.

3. *Selkirk*,

3. *Selkirk* contains Selebarke, Selelark, Seleschirhe, Selfchirchē, Selkirk, the capital and original seat of the abbey, afterwards removed to Roxburgh and thence to Kelso. In the upper part of this district was Ettrick forest 14 miles long and 7 broad.

4, 5. *Dunfres* sheriffdom comprehended the modern counties of Dumfries and Kirkcudbright. Its cognominal capital was also called Dunfreg and Counfrez.—Niddisdale and Ananderdale are subdivisions of it.—Caerlandrock, Carlanerok, now Caerlaverok.—Langhop, Langham, Langholm.—Dundreinan, Dundraynan, Dundrennan abbey.—Galwa, Gallewathia, Galwayth, Galwydia, Galwithia, Galovidia, Galwallia, Galweia, Galuveia, Galwadensis provincia, Galloway, a lordship, contained Ananderdale and Carrick with the interjacent country.—Mulirisnake, Mullrinnisnake, Mullersnowke, Mull of Galloway, the most southerly part of Scotland.

6. *Wigtoun*, a sheriffdom erected A. D. 1341, in favour of Malcolm Fleming.—Vycetown, Wigtown the capital.—Quhit-hern, Ilwiterna, Candida Casa, a small island, noted for its abbey founded by Vinian a priest A. D. 400.

Ayre, or *Are*, a sheriffdom, contained a castle of the same name built by K. William A. D. 1197, as a curb upon the Galwegians of Carik.—Kilmarno, Kilmernok, Kilmarnoc, the property of the Baliols and Boyds.—Irewyn, Irwing, Irvin.—Ardrossan, a castle of the old family of Eglinton.—Maybothil, Minibol, Maybole, a provostry.

8. *Ramfrea*, Reufrell, Rhrinfrin, Rainfrwe, Strathgrif, Renfrew, a barony and borough.—Grenhoke, Greenock.—Passelet, Pasletum, Paisley, Paisley, a rich abbey founded by the Stewarts.

9. *Lanerk*, or *Lanrik*, a town in a cognominal sheriffdom.—Glasgw, Glasgu, Glasgow, was long in some degree subject to Rutherglen, or Ruglen, which once had an extensive jurisdiction.—Hamilton, formerly Cadyow, given by K. Robert I. to Sir Gilbert Hamilton, whose descendants

dants gave it their family name.—Bodenyll, Boyville, Bothvill, Botheville, Bothwell, where was a strong castle with a collegiate church.

10. *Peblis*, Peebles.—Travequair, Traquair, at one period the capital of the county afterwards called Peebles.

11. *Hadintun*, Hadintoun, Hadington, the capital of a cognominal sheriffdom. Elstanfurd, now corruptly Athelstan-ford.—Dombare, Dyunbaer, Donbar, Dunbar. Its castle A. D. 1338 was gallantly defended by its heroic Countess.

12. *Louthian*, also called Lorda, Lownes, Loniae, Loenas, Lonais, Loidis, Laodoniae, Londonea, Laudon, Lowdyan, Lothian. Its extent was very different in different ages. Sometimes it comprehended all the Scottish dominions south of the Forth. Sometimes the domain called Gallowy was excluded; and sometimes it was confined to the earldom of Dunbar, afterwards called March.—Ednysborg, Edwynesborg, Hethburgus, Endusburgh, Castrum-puellarum, Maydyn Castle, Edinburgh. In the year 1384, when destroyed by the English, it was a mean place consisting of about 400 thatch houses; but a century after it was reckoned a wealthy town.—Leth, Inverlyth, Leith, a sea-port.—Karamund, Craumond, Cramond.—Abercurnig, Abourton, Abercorn, an Anglo-Saxon monastery in the 7th century.—Dalketh, Dalquest, Dalkeith, a castle of the Douglasses.—Muschelburg, Muskelburg, Musselburgh.—Under-Eske, Inveresk.

13. Lithgow, a constabulary, contained a town of the same name, also called Linliscoth, Linlisco, Lithcow, Linlythkie, Linlithgow, where was a nunnery. Its royal palace was burnt down A. D. 1424.—Cunneferry, Cunessery, Queensferry.

14. The boundaries of the sheriffdom of Stirling have been often changed. Its capital Strevelyne, Strevylin, Striveling, Stirling, noted for its castle, which, in all ages, has been an object of importance in time of war.—Torwood, anciently Keltor and Calatria.—Donypas, Du-

nypas, and corruptly Dunipace.—Fenkyrke, Fowchirche, Eglesbrec, or Ecclesbrec, Fowkirk, Fawekirk, Falkirk.—Straith-cairmaic, Strath-cairvin, Strath-carun, or Carron, where Donald-brek was slain about A. D. 642.

15. Dunbarton, a town and castle, anciently called Alcluyd, Alclud, Alcluith, Alclyde, Aldclyhit, Alcwith, Alneclud, Alocluoch, Alcuahc, Arclyd, Ateluth, Bonavern, Dumbretan, Dunbriton, Dunbertane.—Lincalcdon, the British name of Loch Lowmond, also called Lokulofnius.—Caerpantaloch, Kircomtolagh, Kirkintulloch.

16. Clackmannanshire, also called Blakmanshire.—Allaway, Alloa.—Glume Castle, which, A. D. 1489, changed its name to Castle Campbell, in the Hochel or Ochil Hills.—Cambykynel, Camyskynil, Ambusteneth, Cambuskenneth.

17. Fife or Tyth, was erected into an earldom, in the 11th century, in favour of Macduff, formerly Thane of it. In 1357, when 17 burghs only sent representatives to parliament, four of them were from Fife. Near Fife's-ness, the eastern extreme of it, there was a cave called Werdo-fatha, nigra-specus, where Constantine, son of Kenneth, was slain. The capital was Mucros, Carcenan, Cenrimunt, Chilrimunt, Kilrimont, Rymont, Anderstown, St Andrews, whose trade was considerable, and the magnificence of whose cathedral was admired by foreigners.—Crawling, Crailin, Carail, Carel, Crail.—Aynestrothere, Anstruther.—Petneweme, Pethynveme, Pittenweem, a monastery.—Wemys, the ancient seat and designation of a branch of the descendants of the famous Macduff.—Kingtorne, Kingor-regis, Kinghorn.—Wester Kingtorne, afterwards Brint-island, from a small island or rock in the harbour.—Inver-kethine, Ennerkechyn, Inverkeithain, Inverkeithing.—Ardehinnaachun, a steep rock above the North Ferry.—Belachoir, *i. e.* the mouth of Loch Ore, where, on a small island, was a royal seat.—Dounfranelin, Destremalin, Estrumalin, Dunfremelin, Douffre et Melin, Mons infirmorum, Dunfermelyne,

Dunfermelyne, Dunfermling, whose abbey was the burying-place of Malcolm III. and his posterity during several centuries.—Faulkland, Falkland.—Cowpir, Culpyre, Cupir, Cupar.—Ochtermuchty, Auchtermuchty.—Kennawehy, Kennochquhy, Kennoway, the capital mansion of the Earldom of Fife.—Forthrev, as distinguished from Fifeshire, contained the upper part of the shire, together with Kinross-shire, and the parishes of Clackmannan and Muchard.

18. Forfar, or Lorfare, also called Arregos, Anegria, Anegos, Angus, an ancient earldom.—Alek, Alectum, Taodunum, Dundee, which had four religious houses in Queen Mary's time, and was one of the richest and best built towns in Scotland.—Brighyn, Brithin, Brechin, a town given to the clergy in the 10th century.—Haberbrothecer, Badocensis, Aberbrothok, Abirbroth, Arbroth.—Broutygreeg, or Brochty-craig.—Salork, Celurca, Munros, Montrose.—Stroukatherack, Strukathro.—Dunnechtyn, Dunnichen.—Culpyre, Cypre, Cupar, Coupar, noted for its abbey.

19. Perth, an extensive sherifffdom, comprehended two of the septem regna of the Bishop of Catness, two bishoprics, and four territorial earldoms. Its capital was BIRTHA, St Johnstown, Perth.—Scwne, Schowe, Scoan, Scowne, Skune, Scone, a royal residence.—Duncalden, Duncallen, Dunkeld.—Brynnan Wood, Barnane, Birnen, Birnam.—Atheldell, Athoelah, Atjoklar, Adhaelis, Ascelis, Asthel, Atheodel, Athoil, Athel, Athol, an ancient earldom.—Strathfillan, a priory founded by Robert I. in gratitude to St Fillan, for a miraculous interposition ascribed to him, previous to the victory at Bannockburn.—Achnebard, Moy-na-bhaird, Monyvaird, *i. e.* the field of bards.—Dulblaan, Dunblaan, Dunblane.—Maneteth, Meneted, Menetez, Meyntefe, Manetheth, Menteith, an earldom of unknown origin.—Calanter, Coilader, Calendar.—Kilinros, Kylros, Culros, Servani Abbatia, an abbey said to have been founded by St Serf, and afterwards refounded by Malcolm.—Abernethyn, Aberinthina,

Aburnethige, Abernyth, Abernithi, Abernithici, Abernethy, the capital of a Pictish province. There William I. of England and Malcolm III. of Scotland concluded a treaty of peace A. D. 1072. At Blak-Ernside, near Abernethy, the Scots were defeated by the English A. D. 1298—Gouerin, Goury, Gowrie, an ancient earldom, in the 15th century possessed by one of the royal family.—Migdele, Megil, Meigle, a very ancient town in Strathmore.

21. Ardgail, Heregaidel, Ergeithel, Ergerd, Ergatila, Erthgael, Agarithel, Ergyle, Ergadia, Argadia, Argathelia, Arregaithel, Argyle.—The whole dominions of the Scots were at first so called, and were more extensive than the present earldom. It was possessed, together with the isles, by the Norwegians, who had little connection with the kings of Scotland till the year 1266, when the king of Norway resigned his claim of sovereignty.—Kentire, Kintyre, Cintyre, Centire, Statiria, Saltiria, Satiri, also called Tarbart, Tarbar, and Tarbat, now Cantyre, a sherifffdom, perhaps subordinate to Ergyle.—Dalrieta, Dalraida, a territory of the old Scots in Kintire.—Dunstaffinch, Dunstaffage, Dunstaffnage, a castle of the lords of the isles.—Morvern, Morven, a district.—Ardanesse, a place on the west coast, near which, in 718, a sea engagement was fought by the kings of Kintire and Lorn.

22. Kincardyn, Kincardine, a sherifffdom, whose cognominal capital is now a mean village.—Stanehive, Stonehaven.

23. Abirdene, Apardion, Ardion, Bardane, Aberdeen, whose capital, of the same name, was a trading town of note in 1152. In 1336 it was burnt by Edward III.—Aberdone, now Old Aberdeen, was a bishop's see.—Bughun, Buthan, Buthlan, Bauvan, Bogham, Bowan, Lowan, Buchan, an ancient earldom.—Fermartin, a lordship, formerly a part of the earldom of Buchan.—Strathbolgy, Strathbolgn, an ancient Lordship possessed by David Earl of Huntington and Garvyach.—Kyr-
dromyn,

dromyn, Kildrummy, anciently a seat of the lordship of Garvyach, afterward incorporated with the earldom of Marr.

23. Bamf, Banf, a sheriffdom with a capital of the same name.—Fochopir, Fochabers.

24. Elayn, Elgin, a town and sheriffdom.—Fodresach, Fores, Foras, Forres; below this town are the ruins of Kinross, or Kinloss abbey.—Morif, Morave, Moreb, Murrif, Murraw, Moray, Moronia, an extensive earldom.

25. Nairn, a sheriffdom, and part of the earldom of Morray, whose capital is called Ilvernarran, Dilvernarran, Invernairn, Nairn.

26 & 27. Invernys, Inthernies, Invernies, Inverness, the largest sheriffdom in Scotland, comprehending the modern shires of Inverness, Sutherland, Catness, and part of Argyle. Louchabir, Lochabir, a district which was part of Badenoch; and this last, also called Badenau, Badenaugh, Badonauche, Badanach, was a lordship of the Cummins. Ross, an earldom of unknown origin.

28. Sudurland, Scotherland, Southland, Sutherland, so called on account of its situation on the south side of the Mounth. Dornock, the capital, was a monastery in the reign of David I. afterwards the see of the bishop of Catness.—Dirnes, Dyrnes, Duirness, the N. W. part of Sutherland, whose extremity was called Huarf, now C-wrath.

29. Catness, Catenes, Catteyness, Catania, Cathanesia, in Gaelic Cattey, Catteigh, an earldom of unknown origin, comprehending all the country north of the earldom of Ross, till the 13th century.—Wek, Weyk, Wick, the capital.—Turreha villa Haroldi comitis Catanesiae, Thurso.—The Murray frith, lying between Catness and Murray, was called Braida-fiord, *i. e.* broad frith.

30. Crumbachty, Crombathi, Cromarty, the smallest sheriffdom in Scotland.

SHETLAND AND ORKNEY ISLANDS OPPOSITE TO THE NORTH COAST OF SCOTLAND.

SHETLAND ISLANDS.

THE islands of Shetland, by the Dutch called Zetland, and by the Danes Yetland, lie about 20 leagues N. E. of Orkney islands, between $59^{\circ} 50'$ and $61^{\circ} 0'$ N. latitude; containing 12 parishes, 3541 houses, and 22,379 inhabitants. Thirty-three islands are said to be inhabited, besides many small ones, called Holms, appropriated to pasturage.

The climate is nearly the same with that of Orkney islands. During the summer months, the natives have frequent communication, and live in great hospitality; but throughout the rest of the year they have little intercourse with one another, being involved in fogs, and darkness, and storms. Though the frost is not intense, nor the snow of long continuance, yet the weather is extremely variable, and high and sudden winds are not unfrequent. The aurora borealis often covers the whole hemisphere, making a very brilliant appearance.

The islands, in general, exhibit a scene of ruggedness and sterility. Some patches of miserably cultivated soil relieve the eye of a traveller; but no tree nor shrub is to be seen. The western tracts are peculiarly wild, dreary, and desolate, consisting of grey rocks, stagnant marshes and pools, broken and precipitous coasts excavated into vast natural arches and deep caverns.

There are no rivers in those islands, but springs and rivulets abound. Freestone, limestone, slate, and marle, are found in many places; and, in Fetlar, iron ore has been discovered, together with indications of copper.

Some corn is raised, with abundance of pastures and culinary productions. Fish, feathers, sheep, wool, black cattle, and butter, are the principal articles of export.

History.—The period when Shetland and Orkney Islands were peopled is unknown. During several centuries, their first inhabitants, the Picts, subsisted by fishing and piracy. In the 10th century, the governor of those islands was subject to the king of Norway, and paid an annual tribute of 60 merks of gold; but, in the beginning of the following century, Siward Earl of Orkney, withdrew his allegiance, and married the daughter of Malcolm king of Scotland. Thorfinnus his son, a powerful prince, received from his uncle the provinces of Caithness and Sutherland, which he governed with Shetland and Orkney. Towards the conclusion of that century, Donald Bane, lord of the Isles, to secure himself in the possession of the crown of Scotland which he had usurped, solicited the aid of Magnus king of Norway, to whom he offered to cede Orkney and Shetland. Magnus immediately came with a navy to his assistance, received those islands, and planted garrisons in them for their defence. Alexander III. king of Scotland recovered them for the payment of 4000 merks, with the sum of 400 merks annually; and gave the property of them to Spiere Earl of Caithness, whose grandson was created Earl of Orkney and Shetland, and was succeeded by Henry Sinclair commonly called prince of Orkney. William, son of Henry, obtained a confirmation of the earldom of Caithness, united into a barony with the lands of Orkney, in compensation of other privileges which he had claimed. Both title and estate, being forfeited by his son Robert, reverted to the crown.

The kings of Denmark and Norway, renewing their pretension to the sovereignty of those islands, frequently invaded them, and prevented the kings of Scotland from reaping the benefit of their title. But all differences between the two crowns were terminated by the marriage of James III. with a princess of Denmark, when Christiern abolished the annual tribute due to Norway, and mortgaged Orkney and Shetland to the Scottish crown. This deed was confirmed to James IV. Mary Queen
of

of Scots, A. D. 1567, promoted the Earl of Bothwell to the dignity of Duke of Orkney, which he was soon deprived of. James VI. in 1581, created Robert Stewart, his illegitimate brother, Earl of Orkney. Patrick Stewart his son and successor, being a great oppressor and tyrant, was removed by the king, who sent Sir James Stewart to be chamberlain and sheriff of that country. In 1647 William Douglas Earl of Morton obtained a wadset or mortgage of Orkney and Shetland from Charles I. but this mortgage being redeemed in 1669, they were re-annexed to the crown, and by act of Parliament were erected into a stewartry. By the Union Parliament that province was separated from the Crown, and granted to the Earl of Morton for the payment of L.500 yearly; and this nobleman was appointed steward and administrator of justice within the bounds thereof.

Shetland, or the Mainland, extends 60 miles from north to south, and 6—30 in breadth. The interior parts are craggy, mountainous, and barren; but along the shore, verdant spots, marshy plains, and indifferently fertile tracts are interspersed. The coast is so deeply indented with voes or inlets of the sea, that no part of the island is five miles distant from some creek or harbour. The ridges of hills run in the longest direction of the island; but none of them is very high, except Rona, near the N. W. coast, which is 1500 feet, or according to other accounts 2000, above the level of the sea. This hill serves as a landmark to fishers and seamen. The east side of the island is comparatively low, but the cliffs on the western coast are steep and irregular. There are many small fresh water lakes, and some mineral springs impregnated with iron. Remains of ancient buildings, called Pict's houses, abound in this and the neighbouring islands.

The soil is unfavourable for vegetation. The best crops of black oats and bear which it produces would not supply the inhabitants nine months in the year; and it is doubtful, if the country, by any improvements,

could be rendered capable of yielding an increase sufficient for their support.

Towns, &c.—*Lerwick*, the capital of the island, is a small, meanly built trading town, containing 1800 inhabitants, and the rendezvous of the fishing busses from other countries; situate on the east coast, and noted for its harbour or bay, called Bressay Sound, where vessels may safely ride in all seasons: and what renders this harbour particularly commodious, is its having two entries, one from the south and another from the north. On a rising ground near the north end of the town, there is a fort said to have been built in the time of Oliver Cromwell, and in 1781 repaired under the direction of Captain Fraser.

Scalloway, an ancient but mean place, on the south-west coast, a few miles from *Lerwick*, at the bottom of a voe or gulph of the same name, with a deep and safe harbour. This was the usual seat of justice, and all public letters are still executed at the castle; but the head courts are commonly held at *Lerwick*.

On the north-west coast is a spacious bay, called *St Magnus's bay*, which leads to the harbour and creek of *Hellswick*, where there is safe and excellent anchorage for any number of vessels of any burthen, with good moorings in from 7 to 20 fathoms water; and at a little distance is an inlet called *Hammersvoe*, a secure retreat for ships in the most tempestuous weather. There are several other commodious ports, but no town of note.

Among the islets and holms near the coast of the mainland, are the following, viz. *Cross Isle*, opposite to *Quendal bay*, near *Samburgh-head*; *Havera*, *House* and *Burra*, on the west coast, and S. W. of *Lerwick*; *Valey*, opposite to a sound of the same name; *Papa*; *Mickle-row*, in the latitude of *Delting* nearly; *Eaglesha*, which affords abundance of pasture and rabbits, five miles N. of *Mickle-row*; *Dorholm*, through the centre of which boats pass under a lofty arch, seven miles N. W. of

Eagleshaw ; Sten-ness holm and isle, abounding in kettiwakes, opposite to a promontory of the same name ; the Maiden Skerry, a rock whose summit is inaccessible ; Ocean Skerry, about two miles from the shore, and a direction to ships sailing from the north ; Uya, yielding good pasture, on the north end of Ronahill ; Fetherland, a small peninsula, and a noted fishing station, at the north extremity of the mainland ; three miles from which are high rocks called Ramnastacks. Of these islets or holms, Mickle-row is the most considerable, in $60^{\circ} 30'$ N. latitude. Being about 24 miles in circuit, it contains 14 families, who reside on a few cultivated spots along the sea-coast, the other parts of the island being covered with heath.

Bressay is a mountainous and heathy island, four miles long and two broad, in $60^{\circ} 15'$ N. latitude, separated from Lerwick and the mainland by a narrow sound which forms an excellent harbour. On the outside of the entrance into that sound, lies a sunk rock called the Unicorn, where a ship of that name, dispatched in pursuit of Bothwell, was wrecked. The pasture grounds of Bressay feed great numbers of sheep, cows, oxen, and horses of a diminutive size. Some meadows, in favourable seasons, produce tolerable crops of hay ; and the hills afford peats for fuel, and excellent slate. There are few lakes ; no rivers ; and the coasts are bold and rocky. On the south-east side of Bressay is Noss a little island, and one of the most fertile in Shetland. A light-house erected on this island would be of essential service, as many ships have been lost on the east coast. Bressay and Noss contain 670 inhabitants. In the vicinity of Noss is a rock, or holm, on all sides perpendicular, and about 150 feet high. The opposite rock on the island is of the same height nearly, and at the distance of 240 feet. From the top of one of those rocks to that of the other, ropes are stretched across, on which a wooden cradle slides along, and affords a conveyance between the island and the holm. On the coasts there are several extensive caves.

Moussa,

Mousa, or Queen's Isle, one mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad, is near the eastern coast of the peninsula south of Lerwick.

Whalsey is an island nine miles in circuit, north of Bressay, and three miles eastward of the mainland. Six leagues north-east are three small islands called skerries, in the form of a triangle, which contain vestiges of Picts houses; and on the west coast of those isles are dangerous rocks.

Yell, an island 20 miles in length, and 4—8 in breadth, containing 500 Scotch acres, and 1422 inhabitants, is separated from the north-east coast of the mainland by an arm of the sea called Yell Sound, four miles broad. This mountainous island abounds in peat-moss, and contains some tolerable pastures for sheep, with a few cultivated spots along the coast, which is indented with small creeks and harbours. In Yell Sound there are several inconsiderable islands, viz. Little Rhoe, containing two families; Brother Isle two; Fish-holm one; Biga four; Lamba one. These islands are inhabited chiefly for the sake of the fisheries, the little corn they produce being generally blasted.

Fetlar, or Theodore's Isle, two miles eastward of Yell, and nine in circuit, consists for most part of a rich black loam and some sand, which yields barley, oats, and pasture. It is separated from Yell by Colgrave Sound, and has several creeks, but no secure harbour. Fetlar and North Yell contain 227 houses, and 1389 inhabitants.

Unst, in 61° 10' N. latitude, is a rocky but pleasant and tolerably fertile island, 8 computed miles long, and 3 or 4 broad, containing 2,259 inhabitants, separated from the north-east coast of Yell by Blomel Sound. Its surface is diversified with moderately high hills. Val-lafield, about 600 feet in height, rising within half a mile of the south extremity, runs northward under different names, in a direction parallel to the western coast. Saxaforth, computed 700 feet high, is situate near the north coast. Crossfield is almost in the centre of the island;

and Vordhill stretches along the eastern shore. The highest of the hills are covered with moss, or black peat earth, to the depth of several feet. There is abundance of iron stone, with some jasper, rock-crystal, limestone, grey-slate, clay, &c. but no mines nor quarries have been hitherto wrought in the island. Some level tracts and fresh water lakes are interspersed among the hills. The common products are black oats, bear, potatoes, cabbages, and garden roots. There is little sown grass; and the pastures are almost covered with short heath. The coast, containing many natural caves, is indented by the sea, and several islets are scattered round it. The headlands, 60 or 70 fathoms high, are bold and rocky; but the shores of the bays and harbours are sandy and low. Vya, an inhabited islet, about a square mile in extent, forms a harbour on the south coast of Unst. At Balta island there is a tolerable anchoring place. Watswick, on the S. W. side of Unst, is a small and open harbour. The principal bays are Harlswick, Norwick, Burra-frith, Woodwick, and Wick; none of which affords sufficient shelter to vessels at anchor. Beside the islets already mentioned, Hafgruna and Hunie, with the holms of Sha, Burra-frith, Woodwick, Newgord, Hogaland, and Weather-holm, are appendages of Unst. Off Lambaness, the N. E. point of this island, the current in spring-tides flows with such rapidity as to prove dangerous to fishermen even in calm weather.

Foula, upwards of seven leagues W. S. W. of the broadest part of the mainland, is a narrow, high, and rocky island, about three miles in length, affording some pasture. Its 150 inhabitants are almost in a state of nature. There is one indifferent landing-place. On the west coast are hideous precipices. Some writers have supposed this island to be the Thule of Tacitus.

Fair isle lies between Shetland and Orkney, being 24 miles from the former and 30 from the latter. Upwards of three miles from north-east

east to south-west, and nearly two in breadth, it consists of high and barren rocks, interspersed with some sheep pasture. On its coast the Duke of Medina Sidonia, commander of the Spanish Armada, was shipwrecked, A. D. 1588. It has two harbours for small boats, and contains 160 inhabitants.

ORKNEY ISLANDS.

ORKNEY ISLANDS, Orcades, lie between $58^{\circ} 40'$ and $59^{\circ} 23'$ N. latitude, and $3^{\circ} 13'$ W. of Greenwich, separated from Caithness by Pentland or Pictland Frith, a strait about 11 miles in breadth. Twenty-nine of those islands are inhabited, and 38 are holms inferiour in size, and appropriated to pasturage. There are several skerries, which indicate sharp and rugged rocks, overflowed at high-water, with scarcely any soil for the production of vegetables.

The forms of the islands, owing to the force of the ocean and rapidity of the tides, are very irregular; their dimensions also are different, some not exceeding a mile in length, whereas the mainland extends to 30 nearly; disjoined from one another by sounds or friths, 1—5 miles broad. But the whole are of considerable extent; for, from the south-west to north-east, the distance is not less than 70 miles, and upwards of 40 in the other direction.

Their surface presents great variety. The east and north coasts, in general, are low. The western coasts, more elevated, terminate in bold and steep cliffs, exhibiting a thousand different shapes, that form a scene highly picturesque and interesting. Appearances justify the conclusion, that anciently they were united, and composed a portion of Great Britain. Different islands exhibit on their shores many qualities in common; and the water between them in many places is so shallow as to render navigation dangerous even for small craft. In the frith by which

which they are separated from Caithness there are several little islands, and the shores on both sides contain many points of resemblance. The elevation, the nature of the rocks, their direction, and the angle they form with the horizon, are similar on both sides; and the strata in the two headlands, which may be considered as the jaws of the Pentland Frith, are the same.

The climate is variable, and not salubrious. The south-west and south-east winds are the most prevalent and most violent; the former are accompanied with the heaviest rains. The north-west, north, and north-east winds bring dry, cold, and wholesome weather. East and west winds are neither remarkable for their strength or continuance. Calms are of short duration. Rain falls in considerable quantity through the whole islands, especially on the western coasts. Snow generally comes from the north-west and south-east; but continues only a few days on the surface. About the middle of June, a cold wind, accompanied with snow and hail showers, often blows from the north about two or more weeks, and checks the progress of vegetation. When this season is past the wind changes, and warm showers succeed. Thunder and lightning are most common in winter, when it blows, rains, or snows. The mean heat of the thermometer is 45° ; and the range between the extremes of cold in winter, and heat in summer, is from 25° to 75° .

Concerning the soil nothing very favourable can be reported. There is abundance of peat moss. In the elevated tracts there is a bog soil of black colour that powerfully retains moisture. In the plains and vallies, sand, clay, and gravel, are combined in great variety. The soil, in general, is shallow, lying on the bed of a rock, and tolerably fertile, but not properly cultivated. All the islands may contain about 150,000 acres, divided perhaps in the following proportions:—Inclosures of heathy, marshy, and green ground, possessed as a common, 90,000 acres;—meadow and infield pasture, 30,000;—land in tillage 24,000;—sites

—sites of houses and gardens 2000 ;—fresh water 4000. The old system of agriculture still prevails ; nevertheless, the country does more than support its inhabitants. If a better system were adopted, instead of 24,000, it might maintain more than double that number.

In these islands the mineralogist will find nothing interesting. The north isles, *i. e.* those situate north of the mainland, contain strata chiefly of sandstone of different sorts, schistose clay and limestone, with some specimens of basalt. There are two veins of lead ore, the one in the north-east, and the other in the south-west side of Shapinshay. In the south isles the same strata are found. Hoy contains some iron ore ; and traces of other minerals in small quantities have been discovered.

There are many conveniencies for naval accommodation. Within a league of the west coast, the depth of water is 40—50 fathoms, but on the opposite side it does not exceed 32. At new and full moon it is high water about half an hour after 9 o'clock, when the ordinary spring tides rise 8 feet perpendicular, and the extraordinary ones 14. Neap tides rise generally three and a half feet. Navigators, acquainted with the channels, find an easy access and sufficient shelter from whatever quarter they come.

That the population, at an early period, was considerable, appears from the avidity with which the alliance of the Earls of Orkney was courted. The recent enumeration amounts to 24,000 ; and it is not likely that the population will rapidly increase, as the young men, finding no employment at home, go abroad in quest of it ; and many young women likewise migrate to the south country, where they engage in service, or are married, and never return.

Manners and Customs.—The inhabitants may be divided into three classes.—1. The gentry or proprietors of land ; whose manners are not materially different from those of the same rank in other parts of the kingdom ;

kingdom ; with this exception, that they are not sufficiently anxious to cherish a spirit of industry in their dependents, and to set before them an example of what might ultimately redound to their own emolument. The 2d class are tradesmen and shopkeepers, of whom some are employed in traffic, residing chiefly in the two principal towns, and a few only in the country. Those in the towns are decent and industrious. The country tradesmen have generally little farms, between which and their business their attention is divided to the detriment of both ; for both are managed with little skill. The 3d class, composed of farmers, servants, and cottagers, make about 8-10ths of the whole population. Most of this class are ignorant, poor, dependent, indolent, wedded to old customs, and averse from improvement. Tall, robust, and well proportioned, they are subject to few diseases. Extremely credulous and superstitious, they believe in witches, fairies, &c. and are addicted to charms and incantations ; hospitable to strangers, reserved but civil to one another, and respectful to their superiours. Their religion is presbyterian, untainted by bigotry, enthusiasm and zeal. The entertainments and diversions of Christmas and other holidays are still continued, though the devotion of them be quite forgotten.

Manufactures and Commerce.—The woollen manufacture of coarse cloth, stockings, and blankets, has of late been less attended to than formerly ; and instead of it that of linen yarn and linen cloth was introduced about the 1747, and is now in a flourishing state. In 1799, 50,000 yards of linen were stamped ; and, besides considerable quantities of yarn bartered, no fewer than 50,000 spindles were sold, and as many sent to the thread manufacture at Montrose. But kelp is still the staple commodity. For some years past the average has been 2500 tons, valued at L.225,000 ; and upwards of 3000 people are employed in this manufacture.

The inhabitants of these islands, in want of capital and of industry, have not, to any considerable extent, embarked in foreign trade. Their principal exports are beef, pork, butter, tallow, hides, salt fish, oil, feathers, linen yarn, kelp, with small quantities of grain in years of fertility. Imports are wood, iron, flax, coal, sugar, spirits, wine, snuff and tobacco, flour, soap, leather, hard ware, broad cloth, printed linens and cottons. In the year 1800, the exports were estimated at L.39,677 and the imports at L.35,790. Little attention is bestowed on the fisheries, which might be very productive. Lobsters, to the value of L.1000, are annually carried alive to the London market. The herring, cod, and ling fisheries, if prosecuted with ardour and skill, would add much to the prosperity and wealth of the country.

Thormondus Torfaeus wrote *Orcades*, seu rerum Orcadensium historiae, libri tres, A. D. 1697, folio, a work abounding in fable. Wallace's account of those islands is superficial. Sibbald's description of Orkney and Zetland, is ingenious but defective. The history of the Orkney Islands, in which is comprehended an account of their present as well as their ancient state, by Dr Barry, published A. D. 1805, is the best work on this subject that hath hitherto appeared. A map of Orkney was constructed by William Aberdeen, surveyor, on 3 or 4 sheets. A geographical and hydrographic survey of the Orkney and Lewis islands, in eight maps, was published by Murdoch Mackenzie, A. D. 1750, fol. Pont's map of Orkney and Shetland makes No. 48 in Bleau's Atlas. A chart of Shetland was engraved from an actual survey by Captain Thomas Preston in 1743 and 1744.

POMONA, or mainland, of a very irregular form, and situate in the middle of the group, about five leagues from the north coast of Caithness, is from 10 to 25 miles east and west. Its breadth from north to south is various, being in some places 16, in others 9, and at Kirkwall

not exceeding three miles. The general appearance of the country is bleak and barren, being encumbered with hills and marshy swamps, destitute of trees, and covered with heath. A low ridge of hills rises from the eastern extremity of the island, and stretches westward along the north side of the parish of Holm,—is interrupted at the bay of Scalpa,—but thence is continued through a considerable part of the parish of Orphir, where, suddenly changing its direction, it extends through the parishes of Frith and Rendal, six miles from the hills of Stromness and Sandwick, the western boundaries of the island. Throughout this extensive tract, the declivities of the hills are green, and tolerably fertile when cultivated. Their summits are covered with a mixture of grass and heath.

The soil of Pomona is various. Some tracts are fertile and inclosed; some are peat mosses partially covered with heath; others are of a thin soil, composed of clay and sandy loam; some districts consist of a rich loam, and others are high, wet, broken, marshy ground. In many places are the ruins of ancient buildings, called Pict's houses, of a conical form, 50—100 feet diameter. About 2 miles S. E. of Kirkwall, not far from the spacious bay of Scalpa, five of them are arranged in a circle nearly; and this has been conjectured by some antiquaries to be the circle of Loda, mentioned in the poems of Ossian.

Kirkwall, by the Danes called *Kirkivog*, is a small, well built, royal borough and trading town, consisting of one narrow street a mile in length, containing 2650 inhabitants, on the east side of a cognominal bay, in a confined strath extending southward to the bay of Scalpa, 41 miles N. of John-o'-Groat's house, and 170 from Inverness. The cathedral or church of St Magnus, is a Gothic building founded A. D. 1138, and afterwards enlarged, being 226 feet long, 56 broad, and 71 high in the roof which is supported by arches. Almost in a line with the cathedral, there is a large mansion now unroofed, built by Patrick

Earl

Earl of Orkney about the beginning of last century ; and adjoining to this is a ruin, denominated the Bishop's Palace, of a very ancient date. Opposite to the church, on the west side of the principal street, formerly stood the King's castle, founded by Henry Sinclair Earl of Orkney in the 14th century. There is a commodious harbour at the bottom of the bay ; though some seafaring people prefer Inganess bay to the eastward, which is well sheltered from the west wind ; and beyond that bay is Deer sound, an excellent winding harbour, 4 miles long and $1-2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, with an entrance from the north. The trade of this place is not inconsiderable.

Stromness, a village, and place of some trade, containing 1370 inhabitants, on a bay of the same name, at the south-west end of the island, opposite to the north extremity of Hoy. Its safe and commodious bay, or harbour, is a great resort for shipping. The entrance to it is from the south by a narrow passage of a quarter of a mile ; and it gradually expands as it advances a mile inwards. It has a firm clay bottom, a sufficient depth of water for vessels of 1000 tons burthen, and is sheltered from all winds. There are mines of lead and iron near the village ; but the working of them has been abandoned for want of skill or capital.

In the parish of Birsa, and N. W. corner of the island, are the remains of a palace built on the model of Holyroodhouse, by the Earls of Orkney, on a beautiful green spot, fronting what is called the village of Birsa, between Costa Point and Marwick Head.

The most remarkable curiosity in this island is a green hill called Kirfal-hill, on the summit of which is a plain capable of containing 6000 men drawn up in order of battle.

The only manufactures are stocking and linen yarn. The exports are salted beef, hides, feathers, rabbit skins, linen, stockings, fish, kelp, &c. The imports consist of bale goods, grocery, flour, tobacco, &c.

The islands which lie south of the mainland are as follows.

Graemsay, a flat and fertile island, a mile and an half in length, and a mile in breadth, containing 32 families, and 179 inhabitants, a mile and a half S. of Stromness, near the northern extremity of Hoy. The interior part of it consists of a thin and fertile soil; but the coast is a chain of broken and pointed rocks. It contains a bed of slate but no fuel.

Hoy and *Waes* at low ebbs form one island about 12 miles long, and 1—5 broad, separated from Stromness by a narrow channel, and from Dunnet Head by Pentland frith; containing 1270 inhabitants. Hoy, the northern division, and the highest land in the whole islands, is almost entirely occupied by three hills ranged in the form of a triangle, the N. E. one of which is 1200 feet in height; and near its summit, during the summer months, may be observed, at a great distance, a splendid object, resembling a stream of water gliding over the surface of a rock, and reflecting the solar rays. On the brink of a valley, S. E. of Warthill, there is a large free stone, called the Dwarfie Stone, hollowed out with an instrument into the whimsical form it now bears. It is 32 feet long, $16\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and seven feet five inches high. The inside of it is divided into three apartments; in one of which is something like a bed, five feet eight inches long, and two feet broad; in the other end is a small room, and in the middle an area perhaps intended for a fire-place, as there is a hole cut in the roof for conveyance of the smoke. In Hoy little land is fit for cultivation, most part of it being a peat and clay soil covered with heath, and allotted to pasture. Iron and lead ore, with mineral springs, are found in different places.

The north and west parts of *Waes* are similar in every respect to Hoy, and afford excellent pasture for sheep and black cattle. The land towards the east and south is more level and fertile, producing grain of a tolerable

tolerable quality. There are several good harbours, viz. Orehope, Kirkhope, and Longhope, the last of which is commodious and of easy access. From Berry-Head, a tremendous rocky precipice in this united island, there is an extensive view of Pentland frith from Cape Wrath to Duncansby Head, and of the mountains of Sutherland and Caithness. *Rissay* is an inconsiderable islet at a small distance from the east coast of Waes, and similar in its nature and productions. *Faray*, another little island of the same description, noted chiefly for its excellent sheep pasture, near Rissay and the east coast of Waes.—Cavay, a little island inhabited by three families, two miles N. E. of Rissay and three from the south coast of Pomona.—Flotay, an island of small extent, with several cliffs on the coast of considerable height, between Waes and South Ronaldsha.

South Ronaldsha is an island eight miles long from north to south, and two or three in breadth, containing 1610 inhabitants, six miles north of Duncansby-head. The soil, every where shallow, on a rocky or gravelly bottom, is tolerably fertile. Along the north coast the land is well cultivated; and the whole island, indeed, is better calculated for corn and pasture than most of the others. Lead ore was long ago discovered near Grimness-head, and another vein near Widewall on the north-west coast; but neither of these has been hitherto productive. This island has several good harbours, particularly Margaret's Hope on the north coast, and on the north-west shore the still more commodious bay of Widewall. There are some Picts houses in ruins, among which the How of Hoxa is remarkable. On the top of a hill near Stows-head, are the remains of a triangular monument of stones; and the head itself is hollowed out into caves, where much stalactical matter is generated. At no great distance northward lies a delightful vale, more fertile than any other part of the island. There are three bold headlands, composed,

ed chiefly of sandstone, viz. Burwick-head, Halerow-head, and Stows-head, each of which may be 250 feet perpendicular above the level of the sea.

Swanay, or Swina, an island about a mile long and half a mile broad, containing 21 inhabitants, 4 miles west of Ronaldsha, from which it is separated by a branch of Pentland Frith. Though at new and full moon the tide runs against this island at the rate of nine miles an hour, yet there are few instances of wrecks on it, for the resistance of the rocks to the violence of the current, produces a current that runs along the shore to each end of the island. The inhabitants raise a little grain, but subsist chiefly by catching fish and serving as pilots to ships which pass through Pentland Frith, whose navigation is not so dangerous as is commonly apprehended.

Pentland-Skerry, in the mouth of the frith, five miles N. E. of Duncansby-head, almost equidistant from Caithness and Orkney, was inhabited by sea birds, seals, and a few black cattle in summer, until a light-house was built with accommodation for one man and his family.

Burray, an island of light soil on argillaceous sandstone, 4 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, containing 271 inhabitants, is separated from the north coast of south Ronaldsha by a strait called Water-sound a mile broad, and from the mainland by Holm-sound 3 miles in breadth. It excels most of the other islands in point of conveniency of situation and fertility. The grain produced is indifferent; but the turnip, sown grass, potatoes, and vegetables are of a good quality. In the channel, between this island and the mainland, are several holms. That of Lamon, inhabited by one family, produces good grain and excellent pasture. Glimsholm yields pastures; and Hunda is covered with heath.

Copinshay, or Coupmansee, *i. e.* Merchant's Isle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long and 1 broad, inhabited by 2 or 3 families, lies about 3 miles east of Pomona,

na, and contains some good corn land and pasture, often watered by the sea. It presents a bold perpendicular front to the German Ocean, and slopes gently on the opposite side.

Islands north of the Mainland.—*Damsay* an agreeable little island, scarcely a mile in circuit, in the bay of Frith, under the hill of Wideford, about three miles W. N. W. of Kirkwall, inhabited by one family. For some time past it has been applied solely to the pasturing of sheep; but from the nature of the soil and the fine grass it yields, it is evidently fit for producing grain and other articles in abundance. Formerly it contained a castle reputed a place of strength, and more recently a church.

Shapinsay, an island of an irregular form, 7 miles in length and 5 in breadth, composed chiefly of sandstone, and containing 750 inhabitants. The soil, in general, is shallow, consisting of clay, peat, and sand, imperfectly cultivated though there is abundance of sea-weed, lime, and marl. About a furlong from the south coast, and four miles N. N. E. of Kirkwall, is the beautiful islet of Elgar, or Ellerholm, which appears to have been formerly inhabited, and yields pasture for young cattle and sheep; but is chiefly noted for the fine harbour of Elwick, which has 4—6 fathoms of water, over a bottom of hard clay covered with sand. Open to the south-west, it is convenient for ships bound southward. On the west side of it is a fine beach, with abundance of fresh water. In this harbour it is high-water at $9\frac{3}{4}$ o'clock, when the moon is new and full. There are many Picts houses ranged along the shore of Shapinsay as so many forts or castles, with barrows in different situations; and on the border of the sea facing the north is the stone of Odin.

Stronsay, a low island of an irregular figure, being deeply indented by the sea and cut almost into three distinct islets, about 7 miles long and 1—5 broad, containing 924 inhabitants, 6 miles N. E. of Shapinsay.

shay. There is great variety of elevation and soil, but little improvement. A gentle ridge covered with short heath extends almost the length of the island from north to south. The maritime tract consists partly of fields badly cultivated, and partly of pastures. On the coast are some cliffs of considerable height. There are two commodious harbours, or roads, safe for shipping at all seasons, and in all weather, viz. Linga-sound on the west side, and Papay-sound on the north-east side of the island: there are also several bays.

Papay-Stronsay, a level, fertile, pleasant island, three miles in circuit, inhabited by a farmer and his servants, near the north-east shore of Stronsay.

Eday, an island consisting chiefly of moss, heath, and hills, 6 miles from north to south, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, containing 720 inhabitants; 4 miles north of Shapinshay, 3 north-west of Stronsay, and about two west of Sanday, surrounded by rapid eddy tides. It is very narrow towards the middle; the east side is green, flat, and tolerably cultivated; the west and north sides consist of hills moderately high, affording excellent peat, and covered with heath. In a favourable season, it yields grain sufficient for the inhabitants. Near the north-east coast, there is a large holm, named the Calf of Eday, noted for its good turf and sheep pasture; and between this and the island is a safe harbour, called Calf Sound, open to the south and north. Another tolerable harbour, named Fierness, lies towards the west. Redhead, the northern extremity of the island, contains an excellent freestone quarry, from which most of the country is supplied with that article.

Faray, an island 2 miles long and 1 broad, 2 miles west of the former. In ordinary years, its soil and surface are more than sufficient to raise grain for the supply of its inhabitants.

Sanday, an island of a very irregular figure, about 12 miles from north-east to south-west, and 1—6 in breadth; containing about 19

square miles, and 1780 inhabitants; 3 miles north of Stronsay, and 2 east of Eday; on the north separated from North Ronaldsay by a channel 1—2½ leagues broad. On the western extremity are hills about 300 feet high; but the rest of the island is low and flat. It yields some grain, of an inferior quality, for exportation; but kelp is a staple commodity. There are two harbours, at all times equally safe and accessible, viz. Kettletoft on the south, and Otterswick on the north, nearly opposite to each other, and separated by a plain. Large shoals extend a great way from the flat coast; hence many vessels are shipwrecked on it. In January 1806, a light-house was erected on this island, 100 feet above the level of the sea; and shews a strong revolving light every other minute.

North Ronaldsay, one of the most remote islands in that direction, lying in 59° 15' N. latitude, and divided from Sanday by a dangerous strait 2 miles broad, is about 3 miles long, and 1 broad, containing 4 square miles, and 420 inhabitants. Its elevation above the level of the sea is inconsiderable. Its soil, composed of sand and clay, though dry and badly cultivated, produces corn and grass in sufficient quantity. There are two anchoring places, viz. Linklet's Bay on the east, and Stromness Bay on the south, neither of which affords safe anchorage. Of kelp, 100 tons are annually exported. The coast, being low, is frequently fatal to mariners. About the year 1790, a light-house, 70 feet high, was erected on the N. E. point of this island.

Westray, an island in the form of a cross, 9 miles from south-east to north-west, and in one part 6 in breadth, surrounded by rapid tides and boisterous seas, contains 1400 inhabitants; 3 miles W. of Eday, and 20 N. of Kirkwall. In its greatest length it forms a low ridge on the shores, and gently elevated towards the middle. On the west side, from south to north, a ridge of hills extends in that direction; and on the N. W. coast is very magnificent rocky scenery. The cultivated land and prin-

cipal grass pastures are on the north-east, south, and south-west shores; the waste land lies between those tracts, and in the central part of the island. There is every sort of soil, and peat-moss in abundance. The corn is of an indifferent quality, but the pasture is tolerable. Though a large proportion of the island is capable of improvement, yet not the sixth part of it is cultivated. The only good harbour is Pier-o-wall, on the N. W. coast; but of late it has become too shallow for large ships. In two plains on the sea shore, one on the south, and the other on the north coast, the blowing of the sand has exposed a multitude of graves, formed of four stones placed at equal distances from one another, containing human bones, weapons of war, &c. Near this waste is the mean village of Waal; and, at the bottom of a green hill, in a plain with a gentle declivity to the sea, stand the ruins of Noltland Castle on the border of a fresh water lake.

Papay Westray is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and 1 broad, containing 200 inhabitants; in $59^{\circ} 12'$ N. latitude; 2 miles E. of the northern extremity of Westray. In form, soil, and products, it nearly resembles North Ronaldsay. The land gently rises towards the middle, and declines to the sea on both sides, till it terminates towards the north in the Mull of Papay. The soil produces tolerable grain, and good natural clover. In the S. E. corner there is a fresh water lake, containing an islet on which stood the once famous chapel of St Tredwall.

Eagleshay, a low, fertile, and pleasant island, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and 1 in breadth, 6 miles south of Westray, and by a narrow strait, called Howa-sound, separated from the east coast of Rasay; containing a small lake of fresh water, a Gothic church, and 210 inhabitants. On account of its beauty and commodious situation, it was formerly the residence of the Douglasses and Monteiths, its proprietors, and sometimes of the Counts and Bishops. It was also the scene of the murder of St Magnus, a tutelary saint of those islands.

Rousay,

Rousay, 4 miles long and 3 broad, containing 772 inhabitants, is separated from the mainland by a strait one mile in breadth, and from Eagleshay by Howe-sound. The east side of it and the S. W. corner are fertile; but in other places, a narrow strip near the shore only is cultivated, the middle being hilly, and covered with heath and moss. On the S. W. coast, opposite to the islet of En-hallow, the house of Westness stands in a romantic site; and 2 miles north-east is a ridge vulgarly called the Camp of Jupiter Fring.

Weir or *Vera*, a low island, almost concealed from view by the high lands around it, is 2 miles long and 1 broad, containing 160 inhabitants; divided from the south coast of Rousay by Weir-sound, which is one of the best harbours in those parts. The soil is thin, the surface bare, the corn and grass of a mean quality; but there is turf sufficient for fuel. On an eminence are the ruins of the castle of Cubberrow.

Enhallow, a low and inconsiderable island, about a mile in circuit, separated from Rousay by a reef of rocks, covered at high water. The sound on the south side, between this island and mainland, is safe in a fair wind, but it is narrow, and the tide is rapid. There is a sufficient quantity of grain and other articles for the support of two families, its whole population.

Gairsay, or *Gersa*, 5 miles east of Enhallow, 2 south of Weir, and 1 east of mainland, is 2 miles long and 1 broad; containing 50 inhabitants. The greatest part of it consists of a conical hill. On the west side it is rather steep; but towards the east it is more plain and fertile. Its products are of the ordinary kind. On the south are remains of an old house, which was the residence of Sir William Craigie and others of the same family. The only harbour is that of Millburn on the east coast.

HEBRIDES, or WESTERN ISLANDS.

THE HEBRIDES, *Æbudae*, were little known to ancient geographers. At unequal distances from the west coast of Scotland, they lie between 56° and $58^{\circ} 40'$ N. latitude, being 300 in number, of which about 100 are peopled with 66,000 inhabitants.

Some tracts of those islands are naturally fertile, and, if properly cultivated, would produce excellent crops of corn. Limestone and marle abound in them, and may be purchased at a moderate expence. In the bowels of the earth are freestone quarries, slate, and lead ore. Traces of coal in some parts have been discovered. The sea coasts afford vast quantities of kelp and other marine plants; and the surrounding sea abounds with an immense number of fish of all kinds.

History.—Though the existence of the Hebrides was known to the Romans, yet from their writings nothing can be collected relating to the history of those islands. From the ancient annals of Scotland, it would appear, that, in a remote period, they were thinly peopled by rude colonies, who remained long under the absolute government of petty independant chiefs, who were at once proprietors and lords of their respective domains. In the eight and following centuries, the Danes and Norwegians infested those parts, but were bravely opposed and often repulsed by the inhabitants, who defended themselves in caves and in forts constructed in the most advantageous situations. Towards the conclusion of the ninth century, the king of Norway reduced the most considerable of those islands, and entrusted the government of them to a viceroy, who soon withdrew his allegiance, and aspired to independence. After a violent struggle, a kingdom was established under the appellation of *Man*, from the island where the sovereign fixed his residence. This kingdom afterwards became a dependent state, some-
times

times tributary to Norway and sometimes to Scotland. About the end of the 11th century, the Hebrides were subdued by the king of Norway, and remained a tributary province till they were ceded to Scotland after the defeat of Haquin at Largo in Fife. This acquisition of territory proved no increase of power; for the restless and ambitious chiefs not only carried on hostilities against one another, but also occasionally united in invading the western parts of Scotland, which they plundered and sometimes desolated. Though some of them assumed the name, as well as power of kings, yet they were commonly distinguished by the title of "Lords of the Isles." In the reign of James III. king of Scotland, the power of those lords was broken, and their dominions were declared to be unalienably subject to that kingdom. Nevertheless, quarrels, contests, and feuds prevailed in those remote parts, and were not effectually suppressed, till, by an act of parliament, A. D. 1748, abolishing jurisdiction, the chieftains were rendered incapable of molesting and injuring one another.

Martin's survey of the western islands was published in 1703, 8vo.; and Monro's description appeared in 1774, 12mo. Some judicious observations relating to them may be found in Johnson's travels; but Mr Pennant's account of them is the best that has hitherto appeared. Pont's map of those islands is inserted in Bleau's atlas.

LEWIS and **HARRIS**, anciently separate islands, are now united by a narrow isthmus, and with the islands to the southward form a chain called the long island, upwards of 200 miles in length, and from 3 to 20 in breadth. On the east side, those islands, in general, are rough and mountainous, and on the west they are, in many parts, level, sandy, and tolerably fertile.

Lewis, properly so called, the most northerly of the western islands, and of an oblong form, lies in $58^{\circ} 10'$ N. latitude, about 30 miles west of

of Assynt point in Sutherland, and the same distance nearly from the coast of Ross-shire. It extends 48 miles from S. W. to N. E. and 10—20 in breadth, containing 7700 inhabitants. The climate is unpropitious. In all seasons, and more especially in harvest, the weather is extremely variable. So damp is the atmosphere, that polished iron, where fire is not constantly kept, will contract rust in less than 24 hours. Winter is usually not so severe as on the continent; but spring is cold and wet; there is little heat in summer; and autumn is rainy; nevertheless, the inhabitants are healthy, and live to as great age as they do in a more favourable climate. The soil, for most part, is sandy. Some places rise into bleak mountains covered with heath and moss; others are moderately level and fertile, though a small proportion has yet been brought into culture. Barley, rye, oats, pease, and potatoes, are the products of the soil. The coasts are bold, and contain remarkable caves, some of which appear to have been formerly used as places of retreat or defence. The interior parts are boggy, mountainous, and destitute of wood. Many small streams descend from the hills, and there are fresh water lakes in the middle of the island. The deep inlets of the sea called Lochs form several harbours. Loch-Resort is a long and narrow arm of the sea, on the south-west coast, where a numerous fleet may ride in safety. Loch Carlow, or Carlvay, near the middle of the western coast, is divided into many branches, among which lie Bernera and other small islands. Loch-Stornaway, on the east coast, is a bay and harbour with a small town, well known to sailors, and is separated from Loch Tua, or broad bay, by a narrow neck of land called the Aird, the extreme promontory of which lies about 6 miles to the south of Tolsa-head. To the south of Stornaway are nine considerable lochs or inlets, the names and order of which are as follows:—Gremishader, Leurbust, Keose, Hourn, Shell, Brolum, Clay, Seaforth, and East Tarbot, in the mouth of which is Glass Isle, also called Scalpey, near the N. E. extremity of Harris. Scalpey is a small, low, round island, covered with heath, and
indented

indented by the sea. Near its western extremity are two good natural harbours, and on its east point a light-house was erected, A. D. 1788. Within Scalpey, in east Loch Tarbet, is an uninhabited islet called Skeotivay, about a mile in length; and in the west loch is a flat island called Isay, beyond which are two named Soay. In Lewis are many druidical monuments and ancient forts. The most noted of the former is at a village called Classerness. It consists of 39 stones 6 or 7 feet high, placed upright in the form of an avenue, eight feet broad, and the stones six feet distant from each other. At the south end of this avenue there is a circle of twelve stones of equal height with the foregoing, and one of thirteen feet high in the middle. There is no town or village of note in the island except Stornaway, situate at the bottom of a small cognominal bay. The staple articles of trade are cattle, sheep, skins, fish, feathers, wool, and kelp. Several small islands lie adjacent to Lewis. Shiant, or St Mary's isles, are about three leagues eastward of Scalpey. The largest is tolerably fruitful, but on all sides is inaccessible, one narrow place of landing excepted.

Scarp, a round lofty rock several miles in diameter, covered with grass and heath, containing 50 inhabitants, lies opposite to the mouth of Loch Resort, and is almost environed with rocks and shoals. Within it is a flat islet called Fladday.

Flannan islands, seven in number, by seamen called the Hunters, are situate about seven leagues to the westward of Loch Carlow. They yield good pasture for sheep. On the largest are the ruins of a chapel dedicated to St Flannan. They are not inhabited.

Rona, about 20 leagues N. N. E. of the butt or north extremity of Lewis, is a solitary island, a mile in length and half as much in breadth, inhabited by one family employed by the tacksman as servants. Four leagues eastward of Rona, is Sulisker, a rock a quarter of a mile in circuit, noted only for the great numbers of sea-fowl that breed upon it.

Harris,

Harris, the southern division of Lewis, to which it is united by a narrow neck of land at low water dry, and but partially covered by the tide, lies in $57^{\circ} 40'$ N. latitude, being 15 miles in length and 6—12 in breadth, containing 2600 inhabitants scattered along the coasts, including those of various contiguous islets. The east side of this island is rocky and indented with bays and inlets; but on the west are some tolerable farms. The face of the country is rugged and mountainous, yielding pasture to horses, cattle, and sheep, and abounding in fresh water lakes and rivulets stored with fish. There are several remarkable caves, some of which appear to have been anciently places of defence, the largest of which is in the middle of a rock on a high hill called Ulweal, with a narrow entrance, but in the inside of size sufficient to contain 50 people. The channel on the south coast is navigable for vessels of burden under the direction of a skilful pilot. The northern district is a wild assemblage of conical hills, where no inhabitant is found. Kelp is the staple article of exportation from this and the neighbouring islands.

Taransay, an elevated and rocky island, four miles long and one or two broad, inhabited by 140 souls, is three miles N. N. W. of Harris; and four leagues N. W. of Taransay, is a large green island called G'aaskeir, *i. e.* the rock of geese, affording scanty pasture to a few sheep.

Coppay, *Skilley*, *Pabbay*, *Boreray*, *Ensay*, *Killigray*, *Groay*, *Lingay*, *Scarvay*, *Hermitray*, &c. are inconsiderable islands between Harris and north Uist, some of which are heathy, and others covered with pastures. *Pabbay*, 11 miles S. W. of Harris, and three N. W. of Bernera, is of a conical form and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in diameter. The S. E. coast is covered with sand, but the S. W. is verdant and cultivated. *Ensay* is a verdant island 2 miles long and 1 broad, near the S. W. coast of Harris, and divided from *Calligray* by a narrow sound called *Caolas Scaire*, through which the tide passes with a very impetuous current. *Killigray*, or *Calligray*, of the same extent with *Ensay*, lies 5 miles S. W.

S. W. of Harris, and contains 30 inhabitants. At the south end is a deep morass ; and at the opposite extremity the soil is sandy and indifferently cultivated. The intermediate opening between these two islands and Harris, called the Sound of Harris, is frequented by shipping. There are many islets in those parts which merit no description.

Bernera, on the north coast of North Uist and 8 miles S. W. of Harris, is about 7 miles in circuit, and has a fresh water lake. The soil, for most part, is sandy and indifferently fertile. On the east side of this island, an arm of the sea forms a spacious road, where a fleet may ride in safety ; but along that coast there is a strange reciprocation of the flux and reflux of the sea. Four days before the full and change of the moon, the course of the tides is regular, but afterwards there is a singular variation. This island and Pabby may contain 494 inhabitants.

St Kilda, about 20 leagues S. W. of Harris, is an elevated island, about 3 miles long and 2 broad. On all sides the coast is inaccessible, except at a bay on the south-east, whence is a narrow and steep ascent to the summit of the island, 80 acres of which are under tillage, yielding some grain, potatoes, and rye. Thirty families live in despicable huts, composed of rough stones without cement, and flat in the roof. There are four or five hills, the highest of which is Congara, about 1800 yards above the level of the sea. This island contains a fountain of fresh water, and yields pasture for black cattle and sheep. In the face of a hill is a large white square stone, into which the inhabitants anciently poured milk on Sundays to Gruagach, *i. e.* long haired. This island was the place of imprisonment of Lady Grange, who, by private intrigue, was carried out of her own house, violently put on board a vessel at Leith, and confined here till her death.—*Borera* and *Soa* are two small rocky islands at some distance from *St Kilda*, affording pas-

turage and abounding in wild fowl. (See Macaulay's History of St Kilda.)

North Uist is an island 20—26 miles in length and 6—12 in breadth, separated from the south-west coast of Harris by a sound 9 miles broad, containing 3010 inhabitants. The climate is extremely variable. There are instances of frost, snow, sleet, and heavy rain, in the course of the same day. High gales of wind are frequent throughout the year; in particular the vernal and autumnal equinoxes are attended with storms which sometimes prove fatal in their effects upon corn and cattle. Westerly winds, with hazy weather, prevail for two-thirds of the year; at the same time, the climate is not reckoned insalubrious. A low and sandy tract extends along the north and west coasts. Between that and the moor is a thin black arable soil on gravel or rock. The rest of the country is a barren, soft, moorish ground, and hills covered with heath. The western shore is inaccessible to vessels of any burden, on account of rocks, shoals, and breakers. The east coast is bold, except where it is intersected by inlets of the sea, which form safe and commodious harbours, the principal of which is Loch-na-Maddy. There are many small fresh water lakes, but the face of the country is quite naked and bare, and fitter for pasturage than cultivation. The most northerly harbour on the east coast is Cheesebay, where vessels may ride in safety at all seasons of the year. The harbour of Loch-na-Maddy extends 5 or 6 miles inland, and is frequented by ships trading from Ireland and the west of England to the Baltic. A few miles southward lie Locket-nort and Rueheva, two harbours with narrow entrances and safe anchoring ground. The harbour of Kellin, which admits small vessels only, is formed on one side by the island of Grimsay and on the other by a barren island called Rona. Round those harbours, and along the coast, the country is uneven, hilly, and almost uninhabited.

The

The following islands are in the vicinity of North Uist.—Boreray a fertile island, a mile and an half long and half a mile broad, about a league distant from Ardivoran-head, the north-west extremity of Uist.—Orinsay, of a sandy soil, half a mile long at high-water, between Boreray and the mainland.—Vallay a sandy island, a mile and an half long and half a mile broad, is three miles W. N. W. of Orinsay, and at low-water is united to the north shore of Uist by a bank of sand.—Heisker, two miles in length but very narrow, lies two leagues westward of North Uist. Of a sandy soil, it yields little grass, but is valuable on account of its kelp shores.—Kirkbost and Ileary, two inconsiderable sandy islands, are separated from the west coast of the mainland by a sand bank which the sea overflows at high water. Between North Uist and Benbecula lies Grimsay, a barren island two miles long, and covered with heath. There are many druidical temples and Danish forts in North Uist and its attendant islands, which compose one parish containing 3218 inhabitants.

Benbecula, an island about 10 miles in circuit, is separated from the coast of North Uist by a sound seven miles broad, and from South Uist by a narrow channel fordable at low-water. On the west side it is plain and fertile; on the east it is sandy and full of little hills. The south and east coasts are indented with many narrow inlets of the sea, opposite to which are scattered many rocks and islets. In this island are the ruins of an ancient fort called Dun Elvine, near Ruarie or the tower of Elvina the daughter of Rory.

South Uist lies in $57^{\circ} 20'$ N. latitude, being upwards of 22 miles from north to south, and 4—8 in breadth. On the west side, the soil is light, sandy, and cultivated; farther inland there is a continued chain of swamps and lakes, to the eastward of which are steep and lofty hills covered with heath and scanty pastures. On the eastern coast are three deep inlets called lochs, viz. Skyport, Eynort, and Boisdale. The gulph

of Locheynort has a narrow entrance, which occasions a violent current apt to draw vessels upon a rock that stands just within it. Part of the channel between this island and Barra is almost surrounded by islets, and forms an excellent road for ships. The most considerable of those islets are Fiarra, Fudia, Wya, Flatta, Hellesay, Giga, and Eriskay. In South Uist and its islands are 4595 inhabitants. Large quantities of kelp and some black cattle are annually exported. South Uist was broader formerly than it is at present. On the west coast ruins of houses are seen within water-mark.

Barray, an island of an irregular form, and separated from South Uist by a channel of eight miles, is 12 miles in length, and 3—6 in breadth, intersected in different places by arms of the sea. In the middle and south end are hills covered with verdure, rock, and heath. The soil on the north end is mixed and indifferently fertile. The first harbour towards the north is Ottirvore, the entrance to which is from the east between the islands of Gigay and Eriskay. The next further south is Flodday Sound, surrounded by a number of islands, and open to the south-east. In Tirivah, vessels may ride with safety. On the south end of the island is Kissimul or Castle-bay. Barray and several adjacent islands contain 1200 inhabitants. To the south of Barray are the five following islands: Watersay, three miles long and one broad, separated from Barray by a narrow channel. Sanderay, two miles square, containing nine families. Pabba, a mile and a half in length, and one in breadth, occupied by three families. Mingala, two miles square, containing eight families. Bernara, or the Bishop's Isle, one mile long and three quarters of a mile broad, 16 miles south of Barray, and inhabited by three families. Flodday, Hellesay, and Gigay, are small islands on the east coast of Barray. Most of those islands yield tolerable pastures, but are of difficult access, on account of the strong currents running between them. To the eastward, and midway nearly to Rum, are the rocks of
Sker,

Sker, south-west of which is a group of dangerous rocks, discovered A. D. 1721.

Skye, the most considerable of the Hebrides, extends along the west coast of Ross-shire, from which it is separated by a broad channel, except at the south-east extremity, where it nearly approaches the mainland. It lies in $57^{\circ} 20'$ N. latitude ; being upwards of 55 miles from north to south, and 12—22 from west to east. The climate is moist, but not unhealthy. The air seldom continues long of the same temperature ; sometimes it is dry, oftener moist, and in the latter end of winter and early in the spring cold and piercing. Three days in twelve throughout the year are scarcely free from clouds and rain. Of an irregular form and surface, this island is deeply indented on all sides with bays, the most noted of which are those of Portree, Loch Snizort, and Loch Braccadale. It abounds in rocks, mountains, fresh water lakes, marshes, and rivers. In several places are bleak elevated ridges of hills covered with heath ; and below are vallies watered by rapid streams, wide morasses moistened by stagnant water, gently sloping declivities, and level fields. The bare rocks often appear towards the summits of the mountains ; brown heath darkens their declivities ; the morasses are covered with grey moss ; and spots of lively verdure are thinly interspersed. Several maritime tracts are level and tolerably fertile. The quantity of grain raised in favourable seasons in this island is reckoned to be 9000 bolls. The promontories, or head-lands, are rocks of immense height. In some parts are bassaltic columns resembling those of Staffa, and the Giant's Causeway in Ireland. There is abundance of freestone and limestone, with beds of excellent marble, and some appearance of mineral ores. Many curious grottos of great extent, Druidical monuments, and ancient forts are found in this island. At Struan are the remains of a circular fort, 42 feet in diameter, on the top of a rock. The castle of Dun-vegan is seated on a high rock, at the bottom of a bay called Loch-Fallart,

Fallart, on the west coast. Duntuilm castle, *i. e.* the castle of the round grassy eminence, originally the seat of the Macdonalds, now lies in ruins on the verge of a lofty precipice near the northern extremity of the island. There are several agreeable seats and villages planted on the coasts and borders of lakes. Opposite to Hunish, the northern promontory, there is a rapid current ; and at no great distance are the dangerous rocks of Sker-na-mile. The low district of Slate, or south-east peninsula of Skye, is divided from Inverness-shire by the Inner Sound, the narrowest part of which is called the Kyle. The number of inhabitants of Skye has been computed to exceed 16,000, who dwell for the most part in scattered villages, as convenience or the situation invites.

Contiguous to Skye, there are many small islands, with several holms dependent upon it. In Loch-Snizort on the north-east, is a chain of islets called Asorib. Fladhuna, an inconsiderable island, to the north of Hunish, at some distance from the coast, was formerly inhabited. In its neighbourhood, are six or seven rocks, one of which is about 300 paces in circuit, and flat on the summit, with a deep well in it. Fladda, a verdant isle about one mile in circumference, and Trodda, double that extent, lie on the north coast of Trotterness in Skye. Rona, a rugged island, affording pasture for 160 cattle, is four miles long, and one broad nearly, at the north extremity of Raasay, between Skye and Ross-shire. Its shores are rocky and dangerous, without a harbour. Raasay, a rough, rocky, and indifferently fruitful island, 15 miles long and four broad, separated from the east coast of Skye by a narrow sound, and containing upwards of 800 inhabitants. Near the south end of it is Dun-can, a lofty hill, at the base of which are two lakes of fresh water. In the northern district is a large tract of pasture-ground. The soil for most part is peat earth, sand, or gravel ; and the climate is singularly moist. It contains a petrifying spring, several deep caves, a seat of the proprietor, &c. There is plenty of limestone and freestone, with small lakes,
natural

natural woods and pastures. Scalpay and Pabbay are inconsiderable islands, south of Raasay, yielding tolerable pastures. The former is three miles long and one broad, rising gradually on all sides from the shore. The latter is flat, about a mile in diameter, of a good soil, but used only for pasturage. In Loch Bracadale, on the western coast of Skye, are several uninhabited islands, viz. Haversay, Vuiay, Oransay, and Soay, which afford pasture for cattle.

Cannay, a small, hilly, tolerably fertile, and well watered island, containing 300 inhabitants, in the channel between Skye and South Uist. It is five miles long and one broad, and has a good harbour, of difficult approach in stormy weather. In it are bassaltic columns, which rise above one another in successive ranges. It abounds in black cattle and horses of a small size. About 20 tons of kelp are made annually. The cloth used for wearing apparel is manufactured at home by the women. The islet of Sandy is separated from it by a very narrow strait. On one side of the harbour of Cannay is a rock which disturbs the polarity of the mariners' compass. It is called Humbla; and on its summit are the ruins of a castle.

Rum, or *Ronin*, of an oval form, about 12 miles long and seven or eight broad, lies seven miles west of Slate, the southern district of Skye, and six S. E. of Cannay. Rugged, mountainous, and almost covered with heath, it contains little arable ground. On the east coast is Loch Skresort, a good anchoring-place. The number of its inhabitants is about 450. At Kinloch, a small village at the head of the loch, the land is high, and continues nearly so to the broken coast opposite to Cannay, forming a kind of valley, bounded by hills with rugged intervening glens. The shores are generally bold and rocky, with tremendous precipices.

Egg, or *Eigg*, six miles in length and two in breadth, S. E. of Rum, not far from the point of Slate, is partly rocky, covered with heath and coarse grass, and partly fertile, containing 400 inhabitants. On the south-east

east is a natural rocky fort, with a fresh water lake in the middle; and the whole of the northern coast is a quarry of soft white freestone. On approaching some of its hills, the magnetic needle is reversed. This island contains 500 inhabitants. The harbour is formed by a small isle called Eillean-Chastell, composed of bassaltic rocks. In the cliffs of the coasts are several considerable caves, particularly one where the M'Donalds were murdered by the Macleods of Skye. The promontory called Scure Egg is mural, and extends upwards of a mile and a half, several hundred feet in height, entirely columnar, and in extent and sublimity surpassing Staffa, but less regular and beautiful.

The island of *Muck* or *Monk*, lies five or six miles north of Ardnamurchan, and about 4 S. W. of Egg. Three miles long and one broad, it contains 200 inhabitants, and abounds in pasture. Aich is an islet adjacent to Muck. Surrounded by rocks, there is no proper place for anchorage.

Mull, separated from Morven in Argyleshire by a narrow sound of the same name, $1\frac{1}{2}$ —3 miles broad, lies in $56^{\circ} 25'$ N. latitude; being 26 miles from north to south, and 13—20 from west to east; containing about 7000 inhabitants, who live in detached hamlets. On the south and west coasts, it is deeply indented with bays, two of which enter far inland. Its general aspect is rugged and mountainous, by much the greater part of it exhibiting nothing but crags, heath, and swampy morasses. Two of its mountains, Beinmore and Bein-taluidh, are so lofty as to afford, from their summits, extensive prospects of the circumjacent islands and the neighbouring mainland. A small proportion of it is capable of cultivation. The south-west and north-east districts are the most level and fruitful. Flax, oats, barley, and potatoes, are the products of the soil, but not in sufficient quantity for the supply of the inhabitants. There are several good harbours. Tobermory Bay, at the north end of Mull Sound, is a fine circular bason, and one of the most frequented parts in the highlands. It is capacious, well sheltered, and of moderate depth.

depth. The village of that name was built by the British society for the encouragement of the fisheries. In or near the bay a large ship of the Spanish armada was sunk in 1688. Castle Aros, in ruins, is situate on the sound opposite to Morven; Castle-Dewart, an ancient seat of the Macleans, on the east coast; and Castle-May, on a loch near the south-east extremity of the island. Black cattle and kelp are the principal articles of commerce: 2000 of the former are annually exported.

Iona, or I-colum-kill, *i. e.* the island of the cell of Columba, the most celebrated of all the Hebrides, is three miles long and one broad, separated by a narrow strait from the S. W. coast of Mull, and containing about 380 inhabitants. On the eastern coast the soil is flat and fertile; towards the middle of the island it rises into small hills; and the western part is rocky, and fit only for pasture. From the beginning of the 7th century to the reformation, Iona was the seat of regular clergy of the order of St Columba. Within the precincts of its monasteries, several of the ancient Scottish kings, some Norwegian princes, the Norse kings of Man, and many Hebridian chieftains, have been buried. There are slight remains of the tombs, but the inscriptions are entirely defaced. The cathedral, almost entire, is built of red granite, 115 feet long, 23 broad, with a transept of 70 feet. Two parallel walls of a covered way, about 12 feet high and 10 wide, reach from the south-east corner to the sea. In the church-yard is a cross of red granite, 14 feet high, 22 broad and 10 inches thick. St Oran's chapel, environed by the burying-ground, remains. Part of St Mary's chapel is in ruins; but most of the cloisters are still standing, to the eastward of which the abbot's gardens and offices were situate. The bishop's palace is a small edifice. The nunnery church is entire, but the cloisters are demolished. Other ruins of monastic buildings may be traced. In this island the archives of Scotland were kept; many of which were destroyed at the reformation, and others carried to Douay college in France.

Staffa, about eight miles northward of Iona, and as far W. of Loch-na-gaul an inlet on the coast of Mull, is a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth ; noted for its basaltic pillars, resembling those of the Giant's Causeway in Ireland. On the S. E. coast, opposite to a creek or landing-place, there is a cave, whose entrance, in the form of a Gothic arch, is bounded on the south by basaltic columns, inclining inwards like the ribs of a ship. The opposite side of the cave forms a steep and irregular, but not inaccessible front, and northward terminates in a vast basaltic mass, where the columns appear to have been removed from their perpendicular site, and laid horizontally ; but before they were completely consolidated, their support in the middle yielding, gave them the bended concave form they now bear. Near the cave is the little island of Buachaille, or Boo-sha-la, consisting entirely of pillars rising gradually above one another, some erect, and others inclined, without any strata above them. The access to Fingal's cave from the east is easy, as many rows of broken pillars form an irregular pavement of fine black basalt, the upper part or surfaces being promiscuously flat, convex, and concave. The form of the upright columns is generally five sided ; but some have four, others six, and a few seven sides ; and between many of the pillars is a very thin coat of white spar, extremely hard, and like a fine cement. The entire pillars are about 40 feet high, with a stratum of broken basalt, small stones, and gravel above them. Fingal's cave, or Fiuhn-mac-coul's grotto, fronting the south-west, reaches far inland : By the measurement of Sir Joseph Banks, the length of this cave from the beach is 371 feet, and 250 from the pitch of the arch ; being 53 broad at the mouth, and 20 at the further end. The height of the arch at the entrance is 117 feet, and 70 at the extremity. The depth of the water at the mouth is 18 feet, and nine at the bottom. On the top of the pillars, near the cave, there is an immense mass of small stones, pieces of basalt and mud mingled together ; the weight of which had bent the pillars from their perpendicular

perpendicular direction, before they were sufficiently hardened. In the S. W. corner of the island, there is another cave, not so deep nor so lofty as Fingal's; and six or seven more in other parts of the coast: but on the N. E. end of the island there are no pillars. The form of the island is irregular, and its surface uneven, covered with a thin stratum of soil yielding grass, on which sheep and goats are fed: but there is no inhabitant. It may contain 300 acres. Towards the middle, where it is narrowest, there is a low ground, or hollow. In several places, the tops of the basaltic columns appear through the grass. From this island there is a view of the Treshanish isles, of Tirey and Col, of Iona, Colonsay, Gometra, Ulva, and the western coasts of Mull.

Ulva, a small island, of an irregular form, a few miles N. E. of Staffa, opposite to the mouth of Loch-na-gaul, consists of arable land and pastures. It affords grain more than sufficient for the support of its inhabitants, and was long the seat of the ancient family of the Macquarys. The rocks along the south coast are basaltic.—Gometra, a little island at the west end of Ulva, is tolerably fertile, but without wood.

Inch-kenneth, a small island adjacent to Ulva, and scarcely a mile distant from the coast of Mull. It may be about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth. It affords good pasture, and is susceptible of tillage. It is said there was formerly a monastery in this island subject to the abbot of Icolm-kill; but no vestige of that building can be traced. To the westward is a group of rocks called Treshanish isles.

Coll, in $56^{\circ} 38'$ N. latitude, about 12 miles W. of Mull, is 14 miles long and 2—3 broad, containing 1041 inhabitants. The interior parts consist of heathy hills, rocks, and small lakes, thinly interspersed with corn fields and patches of grass. There is a level and indifferently fertile tract near the north coast. The shores are rocky, and in many places precipitous; but on the east coast are two bays. There are few sheep on this island. Two hundred and fifty black cattle and fifty-five

tons of kelp are annually exported. There is a stated ferry between Tirey and Coll, and another between Coll and Mull; but both are dangerous on account of rapid currents and a heavy swell of the Atlantic.

Tirey, or *Tiree*, lying S. W. of Coll, from which it is divided by a sound about a league broad, is 14 miles in length and 2—3 in breadth, containing 2416 inhabitants. In this island are five or six green hills, three of which rise from 200 to 300 feet above the level of the sea. Twenty-four lakes cover about 600 acres. Near its centre is a plain forming almost a regular pentagon of 1200 acres, elevated 6 feet above high-water mark, and covered with verdure. Ironstone, granite, limestone, and marble abound. About one half of the island is arable ground, interspersed with rocks and eminences. The coast, for most part rocky, opens into several sandy bays; but there is no convenient harbour. In *Ceanmharra* the western promontory, and the adjoining cliffs, there are many natural caves, in which sea fowls, hawks, and eagles hatch their young. Ancient forts, or watch towers, lie in ruins along the coasts of Tirey and Coll.—*Guna*, or *Gunna*, is a little island in the sound. Tirey belongs to the Duke of Argyle.

Colonsay & *Oronsay*, are two islands divided from each other by a narrow sound dry at low-water. They lie about 12 miles south of Mull, and 4 north of Ilay. Thirteen miles in length and three in breadth, they contain about 8000 acres, of which one-third is arable. The surface is very unequal, being encumbered with many rugged hills covered with heath. The soil is generally light; along the shores it is sandy, but less stony and more fertile than that of Jura. The winding vallies produce some corn and excellent pastures. There was a monastery of Cistercians in Colonsay, and a priory in Oronsay. The remains of the former were, with Gothic barbarity, demolished not many years ago. The walls of the latter still exist, and form one of the finest religious

ligious monuments of antiquity in the Hebrides. On the shores of those islands there is abundance of sea-coral. Colonsay and Oronsay contain 144 houses and 805 inhabitants.

Ilay, in $55^{\circ} 50'$ N. latitude, lies to the south of Oronsay, and S. W. of Jura, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. In its form resembling a heart, its greatest extent from north to south is 30, and from west to east 24 miles. Two large inlets of the sea, on the south and west coasts, enter so deep into its area as to approach within two miles of one another. Its surface is every where diversified with little hills, which, toward the north and east extremities, rise to a mountainous height. The soil is not unfertile, but there is little wood. One rich vale, running from west to east, six miles in length and four in breadth, is well inhabited, cultivated, and fruitful; producing barley, oats, rye, flax, and pastures. The lakes are nearly 100 in number, and springs burst out in every part of the island. Here is abundance of lead-ore, of freestone, and of limestone. Its inhabitants are computed to be 10,000. There are four anchoring places on the south coast. One of these, called Loch Knock from a high conical hill, is about three miles S. W. of the sound of Ilay. Another is Laganvuilin three miles south-west of Knock. The third is at the island of Texa; and the last at Lowdinis. But all of these harbours are dangerous for strangers to enter without a pilot, because they are surrounded by large rocks. Lochindaal, on the south-west coast, is the only bay where large ships may ride in safety. On the shore of that bay, the handsome and flourishing village of Bowmore was founded A. D. 1768. This island is remarkable for having been once the seat of Macdonald King of the Isles, the ruins of whose palaces are still extant. Here are likewise the remains of several ancient forts, and many caves formerly used as places of defence. Campbell of Calder sold this island, with Jura, to Campbell of Shawfield for L.12,000. The inhabitants wear the dress

dress, speak the language, and observe the customs of the other Western Highlanders. They are hospitable to strangers, submissive to their superiours, temperate in their habits, fond of music and dancing, but addicted to a variety of superstitious practices.

Jura, the most rugged of all the Hebrides, lies in $55^{\circ} 55'$ N. latitude, extending from the sound of Ila 30 miles N. E. to the vicinity of Knapdale in Argyleshire, and 6 or 7 miles in breadth. Composed chiefly of barren mountains intermixed with small lakes, it is thinly peopled, containing not above 929 inhabitants. The east coast is plain, low, and tolerably fertile, producing oats, barley, potatoes, and flax; but the western coast is wild, rugged, intersected by many currents and uninhabited. There are many rivulets and springs, among which one, Toubir in Lechkin, *i. e.* the well in the stony descent, is remarkable, as its water is said to be much lighter than any other. Loch Tarbat is a deep inlet on the west coast, but it is crowded with islets and rocks, and not navigable even for boats. The bay of Meil on the east coast, is an indifferent port, with several small islands at the mouth of it; but there is good anchoring ground on both sides of the island. A ridge of high and barren mountains runs along the west side of *Jura*, four of which have their proper names, and are seen at a great distance. Mr Pennant ascended one of the highest mountains or paps of *Jura*. At the bottom, and for some way up, it is composed of vast stones covered with moss; but, as he ascended, they became bare and unconnected with one another. The whole, he says, is an immense cairn erected by the sons of Saturn. The extent, variety, and beauty of the prospect on the top, made amends for the trouble he had taken in the ascent. The height of this mountain is far greater than that of the second pap which is 2359 feet above the level of the sea. There are several places of anchorage, but none is safe. From the northern extremity of *Jura*, a chain of small islands stretches northward along the coast of the mainland to Dunstaffnage.

Scarba,

Scarba, separated from the north end of Jura by a narrow sound, is a rocky, mountainous island, of a circular form, and a wild savage aspect, about three miles in diameter, containing 50 inhabitants. Between those two islands is a dangerous whirlpool called Cor-y-bhrechan, so called from the name of a Danish prince who perished in that place. Three currents formed by the islands and the mainland meet a fourth, which sets in from the ocean, which would prove immediate destruction to small vessels, except at full tide. The noise of it is heard at 12 miles distance.—Loing, Shuna, Seil, Kerrera, and other isles north of Scarba, on the coast of Argyleshire, are too inconsiderable to be described in this work.

Eisdale and Balnahuaigh, are islets remarkable for their excellent slate quarries, about five miles N. N. W. of Scarba, and seven from the S. E. extremity of Mull. The Eisdale slate company employ about 300 quarriers and day labourers, who prepare for exportation 5,000,000 of slates annually. These may be manufactured of any dimension, from flags of three or four feet square to the smallest size.

Lismore, i. e. the great garden, is a low and fertile island, 10 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, in the mouth of Loch Lynne, nearly opposite to the south extremity of Mull Sound, lying from S. W. to N. E. The surface is rough and uneven; but the soil, consisting of black loam upon limestone, yields abundance of grain for the support of 1121 inhabitants. This island was sometime the residence of the bishops of Argyleshire. The present church is the chancel of the cathedral; and 4 miles westward are the ruins of the bishop's palace. In the lakes there are strata of marle from 10 to 16 feet deep. In the face of a limestone rock, seven or eight feet above the surface of the ground, and beyond the reach of tides, there is a stratum 12 or 15 inches thick, composed of all the varieties of shells to be found on those coasts, with a small mixture of charcoal, as solid nearly as the surrounding rock. The
limestone

limestone rocks lie all in one direction, in layers one above another from S. E. to N. W. nearly. Between the west end of Lismore and Mull there is a violent current at the dangerous rock of Carig, which is covered by the tide at high water ; and there are many smaller currents along the neighbouring coasts. On the south side of the island, opposite to Oban, there stands on an islet a curious rock covered with ivy, and resembling the ruins of an old house.

Gigaia, or Gigha, is a low island seven miles long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, partly rocky and partly arable, in $55^{\circ} 36'$ N. latitude, divided from the peninsula of Cantyre by a channel $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth. On the east side, and at both ends, it is arable ; but towards the middle and the west side, the ground is hilly with spots, susceptible of culture, thinly interspersed. There are no trees in this island ; but massy oaks are sometimes dug up in the morasses. Near its centre is Dun-clifs, a high steep rock, flat at top, which appears to have been a strong fortification. At Kilchattan is a rude column 16 feet high, four broad, and eight inches thick, and in its vicinity is a cairn. On the western shore, which is bold and rocky, there are two remarkable caves ; and on the south coast is a subterraneous passage 133 feet in length. There are several projecting points and sunk rocks on the east coast, which render the navigation dangerous to strangers. Between those points are creeks where vessels may be safely moored. Gigha contains 592 inhabitants.

Caray, or Cara, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south from Gigha, is near a mile long and half a mile in breadth, containing 22 inhabitants. The shores are every where high and rocky, except at the N. E. end, at which is the only landing place. The Mull of Cara, at the south end, is a perpendicular rock 167 feet high. At the north-east end, the soil is a mixture of shells, sand, and common mould ; the rest of the island, at the surface, is a stratum of peat earth. Between Gigha and Cara is Gigulum, a small uninhabited island, having before it a range of breakers and large rocks.

Arran,

Arran, or Arr-inn, *i. e.* the island of mountains, and styled Glotta in the itinerary of Antoninus, is of an oval form 26 miles from north to south, and 8—15 from west to east, lying in $55^{\circ} 35'$ N. latitude, in the mouth of Clyde-frith, opposite to Loch Fyne, 8 or 10 miles S. W. of Bute, between Cantyre and Ayrshire. The surface is almost every where rugged and mountainous, broken by rocks or covered with heath. Upon the sea coast, it is arable, and under partial cultivation. It contains peat earth, coal, freestone, limestone, rock crystals, &c.—The principal mountains are Gaoilbhein, *i. e.* the mountain of winds, composed of immense masses of moorstone covered with a thin stratum of moss; Bein-bharren, *i. e.* the sharp pointed; Ceum-na-Caillich, *i. e.* the step of the old hag; and Grianan-Athol a very rugged hill.—There are several natural caves, the most noted of which is one in the west end of the island opposite to Campbleton, called the king's cave, where, it is said, Robert Bruce and his retinue sometime lodged before his accession to the throne of Scotland. It is 40 yards long, 16 broad, and about 20 high, adorned with several engravings and antique figures cut in the rock. About two miles southward there is another cave which could contain 200 men. The island is watered by many springs from which rivulets arise, and by 4 or 5 lakes, out of one of which a river flows.—Its principal products are oats, flax, and potatoes, with abundance of pastures. About 5804 inhabitants reside in scattered hamlets, on the borders of rivulets or on the sea coast. A thousand cattle are annually exported to Ayrshire and other places.—Lamlash harbour, near the south-east end of the island, is a fine semilunar bay, on the west sheltered by lofty mountains, and on the east covered by Holy isle, containing about 464 acres partly arable. From the broadest parts of the bay a beautiful valley extends westward about two miles. Opposite to Kildonan castle is the little island of Pladda, consisting of about 10 acres of pasture. On this island a light-house with reflecting lamps was lately erected. A

great proportion of the south end of Arran is arable ; and there are several plains or vallies, which reach inland from the south and south-west coasts, and are capable of cultivation. The Cock of Arran towards the northern extremity of the island is a noted sea mark. The castle of Brodwick, formerly a strong fortress, stands on an eminence at the bottom of an open bay of the same name, near the middle of the eastern coast. It was surprised by the partizans of Bruce, A. D. 1306, demolished in 1456, rebuilt by James V. and garrisoned by Cromwell. The rocky bank on which it is situate, is part of a peninsular elevation projected from the base of Goatfell, a lofty mountain about 3000 feet above the level of the sea. Glenshant, i. e. the valley of enchantment, reaches about a mile every way from the head of Broddick bay. From that valley, Glenrosa extends N. W. about 5 miles ; and Glenshirreg projects westward, separated from each other by a ridge of hills. Between Brodwick and Lamlash there is a peninsular tract, whose centre is occupied by projecting rocks. Loch Ransa, a bay almost environed by mountains, at the north end of the island, affords a safe harbour for small boats during the herring fishery. On the east border of that bay are the ruins of a castle, at one period the occasional residence of the kings of Scotland, and at some distance the village of Ransa, in a plain watered by a rivulet. Inland there is a high mountain called Ceum-na-Cailich ; and from it is a prospect of Cantyre, Jura, Isla, the mountains of Argyle and Inverness-shires, Benlomond, Isla, the coast of Ireland, &c. The bearings of the granite mountains in Arran are as follows :—Goatfell, south by east ; Castle Abhal, south ; Binnuish, south by west ; Sail Hamdeel, south by west ; Binlarsin, south-west ; Binbharin, west ; Binbhree, west by north ; Muil-na-daimh, north by west ; Tornidneon, north by east. Drummadoon bay, on the S. W. coast, is opposite to Cantyre. There are many cairns, tumuli, monumental stones, and druidical remains in this island. Here are still traditions of the

the hero Fingal, or Fin-mac-coul, and many places retain his name, but no poems concerning him are repeated. When James III. matched his sister to Thomas Lord Boyd, he created him Earl of Arran, and gave him the island as a portion. Soon after the disgrace of that family, he caused the countess to be divorced from her husband, and bestowed both the lady and island on Sir James Hamilton, in whose family it has continued to this time, a few farms excepted.

Bute, *Rothesia*, lies in $55^{\circ} 45'$ N. latitude, between the mouth of Loch Fyne and the entrance into the frith of Clyde, separated by a narrow channel from Cowal in Argyleshire. It is 16 miles long and 4—6 broad, containing two parishes, about 20,000 acres, and 6,100 inhabitants. There were anciently 10 or 12 churches in this island, and 30 hermitages; whence we may conclude that, in former times, it was better peopled. The south end is hilly, and divided from the rest of the island by a low and sandy plain called Langal-chorid; the other parts are diversified with hills, vallies, and considerable tracts of level and fruitful ground. There are six or eight lakes, and numerous springs of fresh water. The soil, for most part, is a light gravel or sand. Copses of underwood flourish in different districts, and round Mount Stewart are extensive plantations. In the bowels of the earth are limestone, freestone, slate, and some indifferent coal. The greater proportion of the arable land is inclosed and well cultivated. The products of the island are barley, oats, and potatoes. Turnips and artificial grasses have been lately introduced with success. On both sides, the coasts are indented with deep bays. *Rothsay*, a small well built town, whose parish contains 5,231 inhabitants, is situate on the east coast, at the bottom of a tolerably sheltered bay, frequented by herring fishing vessels. The castle, built at different periods, now lies in ruins. It was sometimes the residence of the kings of Scotland, and afterwards inhabited by the family of Bute, till it was burnt during the commotions in 1685. Mount Ste-

Routes continued.

To Wigton	Miles.
— Whitehorn	7½
	11
	115½

6. From Edinburgh S. W. thro' the shires of Lanark and Ayr to Portpatrick.

From Edinburgh	Miles.
to Livingston	15
— Newhouse	14
— Hamilton	6
— Kingswells	16
— Kilmarnock	8
— Ayr	12
— Maybole	9
— Girvan	12½
— Ballintrae	12½
— Stranraer	17
— Portpatrick	6
	128

N. B. From Portpatrick to Dublin by Donaghadee and Belfast, are 117 miles.

7. From Edinburgh S. W. to Ayr and Portpatrick, by Carnwath, through the middle of Lanarkshire and Ayrshire. From Ayr the road lies southward along the barren coast of the frith of Clyde.

From Edinburgh	Miles.
to Carnwath	25
To Douglas Mill	13½
— Cumnock	22½
— Ayr	15
— Portpatrick, as in (6)	57
	133

N. B. The distance between Edinburgh and Portpatrick, by Moffat and Dumfries, is 152 miles.

8. From Edinburgh W. S. W. to Ayr by, Hamilton, &c.

From Edinburgh	Miles.
to Mid-Calder,	12½
To Whitburn	8½
— Kirk of Shots	6½
— Hamilton	10½
— Strathaven	7½
— Priestland	10½
— Galston	5½
— Ayr	14½
	75½

9. From Edinburgh W. to Glasgow and Greenock, through the middle of Linlithgowshire, and the north parts of Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire.

From Edinburgh	Miles.
to Bathgate	18
To Airdrie	14½
— Glasgow	10½
— Renfrew	6
— Port-Glasgow	13
— Greenock	3
	65

N. B. The distance between Glasgow and Edinburgh by Falkirk, is 47½ miles.

10. From Edinburgh W. to Inverary and Campbeltown, by Glasgow. From Dumbarton westward the country is rugged and mountainous.

From Edinburgh	Miles.
to Glasgow	43½
To Dumbarton	14½
— Luss	13
— Tarbet	8½
— Cairndow	14
— Inverary	9½
— Lochgilphead	22½
— West Tarbet inn	14½

To Barr	Miles.
— Campbeltown	24
	12½
	176½

11. From Edinburgh N. W. to Stirling and Fort-William.— From Stirling the military road runs N. W. across the barren and heathy Grampians.

From Edinburgh	Miles.
to Linlithgow	16½
To Falkirk	7½
— Bannockburn	9
— Stirling	2½
— Down	8
— Callander	8
— Lochearn-head	14
— Tyndrum	22
— King's Inn	18½
— Fort-William	22½
	128½

12. From Edinburgh N. N. W. to Fort-Augustus, by Stirling and Dalnacardoch, across the Grampian mountains.

From Edinburgh	Miles.
to Stirling	35½
To Dumblain	6
— Crieff	14½
— Amblere	11½
— Wemyss-Kirk	10½
— Tumell-bridge	12½
— Dalnacardoch	9½
— Dalwhinnie	13½
— Garviemore	13½
— Fort-Augustus	18
	145

13. From Edinburgh north to Fort-George by Blairgowrie, across the Grampians.

From Edinburgh	Miles.
to Queens-ferry	9
To	

Routes continued.

	Miles.		Miles.		Miles.
To Kinross -	16	To Helmsdale -	17	To Brechin -	12½
— Perth -	15½	— Dunbeath -	14½	— Laurence-kirk -	11½
— Cupar-Angus -	12½	— Poakmast -	9	— Stonehaven -	14
— Blairgowrie -	4½	— Wick -	11½	— Aberdeen -	14½
— Spittal of Glenshee	19	— John-o-Groats-house	17	— Old Meldrum -	17½
— Castletown of Braemar	14½	— Burwick, by Water,	18	— Turreff -	17
— Cockbridge -	21	— Carra -	9	— Banff -	11
— Camdelmore -	10½	— Kirkwall -	14	— Portsoy -	7½
— Grantown -	12			— Cullen -	5½
— Bridge of Dulsie	14		328	— Fochabers -	12½
— Fort-George -	16½			— Elgin -	8½
	165			— Forres -	12
				— Nairn -	10½
				— Inverness -	16
					241
14. From Edinburgh N. to John-o-Groats-house and Kirkwall, by Dalnacardoch and Inverness, across the Grampian mountains, and thence along the eastern coasts of Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness.		15. From Edinburgh N. to Inverness by Coupar in Angus and Aberdeen. To Queensferry the country consists of gentle eminences highly cultivated,—to Perth it is hilly, but diversified with fertile & well peopled spots. Thence to Stonehaven the road lies through Strathmore, an extensive and fertile plain,—to Aberdeen across an elevated and barren tract,—to Banff through a hilly and indifferently cultivated territory.—Thence to Inverness, along the south coast of the Murray Frith, an agreeable, and, in many parts, a fruitful country.		16. From Edinburgh N. E. to Aberdeen by Coupar in Fife and Dundee; through the middle of Fife, and along the eastern coast of the counties beyond the Tay, which is tolerably level, well cultivated, and adorned with handsome seats.	
	Miles.		Miles.		Miles.
From Edinburgh to Dalnacardoch (See No. 12.)	85½	From Edinburgh to Coupar-Angus (See No. 13.)	53	From Edinburgh to Kinghorn	9
To Dalwhinnie -	13½	To Meikle -	5	To Cupar in Fife -	21
— Pitmain -	13½	— Glammis -	7	— Dundee -	10½
— Aviemore -	13	— Forfar -	5½	— Aberbrothick -	17½
— Dalmagarrie -	17½			— Montrose -	12
— Inverness -	13			— Innerbervie -	12½
— Beaulie -	10			— Stonehaven -	9½
— Dingwall -	9			— Aberdeen -	14½
— Invergordon -	14				106½
— Tain -	11½				
— Dornoch -	9½				
— Golspie-kirk -	8				

Cross Roads through several parts of the Kingdom.

1. From Aberdeen W. to Braemar, along a pleasant valley watered by the Dee.	Miles.	To Tulloch -	13	2. From Aberdeen N. W. to Huntly, through the middle of Aberdeenshire.	Miles.
		— Braemar, -	17		
		— Castletown Inn -	1		
From Aberdeen to Banchory	18			From Aberdeen to Kintore	12
To Kincardine O'Niel -	8		57	To Inverury -	3½
					To

Cross Roads continued.

	Miles.		Miles.		Miles.
To Old Rain	8½	To New Galloway	10	To Stirling	13
— Huntly	12	— Newton Stewart	17½	— Dumblane	6
	36	— Glenluce	16½	— Crieff	14
		— Stranraer	9¾	— New Inn	8
		— Portpatrick	6¼	— Perth	10
3. St Andrews W. to Stirling, along the south coast of Fife.			75		65
From St Andrews } to Crail }	Miles. 10	7. Dundee W. through Perth- shire to Killin.	Miles.	11. Glasgow S. S. E. to Car- lisle, through the shires of Lanark and Dumfries.	Miles.
To Anstruther	4	Dundee to Cupar-Angus	15	Glasgow to Hamilton	11
— Largo	9¼	To Dunkeld	15	To Douglas Mill	18
— Kirkcaldy	12¼	— Kenmore	23	— Elvan Foot	13
— Inverkeithing	12½	— Killin	16	— Moffat	13
— Culross	11		69	— Lockerby	16½
— Clackmannan	8			— Ecclefechan	6
— Stirling	9			— Longtown	14
	76			— Carlisle	9
4. Ayr to Carlisle, by Dumfries.		N. B. The first part of the road lies across the barren ridge of Sidla; thence through the delightful plain of Strathmore; and from Dunkeld along the banks of the Tay river and lake.			100½
Ayr to Old Cumnock	15	8. Dundee N. to Brechin.	Miles.	12. Glasgow S. to Dumfries and Kirkcudbright, through a tolerably level, but not fer- tile country.	Miles.
To Sanquhar	17½	Dundee to Forfar	14	Glasgow to Kingswells	14½
— Thornhill	12	To Brechin	12½	To Galston	8
— Dumfries	14½		26½	— Machlin	6
— Annan	15½			— Old Cumnock	7
— Gretna Green	8½			— New Cumnock	5
— Longtown	4½			— Sanquhar	12
— Carlisle	9			— Penpont	13
	96½			— Dumfries	15
5. Berwick S. W. by Hawick, to Carlisle.		N. B. The first part of the road lies across the Sidla hills; the last part is level.		— Crockettford	9¼
Berwick to Cornhill	13¼	9. Dunkeld E. to Montrose, through a barren tract at the foot of the Grampian moun- tains.	Miles.	— Castle-Douglas	8¼
To Kelso	10¼	Dunkeld to Blairgowrie	12	— Kirkcudbright	9½
— Hawick	20¾	To Ruthven Bridge	6		93½
— Moss Paul Inn	13	— Kirriemuir	5		
— Langholm	10	— Forfar	5½		
— Longtown	11½	— Montrose	17½		
— Carlisle	9		46		
	87¾				
6. Dumfries W. to Portpatrick.		10. Glasgow E. to Perth.	Miles.		
Dumfries to Water of Urr	15	Glasgow to Cumbernauld	14		
				13. From Glasgow to Greenock, and thence along the coast to Ayr.	Miles.
				Glasgow to Renfrew	6¼
				To	

Cross Roads continued.

		Miles.	17. Glasgow N. by Tarbet and Tyndrum to Fort-William.	Miles.	To Banff - - -	Miles.
To Port-Glasgow	-	13				20
-- Greenock	-	2 $\frac{3}{4}$				198 $\frac{1}{4}$
-- Old Kirk	-	6	Glasgow to Luss (as in 16.)	27		
-- Largs	-	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Tarbet	8	21. Glasgow N. E. to Perth,	
-- Kilbride	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	-- Aultarnin Inn	10	through a level and partially	
-- Saltcoats	-	6	-- Tyndrum	11	cultivated country.	
-- Kilwinning	-	4	-- Inverounan	9		Miles.
-- Irvine	-	3	-- Kingshouse Inn	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Glasgow to Kirkintulloch	7
-- Monkton	-	8	-- Ballachulish	14	To Kilsyth	5
-- Ayr	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-- Fort-William	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	-- Stirling	15
		67 $\frac{1}{2}$		103	-- Dumblane	6
					-- Auchterarder	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
15. Glasgow S. S. W. to Ayr and Port-Patrick.			18. Glasgow N. to Killin, thro' a hilly country.		-- Perth	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Miles.		Miles.		61
Glasgow to Kingswells	-	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	Glasgow to Garscube-bridge	5	22. Inverness S. W. to Fort William.	
To Kilmarnock	-	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	To Killearn	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	The first part of the	
-- Ayr	-	12	-- Buchlyvie	6	road lies along the south side	
-- Maybole	-	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	-- Callander	13	of Loch-Ness, and the re-	
-- Girvan	-	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	-- Locherne-head	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	mainder of it through a bar-	
-- Ballintrac	-	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	-- Killin	8	ren and hilly country.	
-- Lochryan	-	8 $\frac{3}{4}$		59		Miles.
Stranraer	-	8			Inverness to General's Hut	18
Port-Patrick	-	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	19. Glasgow, across the Gram- pian mountains, N. to Fort-George.		To Fort Augustus	14
		89 $\frac{3}{4}$		Miles.	-- Letterfindley	14
					-- Fort William	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
15. Glasgow S. W. to Campbel- town, by water.						61 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Miles.			23. Inverness N. N. E. to Kirk- wall.	
Glasgow to Greenock	22		Glasgow to Stirling	27		Miles
To Rothsay	18		To Dumblane	6	Inverness to Beaulie	10
-- Lamblash	24		-- Muthil Kirk	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Dingwall	9
-- Campbeltown	36		-- Amulrie	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	-- Invergordon Inn	14
		100	-- Aberfeldie	10	-- Tain	12
			-- Tummel Bridge	13	-- Dornoch	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
16. Glasgow N. to Inverary and Oban, through a very moun- tainous country.			-- Dalnacardoch	10	-- Golspie	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Miles.	-- Dalwhinnie	13	-- Loth	12
Glasgow to Dumbarton	15		-- Bridge of Spey	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-- Ousdale	10
To Luss	13		-- Aviemore	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	-- Latheron Kirk	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
-- Arroquhar	10		-- Grantown	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	-- Wick	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
-- Cairndow	14		-- Bridge of Dulsie	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	-- Watten	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
-- Inverary	10		-- Fort George	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	-- Thurso	12
-- Dalnaly	16			175 $\frac{3}{4}$	-- Kirkwall, by water	35
-- Bonawe	14		20. Glasgow, N. N. E. to Banff, by Stirling.			169 $\frac{1}{4}$
-- Oban	12			Miles.	24. Portpatrick E. to Carlisle,	
		104	Glasgow to Grantown } (No. 19.)	145 $\frac{1}{4}$	through a hilly country chief- ly	
			To Bridge of Avon	13		
			-- Kirktown of Aberlour	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		
			-- Keith	13		

Cross Roads continued.

ly adapted to pasturage.		26. Perth to Edinburgh by		To Keith		13
	Miles.	Falkland.		— Banff	—	20
Portpatrick to Stranraer	6		Miles.			<u>171$\frac{3}{4}$</u>
— Glenluce	10	Perth to Strathmiglo	12 $\frac{1}{4}$			
— Newton Stewart	16	— Falkland	3	28. Portpatrick to Dublin.		
— Gatehouse of Fleet	17	— New Inn	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		Miles.	
— Carlingwork	13	— Pathhead	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Portpatrick to Donaghadee		
— Dumfries	17	— Kinghorn	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	by water	—	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Annan	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	— Edinburgh	9	— Belfast	—	15
— Longtown	13		<u>39$\frac{1}{4}$</u>	— Lisburn	—	8
— Carlisle	9			— Banbridge	—	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<u>118$\frac{1}{2}$</u>			— Newry	—	10
25. Perth to St Andrews.		27. Stirling to Banff.		— Dundalk	—	9
	Miles.		Miles.	— Dunleer	—	11
Perth to Bridge of Erne	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stirling to Grantoun,	118 $\frac{1}{4}$	— Drogheda	—	6
— Abernethy	5	(No. 19.)		— Balruddery	—	10
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— Cupar-Fife	9	— Aberlour	7 $\frac{1}{2}$			<u>115</u>
— St Andrews	9 $\frac{1}{2}$					
	<u>30</u>					

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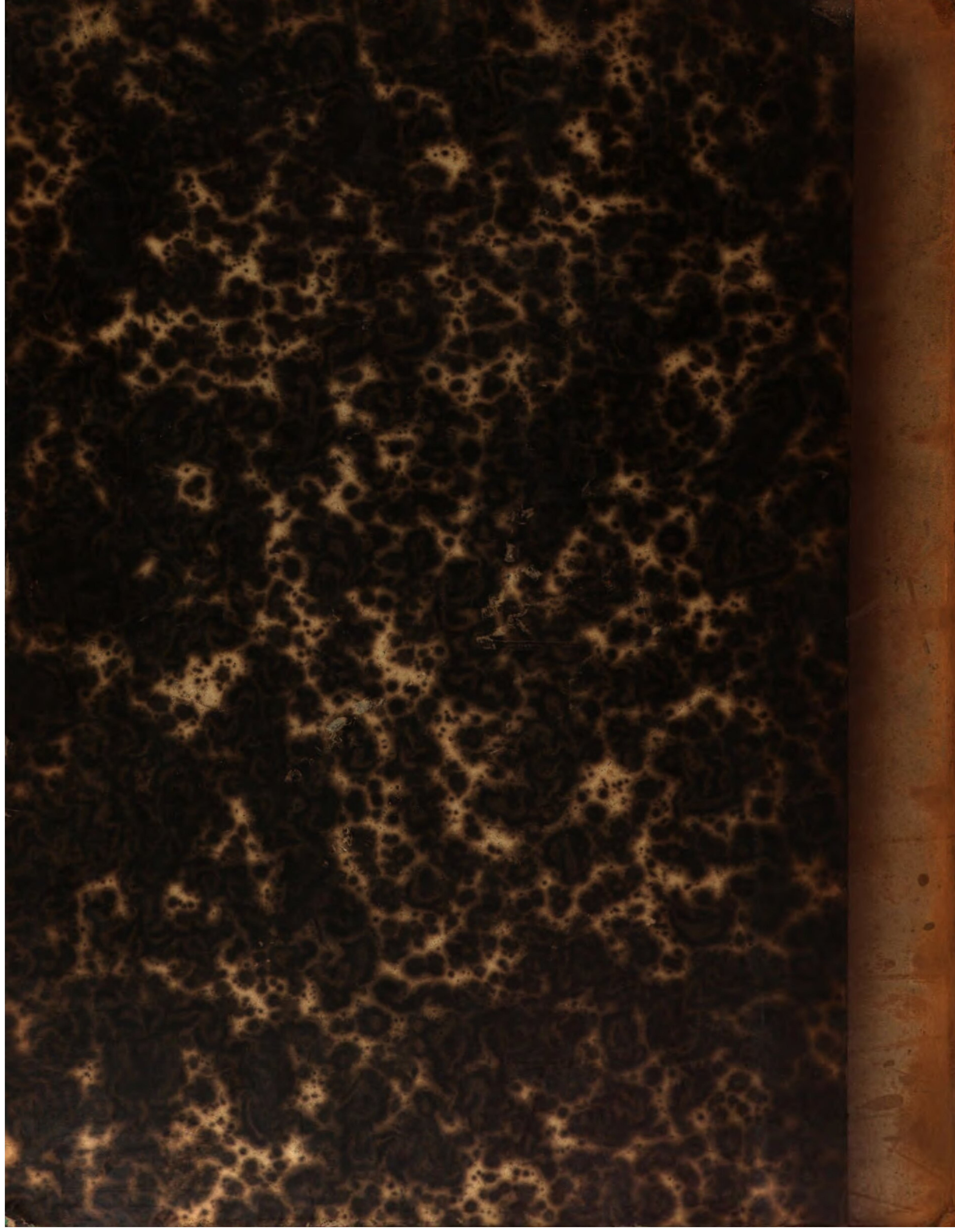
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